Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.





CO POUNTS

SEED BOOK
AND FLORAL GUIDE

THESE 7 AND 4 MORE
SUPERB VEGETABLES
DESCRIBED FULLY
ON NEXT PAGE
35 CTS.

53rd YEAR

LA PARK SEED AND PLANT COMPANY.

Lapark Deluxe Collection of Vegetable Seeds

Eleven Full, Regular Size Packets of Our Own Tested Vegetable Introductions

And a Year's Subscription to Parks Floral Magazine, for 35 Cents

Judging from the thousands of orders received each year we imagine that about the first thing our customers of when they receive a new LAPARK SEED BOOK AND FLORAL GUIDE, after looking at the colored front and be covers, is to read this page and order this special collection. After that, most of them turn to the inside back eor order the special collection of Floral Novelties for the new year. So popular has this collection become have decided to give it a permanent name, and as the vegetables it contains have proven themselves the ver have chosen Deluxe.

We really should not include eleven varieties for only 35 eents, but when we made up the list for the really could not decide which to leave out, so they are all here.

We have not space to write more, but I do want to ask everyone who is conveniently situated to do so club of four of these collections, so that we may have new names to whom to mail our Catalogues and Mag obviously the purpose, or rather one of the purposes, of such an offer is to obtain new customers—the contract to give our friends an opportunity to share with us the good things we may ferret out in our work. From that for making up the club you receive a collection and a year's subscription free. We shall also see eompliments, four extra packets of other seeds to try. Seven of the vegetables are shown in colors or and we hope they will print naturally—we are putting this page in type before the printing of the cover we would have shown all eleven in colors if it had been possible.

BEAN—Lapark Golden Brittle. Entirely stringless and one of the finest, richest flavored we know of. The plant grows vigorously and produces a heavy erop of beautiful pods, 6 to 7 inches an inch broad, thick, meaty and perfectly brittle. I believe you would like this bean and we would in and tell us the result.

BEAN—Lapark Mastodon Bush Lima. It is not possible always, particularly in small have poles, and, therefore, bush limas are being developed up to the size and quality of the pole varies so far the largest and most productive bush lima, the vine covered with pods, which are unusually regard very limit with from 4 to 6 great, big, thick beans, that are of perfectly elegant flavor, unsually will like this lima. We give only a suggestion on the cover.

BEET-Lapark Red Leader. The effort of propagators is to perfect a beet in derness and flavor. We recommend Lapark Leader for its earliness, beautiful shape, licious, sweet flavor, and tender, toothsome qualities. The colors on the cover are transfer.

CARROT—Orange Dwarf. A superb carrot introduced by us two years a your table quicker than any other sort. It is a beautiful orange color, short but thick especially rich, buttery flavor. Many eustomers who do their own canning tell us upurpose, opening up in the Winter with the odor and flavor of the freshly dug vegetable, as variety, we should eat more earrots.

CORN—Earliest Jumbo Sweets. There are many very early varieties of corn, and logue you will find we have at least one new one this year, but among them all Jumbo Sweets us to again select it for a position of honor in this collection. It is a large, attractive ear, of and it cooks that way. The picture on the front cover really does not do it justice as far as the cerned. It is tender, of good substance, and unusually sweet for an early corn. Some of the sacrificed for extreme earliness, lacking the benefit of the hot, mid-summer sun.

CUCUMBER—Long Frosties. An icy eool, large, refreshing cueumber for elpickling, it is so very solid. In eolor it is a deep green, like Early Fortune, with just as ness to the combination; the flesh is crystal white with very few seeds.

LETTUCE—Lapark Butterhead. I will be perfectly frank in telling you in painting the lettuce on the front cover; in fact she pretty well missed it. But it we Butterhead is a grand lettuce, rarely failing to produce a fine, great head from seed. we believe, after thorough testing, that it inherits so fully the good qualities that have planted head lettuce of the country, that it will make the most satisfactory garden letter planting. Please give it a good, fair trial, and let us know what you think of it.

MUSKMELON—Lapark Satisfaction. The idea in melon growing that will make a good start before insects become too bothersome. Lapark the earliest developing melon with one possible exception. It is a large, handsfront cover, but the shade of the flesh is somewhat more pinkish, thick, sweet, I moss. We are enthusiastic over this melon and are quite sure our most fasticle with it.

PEAS—Honey Bunch. A very early, strong growing, large-pode to the very end with big, honey-sweet peas that stand up well in cooking it melt away in one's mouth. It is such an exceptionally fine pea that we inca matter of fact we have not been able to develop anything better.

RADISII—Lapark Favorite. An accidentally discovered strain of is working out so well for us that we feel we are justified in selecting it for the with phenomenal quickness, is very firm, mild and brittle, and is one of the hawhole catagory, as shown by picture on front cover.

TOMATO—Red Man. We offered this variety in our Catalogue!

orders we had to send out a notice that we could not get the seed. But we had to send out a notice that we could not get the seed. But we had to reduce that it will be ready for us. It is a handsome fruit, solid, unusually eef from acid, and of just the right quality and size for slicing. This is not our own tomato, but it is recommended to us by one of our most dependable seed growers, and both he and we are anxious to know how well it turns out for you. The painting on the front is from nature.

othin o, Anc

ned and variety f th's sake,

e body of this qualities that in , snowy white co of the grains is cary qualities must

d also desirable te to lend attract

t made quite a fail.

have it done ov

of Big Boston a

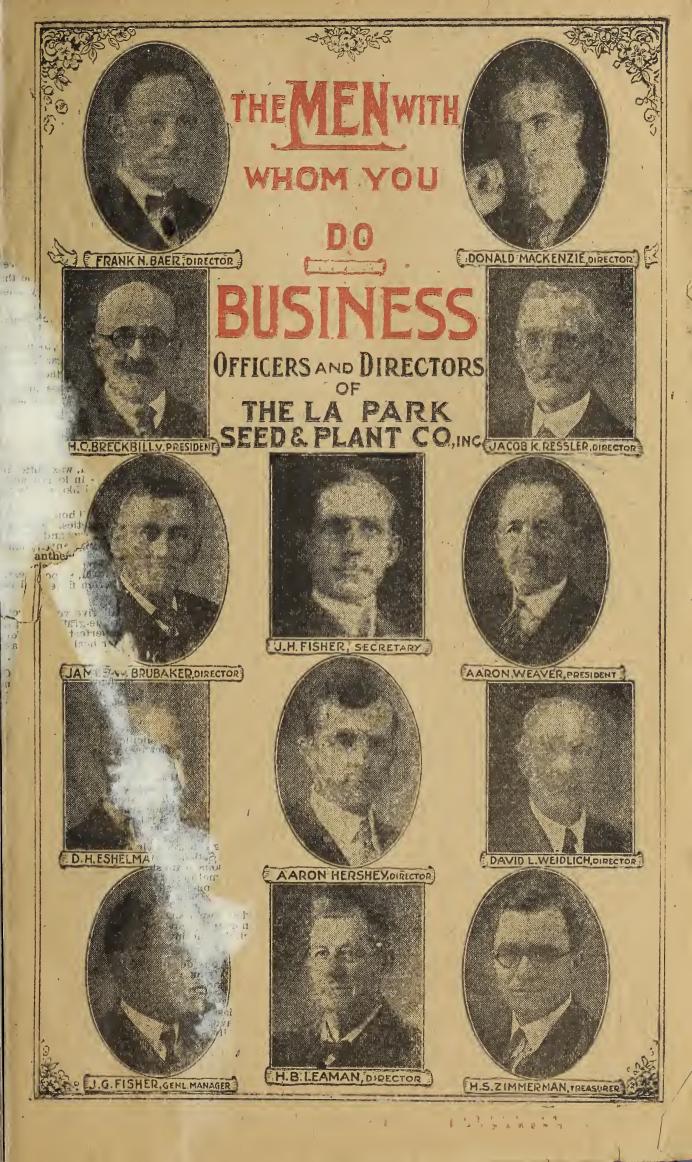
the universa
early and l

wing vine discover, is long as shown on our bom fibery stringie e equally pleased

y pod crowded full cir color and fairly gain this year. As

Dose radish, which the bulb is formed a appearance in the

Address, LAPARK SEED AND PLANT CO., Lapark. Lancaster Co., Fa.



INDEX FOR 1922

	TIME		UN	136	itum	700	
VEGETABLES	Chard	51 3	lapanese '	furnip	136 Pie .	Plant 1	117
ATONAUTORO	Chicory Chiuese Cabbag	66 J	Kale Kohl Rabi				95 [10
Artichoke	30 Citron		Lainb's Le	ttuce	74 Rad	ishes 14-1	
Asparagus Seed - EEANS	36 Collards CORN		Lawn Gras Leek	38	136 Rhu	barb Seed 1 Roots 1	117 117
Eunch, Green	38 Sugar	12-66	Lettuce		82 Ron	naine Lettuce	86
Banch, Wax	9.40 Pop		Mangel Marjoram		52 Ruta 138 Sals	abaga 133-1 ifv 1	134 118
(Inside Front Cover	43 Cos Lettuce	86 1	Marrow		.121 Scar	rlet Runner	45
Broad Windsor	43 Cress		MELON.		Spir		138
Pole, or running Limas, Pole	44 CUCUMBER 10.46	13-74	Musk or	Canteloupe 1	3-97 Spir	nach Beet	51
Limas, Bush or Dwar		74 119	Mango	olon 13-1			119 52
BEETS	Dandelion	96	Mushroom Mustard	-	86 Sun	flower 1	123
	10.49 Egg Plant 51 Endive		Okra		96 Ton	nato 11-14-	51 -23
Swiss Chard Sagar	52 Escarolle	79 (NOINC	i	3-87 Tria	non Cos Lettuce	86
	52 Fetticus 138 French Endive		Sets Dyster Pla	nt	101 TUI	RNIP	
Bellwort Borecole	79 Gherkin	77 1	Parsley		101 Ta		132
Broccoli Brussels Sprouts	62 Gourds 37 Grass, Lawn		Parsnip Peanuts		103 Ja 110 St	ipanese 1 ock feeding 133-1	136
Cantelonne	13-87 Gumbo	96	PEAS	1.0	Tur	nip-Rooted Celery	66
Cabbage Cardoon	10-53 Herbs 62 Horse Radish	117	Marrowf	at		etable Marrow 9-1	21
Carrot	11-59 Hothed	. 8	Melting !	Sugar	108 Veg	etable Orange etable Oyster 1 e Peach	18
Cauliflower Celeriac	61 Japanese Cucur	uogr 11 1 91 T	Pepper Pepper Gr	aes	74 Wat	er Cress	91. 74
Celery 11-6	66 Japanese Melon 3-138 Japanese Radish	116 I	Pickles			ermelon 13-14-	
			150	Ci	1.08.010	Callanta	
Flower Seeds	Basket of Gold 161 Beach Aster 163	Cape Marigol	d 187	Cypress Cypress Vinc	18 2 -208	Garden Heliotrope 1	204 193
Abutiton 142	Bear's Breech 161	Cardinal Clin	aber 170	Dahlia	17-183	Garden Pinks 1	86
Acacia 142	Bee Balm 218	Cardinal Flor Cardiosperur	n 170	Daisy Dame's Viole	et 255	Gaura 1	.93 .94
Acanthus Mollis 142 Achillea 142	Beet 161	Carduns	170 171			Gazania 19 Geniste 19	93
Acroclinium 143	Begonia Semp. 16-161	Carnation Carolina Alis	pice 167	Day Lily Delphinium	17-183	Gentiana 1	93
Adlumia Cirrhosa 143 Adonis 143	Begonia Tuber. 162	Carpatica Cashmiriana	169	Desmodium	158	Geranium 19 German Catchfly 19	94
African Daisy 143	Flowered 16	Castor Oil Be	an 172	Dianthus	136	Gesneria 1	95
African Golden Dalsy 181	Belladonna 183 Bellflower 169	Catchfly Cathedral Be	172 11 172	Dianthus Ba	rbatus 256 188		.95 .95
Agathea 143	Bellis Daisy 159	Celosia	172	Digitalis	185	Giant Cone Flower 1	
Ageratum 15-143 Agrostemma 144	Bird of Paradise 162	Centaurea	173 174	Dimorphothe Dittany	eca 187 188	Giant Summer A	:04
Agrostis Pulchella 144	Blackberry Lily 162	Chelone	174	Dolichos	.188	Gilia	95
Ailanthus 145 Ajuga 145	Blackeyed Susan 243-257	Chimney Bell: China Aster	flower174 174	Dusty Miller Dutchman's	144-151-188 Pine 188	Gilliflower	95 95
Alaska Daisy 209	Blanket Flower 162	Bellflowe	1 142-174	Emerald Fea	ther 189	Globe Amarandh	96
Allegneny vine 145	Blood Berry 162 Blue Bell 162	Chinese Pink	Plant 174	Eragrostis	y 189 189	Globe Flower If	97.
Althea 145	Blue Bonnet 247	Chinese Prim	rose 174	Erigeron	189	Goat's Rue	96
Alum Root 144	Blue Bottle 105 Blue Daisv 145	Christmas Ro	10wer 173 se 174	Erysimum Eschscholizia	189 a 189	Golden Feather	42
Amaranthus 145	Blue Flag 162	Chrysanthem	um 175	Eucalyptus	190	Golden Glow 24	14
Amethyst 163	Blue Gentian 190	Cigar Plant	um 209 175	Euchardidiu	n 190 190	Golden Moss 2	46
Ammobium 145	Blue Marguerite 143	Cineraria '	176	Euphorbia	190	Golden Wave	18
Ampelopsis 146	Bluet 163	Clematis	177	Evening Glo	r y 190	Gourds 15	97
Anagallis 147	Bocconia 162	Cleome	177	Evening Prin	nrose 190	Grass-Lawn 13	56
Anemone 146	Bona Nox 163	Clivorum	248	Everlasting I	Flowers	Ground Cherry	98
Angel's Trumpet 146	Boston Ivy 146 Rouncine Rett 169	Clove Pinks	178	143-145-198-2	250-260	Gypsophila 17-19 Hardy Asters	18 90
Ajuga 145 Alaska Daisy 209 Allegheny Vine 145 Alonsoa 145 Althea 145 Alum Root 145 Alyssum 144 Amaranthus 145 Amelloides 143 Amelloides 143 Amethyst 163 Ammobium 145 Ampelopsis 146 Angallis 147 Anchusa 146 Angel's Trumpet 146 Angel's Trumpet 146 Angel's Troe 147 Annual Mallow 208 Annual Poinsettia 190 Anthemis 147	Bouvardia 164	Goboea Scand	ieus 178	Fairy Wallflo	wer 191	Hardy Carnation	72
Anthemis 146	Brazilian M'g Glory 163	Cockscomb	178 178	False Chamo	mile 163 Head 191	Hardy Chrysauthe	99
Anthoxanthum 147	Briza 163	Coleus	178	False Indigo	191	Hardy Ferns 1	91
Aquilogia 149	Bromus 163	Columbine	175	Ferns	191	Hardy Marguerite 1	99 99
Arabis 148	Browallia 163	Compass Plan	it 178	Feverfew War	192	Hardy Phlox	99 en
Arctotis 150	Bugle Plant 145	Confederate	Rose 203	Flag	192	Hardy Princese 19	99
Argemone 151	Buphthalmum 164	Convolvulus	179	Flame Flowe	r 192	Harebell !!	30
Armeria 151	Butterfly Flower 164	Coreopsis .	180	Fleabane	189-192	Heleborus 20	02
Artemisia 151 Asclepias 151	Butterfly Weed 164	Corn Flower	180 Aster 180	Fleur de Lis	192 Reush192	Helenium 19	99 00
Asparagus 152	Cactus 164	Corn Poppies	23.7	Floss Adonis	192	Helianthus 19	09
Asparagus Fern 152 Aster 15-153	Calendula 165	Cotton Rose	17-381 203	Floss Flower Flowering M	143-192 aple 192	Heliopsis -2	01
Astermum 16	Call Blue Bett 260	Cow Parsnip	180	Foliage Plant	178	Heliotrope 17-2	01
Autumn Adonis 143	Calliopsis 17-167	Crane's Bill	180-194	Fountain Pla	nt 192	denpterum koseum	02
Auricula 159	Callirhoe 168	Crimson Bell	180	Four O'Clock	192	Hemerocallis 26	02
Baby's Breath 17-159	Calycanthus 160	Cup and Sauce	cer 180	Fragaria Ind	ica 192	Hercule's Club 150-2	02
Bathelor Button 159	Campanula 167	Cun Florer	17.8	Fragrant Bal	ni 218	Hesperis Nives	02
Balloon Vine 170	Canary Bird Vine 170	Cuphea	180	French Pink	192	Heuchera 20	02
Baisam 160 Baptisia 161	Candytuft 169	Cyclamen	19-182	Fringe Flowe	er 192 193	Hibiscus 20 Hollybock 17-20	02 01
Casil 161	Canterbury Bell 17-170	Cynoglossum	180	Gaillardia	192	Holly Thistie	70
Annual Mallow 208 Annual Poinsettia 190 Anthemis 146 Anthexanthum 147 Antirrhinum 15-147 Antirrhinum 150 Arabis 149 Arabis 150 Arabis 150 Arctotis 150 Argemone 151 Aristolochia 150 Armeria 151 Artemisia 151 Asparagus 151 Asparagus 151 Asparagus Fern 152 Asparagus Fern 152 Aster 151 Aster 151 Aster 151 Aster 151 Astermum 16 Aubrietta 158 Autumn Adonis 143 Autumn Adonis 143 Autumn Adonis 143 Autumn Adonis 159 Baby Pamurose 241 Baby's Breath 17-159 Bachelor Button 170 Balloon Flower 170 Balloon Vine 170 Balloon Flower 170 Balloon Baptisia 161 Bastard Indigo 146	Cape rorget-Me.	Cyperus	182	cratega	193	LIONESTY 20	U#

Hordeum Jubatum 204		219	Rudbeckia 243	Veronica	295	Flowering Maple 20
Humulus Japonica 204 Hyacinth Bean 204	Mullein Pink 144-2 Musk Mallow	219 219	Salpiglossis 245 Salvia 19-246	Vinca Rosea Vines 143-146-15	259	Flowering Quince 284 Follage Plant 20
Hyacinth Bean 204 Hyacinthus 204		219	Saponaria 247	178-179-188-204-210		Forsythla 25
Hypocrite Plant 204		219	Satin Flower 212	216-218-221-229-25	0-253	Fuchsia 20
Iberis 204		220	Scabiosa 246	Viola	259	Funkia 25
Ice Plant 204 Immortelle 204		222 222	Scabious 246 Scarlet Flax 247	Virginia Stocks Virginin's Bower	260 260	Geranium 20 Gladiolus 30
Impatiens 204		222	Scarlet Sage 247	Viscaria	260	Gloxinia 21
Indian Cup 249		223	Schizanthus 247	Wahlenbergia	260	Golden Bell 25
Indian Mallow 142		222	Scotch Pinks 248	Wallflower	260	Grevillea 21
Indlan Pink 170-211		224 224	Seaforthianum 250 Sea Lavender 248	Whitlavia Wild Flower	260	Ground Nut 267 Hardy Chrysanthe-
Inula 205 Ipomoea 18-205		224	Sea Pink 248	Garden	262	mum 278
Iris 207	Old Fashioned		Sedum 248	Windflower	260	Hardy Garden
Isatis Glauca 206		262	Senecio 248	Window Garden	262	Primrose 29
Ivy 206		225	Sensitive Plant 248 Shamrock 248	Winter Cherry	260 260	Heterocentron 21 Hibiscus 24.95
Jack and the Bean Stalk 207		225 151	Shamrock 248 Shasta Daisy 248	Wood Fringe Wool Flower	260	Hibiscus 24-25 Hills of Snow 25
Japanese Bellflower		225	Shoo-Fly Plant 248	Xeranthemum	260	Honeysuckle 26-27
207	Orange Sunflower 2		Silene 248	Yard Long Bean	260	Hydrangea 21.25
Japanese Hop 207		225	Silk Oak 249	Yarrow Vallage Page	260	Impatiens 21
Japanese Ivy 146 Japanese Maize 207	Ornamental Grass 144-147-1	IGS	Silphium 249 Smilax 249	Yellow Boy Yellow Shasta Dai	212	Iris 26 Irish Ivy 21
Japanese Plnks 207	178-189-204-2		Snap Dragon 249	TOHOW DAMEN DAI	209	Jacobean Lily 266
Japanese Windflower		225	Sneezewort 249	Yucca	260	Jacobinia 21
146		218	Snow-on-the-	Zanlbar Balsam	260	Japanese Irls . 26
Jerusalem Cherry 207 Jerusalem Cross 207		147 225	Mountain 249 Soapwort 247	Zea Zinnia 19	260 3-261	Japanese Quince 21 Jasmine 21.27
Job's Flower 207		25	Solanum 249			Jasmine 21-27 Justicia 22
Job's Tears 207		225	Speedwell 250	Plants and Bu	IDS	Lady's Ear-drops 20
Johnny-Jump-Up 207		25	Spider Plant 250	Abutilon	264	Lantana 22
Joseph's Coat 207		142	Splderwort 250	Achania	265	Lathyrus 27
Jupiter's Beard 174 Kaulfussia 207	Pansy 18-2 Papaver 2	20 29 -	Spring Marguerite 250 Starwort 250	Achyranthus Adam's Needle	264 30	Lemon Ponderosa 22 Ligistrum 27
Kenilworth Ivy 207		28	Statice 19-250	African Balsam	265	Ligistrum 27 Live-Forever 270
Kochla 208		229	Stenactis 255	Ageratum	265	Lonicera 26-27
Kudzu Vine 208		229	Stevia 250	Alternanthera	264	Lopezia Rosea 22
Lady Slipper 208		229	Stocks 19-251	Althea	24	Mackaya Bella 22
Lamp Fower 208 Lantana 208	Pea, Everlasting 2 Pea, Sweet 19-2	29	Stokesia 255 Stonecrop 255	Alyssum Amaryllis	265 265	Maidenhair Fern 281 Mallow 97
Larkspur 208		129	Strawberry Shrub 255	American Wonder		Mallow Marvels 25
Lathyrus 210		29	Strawberry Tomato234	Lemon	267	Marguerite 22
Lavatera 208		58	Strawflower 255	Amomum		· Mock Orange 27
Lavender 208		29	Sultan's Balsam 255	Ampelopsis	24	Moon Vine 22
Lavendula 208 Leopard Flower 228		33 238	Summer Cypress 255 Summer Fir 151	Apios Tuberosa Aralla	267 24	Mosquito Plant 22 Muchlenbeckla 22
Leptosiphon 208	Perennial Primrose 2		Sunflower 19-199-201	Artillery Plant	267	Night-blooming 22
Leptosyne 209	Periwinkle 230-2		Sun Plant 255	Asparagus	267	Jasmine 281
Leucanthemum 183-209	Petunla 18-2		Sun Rose 255	Barberry	24	Pæony 27
Linaria 210 Linum 210		32	Swamp Mallow 255	Basket Fern	267	Pansy 22
Lobelia 18-211	Pheasant's Eye 1 Phlox Drummondii2	43	Swamp Rose Mallow 203	Begonia Belladonna Lily	267 266	Parlor Ivy 21 Pelargonium 22
Love Grass 212		34	Swan River Daisy 255	Berberis	24	Pelargonium 22 Peristrophe 22
Love-in-a-Mlst 212		34	Swan River Ever-	Blgnonia	30	Periwinkle 22
Love-Lies-Bleeding212 Lunaria 212		34	lasting 255	Boston Ivy	24	Phlox Hardy 28
Lunaria, 212 Lupinus 212	Pinipernelle 2 Pincushion Flower 2	34	Sweet Alyssum 255 Sweet Baptisia 161	Bougainvillea Boxwood	$\frac{270}{24}$	Pilea 22 Plantain Lily 25
Lychnis 212		ລວ 3 5	Sweet Baptisia 101 Sweet Basil 255	Bridle Wreath	24	Plantaln Lily 25 Platycodon 29
Lythrum 213	Platycodon 2	235	Sweet Fern 255	Bryopchylum	270	Polygonum 29
Madeira Vine 214	Pleurisy Root 1	.52	Sweet Peas 19-253	Buddleia	270	Pot Ferns 29
Maiden Pinks 213 Mallow 213		235	Sweet Rocket 255	Bush Honeysuckle Butterfly Shrub		Pricel Berry 281
Mallow Marvels 202	nom a contract	235 235	Sweet Scabious 246 Sweet Shrub 167	Cactus	270 271	Primrose 29 Primula 29
Malope 213	Poor Robin's Planta	in	Sweet Vernal 147	Caladium	272	Privet 29
Maltese Cross 213	. 2	235	Sweet William 19-256	Calla Lilies	273	Rose of Sharon 29
Malva 213 Mandevillea 214	Рорру 19-2		Tagetes 256	Campylabotrys	270	Roses 33
Marguerite 214		239 238	Tassel Flower 256 Tecoma Smithii 256	Canna Carpet of Snow	274 265	Ruellia 22
Marigold 18-214		239 239	Thalictrum 256	Cestrum	281	Salvia . 22
Marshmallow 216	Pot Marigold 1	l6 5	Thistle 170	Chinese Bell Flow	er er	Sansevleria 23 Scarlet Sage 22
Marvel of Peru 216 Mask Flower 216		65	Thorn Apple 256)-264	Scarlet Sage 22 Shasta Daisy 29
Matricaria 215	Prickly Poppy 2 Primrose 19-2	30 39	Thrift 250-256 Thunbergia 256	Chinese Wisteria Chrysanthemum	30 278	Silk Oak 21
Matronalis 255	Primula 19-2		Tick Tree Foil 257	Cigar Plant	281	Snowball 29
Maurandia 216	Primula Aurleula 2	42	Toad Flax 257	Citrus	281	Solanum 23 Spanish Bayonet 30
Medeola 216	Prince's Feather 2	42	Tobacco Plant 257	Clematis	24	Spanish Bayonet 30 Spirea 92
Mesembryanthe- mum 216	Pueraria 2	242	Torch Llly 257	Coleus Corn Flower	282	Strobilanthes 23
Mexican Fire Bush 216		58 48	Torenia 257 Tradescantia 257	Crassula Cordata	23 283	Sultan's Balsam 21
	TAT PIC TORE WOLD	42	TrailingCampanula257	Creeping Fig	20	Summer Lilac 270
Mexican Fire Plant 216	Purple Rock Cress 2					
Mexican Poppy 216	Purple Rock Cress 2 Pyrethrum 2	242	Trailing Hollyhock 257	Crimson Eye	25	Sweet Alyssum 23
Mexican Poppy 216 Michaelmas Daisy 216	Pyrethrum 2 Quaking Grass 1	242 163	Tree Lupin 212	Crown of Thorns	25 283	Syringa 27 Thunbergia 23
Mexican Poppy 216	Pyrethrum 2 Quaking Grass 1 Quamoclit 2	242 163 242	Tree Lupin 212 Tree Mallow 208	Crown of Thorns Cuphea	25 283 283	Syringa 27 Thunbergia 23 Toad Lily 30
Mexican Poppy 216 Michaelmas Daisy 216 Midsummer Daisy 216 Mignonette 217 Mignonette Vine 217	Pyrethrum 2 Quaking Grass 1 Quamoclit 2 Ragged Robin 2	242 163 242 242	Tree Lupin 212 Tree Mallow 208 Tree of Heaven 145	Crown of Thorns Cuphea Cyclamen	25 283 283 283	Syringa 27 Thunbergia 23 Toad Lily 30 Tradescantia 23
Mexican Poppy 216 Michaelmas Daisy 216 Midsummer Daisy 217 Mignonette 217 Mignonette Vine 217 Millfoil 217	Pyrethrum Quaking Grass Quamoclit Ragged Robin Ragged Sailor Red Hot Poker 2	242 163 242 242 242 174	Tree Lupin 212 Tree Mallow 208 Tree of Heaven 145 Tritoma 257 Trollius 257	Crown of Thorns Cuphea Cyclamen Cydonia Japonica Oyperus	25 283 283 283 284 284	Syringa 27 Thunbergia 23 Toad Lily 30 Tradescantia 23 Trailing Lantana 22
Mexican Poppy 216 Michaelmas Dalsy 216 Midsummer Dalsy 217 Mignonette 217 Mignonette Vine 217 Millfoil 217 Mimosa Pudica 217	Pyrethrum Quaking Grass Quamoclit Ragged Robin Ragged Sailor Red Hot Poker Red Valerian 2	242 163 242 242 174 242	Tree Lupin 212 Tree Mallow 208 Tree of Heaven 145 Tritoma 257 Trollius 257 Tropaeolum 257	Crown of Thorns Cuphea Cyclamen Cydonia Japonica Cyperus Dahlia	25 283 283 283 284 284 284	Syringa 27 Thunbergia 23 Toad Lily 30 Tradescantia 23 Trailing Lantana 22 Trumpet Vine 30
Mexican Poppy 216 Michaelmas Daisy 216 Midsummer Daisy 216 Mignonette 217 Miguonette Vine 217 Millfoil 217 Minuosa Pudica 217 Minulus 217	Pyrethrum Quaking Grass Quamoclit Ragged Robin Ragged Sailor Red Hot Poker Red Valerian Rhodanthe 2	242 163 142 142 174 142 143	Tree Lupin 212 Tree Mallow 208 Tree of Heaven 145 Tritoma 257 Trollius 257 Tropaeolum 257 Tuberosa 152	Crown of Thorns Cuphea Cyclamen Cydonia Japonica Oyperus Dahlia Dalsy	25 283 283 283 284 284 284 27	Syringa 27 Thunbergia 23 Toad Lily 30 Tradescantia 23 Trailing Lantana 22 Trumpet Vine 30 Tuberous Gloxinias 21
Mexican Poppy 216 Michaelmas Daisy 216 Midsummer Daisy 216 Mignonette 217 Mignonette Vine 217 Millfoil 217 Mimosa Pudica 217 Minulus 217 Mina Lobata 218 Mirabilis 218	Pyrethrum Quaking Grass Quamoclit Ragged Robin Ragged Sailor Red Hot Poker Red Valerian Rhodanthe Ricinus	242 163 142 142 174 142 143 143	Tree Lupin 212 Tree Mallow 208 Tree of Heaven 145 Tritoma 257 Trollius 257 Tropaeolum 257 Tuberosa 152 Tuberous Begonla 162	Crown of Thorns Cuphea Cyclamen Cydonia Japonica Cyperus Dahlia Dalsy Day Llly	25 283 283 283 284 284 284 27 25	Syringa 27 Thunbergia 23 Toad Lily 30 Tradescantia 23 Trailing Lantana 22 Trumpet Vine 30 Tuberous Gloxinias 21 Tuberous Begonias 269
Mexican Poppy 216 Michaelmas Daisy 216 Midsummer Daisy 216 Mignonette 217 Mignonette Vine 217 Millfoil 217 Mimosa Pudica 217 Minulus 217 Mina Lobata 218 Mirabilis 218 Mock Cypress 208	Pyrethrum Quaking Grass Quamoclit Ragged Robin Ragged Sallor Red Hot Poker Red Valerian Rhodanthe Ricinus Ricotia Rivina Humilis	242 163 142 142 174 142 143	Tree Lupin 212 Tree Mallow 208 Tree of Heaven 145 Tritoma 257 Trollius 257 Tropaeolum 257 Tuberosa 152 Tuberous Begonla 162 Tuffed Pansles 257 Tulip 257	Crown of Thorns Cuphea Cyclamen Cydonia Japonica Oyperus Dahlia Dalsy	25 283 283 283 284 284 284 27 25 24	Syringa 27 Thunbergia 23 Toad Lily 30 Tradescantia 23 Trailing Lantana 22 Trumpet Vine 30 Tuberous Gloxinias 21 Tuberous Begonias 269 Umbrella Plant 23
Mexican Poppy 216 Michaelmas Daisy 216 Midsummer Daisy 217 Mignonette Vine 217 Mignonette Vine 217 Millfoil 217 Mimosa Pudica 217 Mimulus 217 Mina Lobata 218 Mirabitis 218 Mock Cypress 208 Monarda 218	Pyrethrum Quaking Grass Quamoclit Ragged Robin Ragged Sallor Red Hot Poker Red Valerian Rhodanthe Ricinus Ricotia Rivina Humilis Rock Cress	242 163 142 142 142 143 144 144 144	Tree Lupin 212 Tree Mallow 208 Tree of Heaven 145 Tritoma 257 Trollius 257 Tropaeolum 257 Tuberosa 152 Tuberous Begonla 162 Tufted Pansles 257 Tulip 257 Tunica Saxifraga 257	Crown of Thorns Cuphea Cyclamen Cydonia Japonica Cyperus Dahlia Dalsy Day Llly Deutzia Elephant's Ear Elliottianna	25 283 283 284 284 284 27 25 24 27 27	Syringa 27 Thunbergia 23 Toad Lily 30 Tradescantia 23 Trailing Lantana 22 Trumpet Vine 30 Tuberous Gloxinias 24 Tuberous Begonias 269 Umbrella Plant 23 Upright Fuchsia 265 Vinca 23
Mexican Poppy 216 Michaelmas Daisy 216 Midsummer Daisy 216 Mignonette 217 Mignonette Vine 217 Mignonette Vine 217 Millfoil 217 Mimosa Pudica 217 Mina Lobata 218 Mirabilis 218 Mock Cypress 208 Monarda 218 Monkey Flower 218	Pyrethrum Quaking Grass Quamoclit Ragged Robin Ragged Sailor Red Hot Poker Red Valerian Rhodanthe Ricinus Ricotia Rivina Humilis Rock Cress Rocket	242 163 142 142 142 143 144 144 144	Tree Lupin 212 Tree Mallow 208 Tree of Heaven 145 Tritoma 257 Trollius 257 Tropaeolum 257 Tuberosa 152 Tuberous Begonla 162 Tufted Pansles 257 Tulip 257 Tunica Saxifraga 257 Turtle-Head 257	Crown of Thorns Cuphea Cyclamen Cydonia Japonica Cyperus Dahlia Dalsy Day Llly Deutzia Elephant's Ear Elliottianna English Ivy	25 283 283 284 284 284 27 25 24 27 27 27	Syringa 27 Thunbergia 23 Toad Lily 30 Tradescantia 23 Trailing Lantana 22 Trumpet Vine 30 Tuberous Gloxinias 24 Tuberous Begonias 269 Umbrella Plant 28 Upright Fuchsia 265 Vinca 23 Wahlenbergia 30
Mexican Poppy 216 Michaelmas Daisy 216 Midsummer Daisy 217 Mignonette Vine 217 Mignonette Vine 217 Millfoil 217 Mimosa Pudica 217 Mimulus 217 Mina Lobata 218 Mirabitis 218 Mock Cypress 208 Monarda 218	Pyrethrum Quaking Grass Quamoclit Ragged Robin Ragged Sallor Red Hot Poker Red Valerian Rhodanthe Ricinus Ricotia Rivina Humilis Rock Cross Rocket Rock Flower	242 163 142 142 142 143 144 144 144 144	Tree Lupin 212 Tree Mallow 208 Tree of Heaven 145 Tritoma 257 Trollius 257 Tropaeolum 257 Tuberosa 152 Tuberous Begonla 162 Tufted Pansles 257 Tulip 257 Tunica Saxifraga 257 Turtle-Head 257 Umbrella Plant 257	Crown of Thorns Cuphea Cyclamen Cydonia Japonica Oyperus Dahlia Dalsy Day Llly Deutzia Elephant's Ear Elliottianna English Ivy English Primroso	25 283 283 284 284 284 284 27 25 24 27 27 27 21 29	Syringa 27 Thunbergia 23 Toad Lily 30 Tradescantia 23 Trailing Lantana 22 Trumpet Vine 30 Tuberous Gloxinias 24 Tuberous Begonias 269 Umbrella Plant 23 Upright Fuchsia 265 Vinca 23 Wahlenbergia 30 Wandering Jew 23
Mexican Poppy 216 Michaelmas Daisy 216 Midsummer Daisy 216 Mignonette 217 Mignonette Vine 217 Millfoil 217 Mimosa Pudica 217 Mimulus 217 Mina Lobata 218 Mock Cypress 208 Monarda 218 Monkey Flower 218 Moon Flower 212-218 Moon Wort 219 Morning Glory 219	Pyrethrum Quaking Grass Quamoclit Ragged Robin Ragged Sailor Red Hot Poker Red Valerian Rhodanthe Ricotia Rivina Humilis Rock Cress Rocket Rock Flower Rock Rose	242 163 142 142 142 143 144 144 144 144 144 144	Tree Lupin 212 Tree Mallow 208 Tree of Heaven 145 Tritoma 257 Trollius 257 Tropaeolum 257 Tuberosa 152 Tuberous Begonla 162 Tufted Pansles 257 Tulip 257 Tunica Saxifraga 257 Turtle-Head 257	Crown of Thorns Cuphea Cyclamen Cydonia Japonica Oyperus Dahlia Dalsy Day Llly Deutzia Elephant's Ear Elliottianna English Ivy English Primrose Eranthemum	25 283 283 284 284 284 27 25 24 27 27 27	Syringa 27 Thunbergia 23 Toad Lily 30 Tradescantia 23 Trailing Lantana 22 Trumpet Vine 30 Tuberous Gloxinias 21 Tuberous Begonias 269 Umbrella Plant 23 Upright Fuchsia 265 Vinca 23 Wahlenbergia 30 Wandering Jew 23 Water Hyacinth 23
Mexican Poppy 216 Michaelmas Daisy 216 Midsummer Daisy 216 Mignonette 217 Mignonette Vine 217 Millfoil 217 Mimosa Pudica 217 Minulus 217 Mina Lobata 218 Mock Cypress 208 Monarda 218 Monkey Flower 218 Moon Flower 212-218 Moon Wort 219 Morning Glory 219 Moss Verbena 256	Pyrethrum Quaking Grass Quamoclit Ragged Robin Ragged Sailor Red Hot Poker Red Valerian Rhodanthe Ricotia Rivina Humilis Rock Gress Rocket Rock Flower Rock Rose Rock Sistis	242 163 142 142 144 144 144 144 144 144 144	Tree Lupin 212 Tree Mallow 208 Tree of Heaven 145 Tritoma 257 Trollius 257 Tropaeolum 257 Tuberosa 152 Tuberous Begonla 162 Tufted Pansles 257 Tulip 257 Tunica Saxifraga 257 Turite-Head 257 Umbrella Plant 257 Valerian 258 Velvet Trumpet 258 Venidlum 258	Crown of Thorns Cuphea Cyclamen Cydonia Japonica Cyperus Dahlia Dalsy Day Llly Deutzia Elephant's Ear Elliottianna English Ivy English Primroso Eranthemum Eupatorium Euphorbia	25 283 283 284 284 284 27 25 24 27 27 21 29 20 20	Syringa 27 Thunbergia 23 Toad Lily 30 Tradescantia 23 Trailing Lantana 22 Trumpet Vine 30 Tuberous Gloxinias 24 Tuberous Begonias 269 Umbrella Plant 28 Upright Fuchsia 265 Vinca 23 Wahlenbergia 30 Wandering Jew 23 Water Hyacinth 28 Water Palm 284
Mexican Poppy 216 Michaelmas Daisy 216 Midsummer Daisy 216 Mignonette 217 Mignonette Vine 217 Mignonette Vine 217 Milfoil 217 Mimosa Pudica 217 Mimosa Pudica 217 Minulus 218 Mirabitis 218 Mock Cypress 208 Monarda 218 Monarda 218 Monkey Flower 218 Moon Flower 212-218 Moon Wort 219 Morning Glory 219 Mors Verbena 259 Mother-of-Thous-	Pyrethrum Quaking Grass Quamoclit Ragged Robin Ragged Sailor Red Hot Poker Red Valerian Rhodanthe Ricinus Ricotia Rivina Humilis Rock Cress Rocket Rock Flower Rock Rose Rock Sistis Rose Campion	242 63 442 242 2442 2442 2443 2444 2444	Tree Lupin 212 Tree Mallow 208 Tree of Heaven 145 Tritoma 257 Trollius 257 Tropaeolum 257 Tuberosa 152 Tuberous Begonla 162 Tufted Pansles 257 Tulip 257 Tunica Saxifraga 257 Turtle-Head 257 Valerian 258 Venudlum 258 Venud's Looking 258	Crown of Thorns Cuphea Cyclamen Cydonia Japonica Oyperus Dahlia Dalsy Day Llly Deutzia Elephant's Ear Elliottianna English Ivy English Primroso Eranthemum Eupatorium Euphorbia Everlasting Pea	25 283 283 283 284 284 27 25 24 27 27 21 29 20 20 27	Syringa 27 Thunbergia 23 Toad Lily 30 Tradescantia 23 Trailing Lantana 22 Trumpet Vine 30 Tuberous Gloxinias 24 Tuberous Begonias 269 Umbrella Plant 28 Upright Fuchsia 265 Vinca 23 Wahlenbergia 30 Wandering Jew 23 Water Hyacinth 28 Water Palm 284 Weeplng Lantana 22 Weigela 36
Mexican Poppy 216 Michaelmas Daisy 216 Midsummer Daisy 216 Mignonette 217 Mignonette Vine 217 Millfoil 217 Mimosa Pudica 217 Minulus 217 Mina Lobata 218 Mock Cypress 208 Monarda 218 Monkey Flower 218 Moon Flower 212-218 Moon Wort 219 Morning Glory 219 Moss Verbena 256	Pyrethrum Quaking Grass Quamoclit Ragged Robin Ragged Sailor Red Hot Poker Red Valerian Rhodanthe Ricinus Ricotia Rivina Humilis Rock Cress Rocket Rock Flower Rock Rose Rock Sistis Rose Campion Rose Mallow	242 242 242 242 242 244 244 244 244 244	Tree Lupin 212 Tree Mallow 208 Tree of Heaven 145 Tritoma 257 Trollius 257 Tropaeolum 257 Tuberous Begonla 162 Tufted Pansles 257 Tulip 257 Tunica Saxifraga 257 Turtle-Head 257 Valerian 258 Velvet Trumpet 258 Venus's Looking 258 Glass 253	Crown of Thorns Cuphea Cyclamen Cydonia Japonica Oyperus Dahlia Dalsy Day Llly Doutzia Elephant's Ear Elliottianna English Ivy English Primrose Eranthemum Eupatorium Euphorbia Everlasting Pea	25 283 283 283 284 284 27 25 27 27 21 29 20 20 20 27 281	Syringa 27 Thunbergia 23 Toad Lily 30 Tradescantia 23 Trailing Lantana 22 Trumpet Vine 30 Tuberous Gloxinias 24 Tuberous Begonias 269 Umbrella Plant 28 Upright Fuchsia 265 Vinca 23 Wahlenbergia 30 Wandering Jew 23 Water Hyacinth 23 Water Palm 284 Weeplng Lantana 285 Weigela 30 Wisteria 30
Mexican Poppy 216 Michaelmas Daisy 216 Midsummer Daisy 216 Mignonette 217 Mignonette Vine 217 Millfoil 217 Mimosa Pudica 217 Mimosa Pudica 217 Mimosa Pudica 217 Mimosa Pudica 218 Mirabilis 218 Mock Cypress 208 Monarda 218 Monkey Flower 218 Moon Flower 212-218 Moon Wort 219 Morning Glory 219 Moss Verbena 259 Mother-of-Thousands 219	Pyrethrum Quaking Grass Quamoclit Ragged Robin Ragged Sailor Red Hot Poker Red Valerian Rhodanthe Ricinus Ricotia Rivina Humilis Rock Cross Rocket Rock Flower Rock Rose Rock Sistis Rose Campion Rose Mallow Rose of Heaven	242 63 442 242 2442 2442 2443 2444 2444	Tree Lupin 212 Tree Mallow 208 Tree of Heaven 145 Tritoma 257 Trollius 257 Tropaeolum 257 Tuberosa 152 Tuberous Begonla 162 Tufted Pansles 257 Tulip 257 Tunica Saxifraga 257 Turtle-Head 257 Valerian 258 Venudlum 258 Venud's Looking 258	Crown of Thorns Cuphea Cyclamen Cydonia Japonica Oyperus Dahlia Dalsy Day Llly Deutzia Elephant's Ear Elliottianna English Ivy English Primroso Eranthemum Eupatorium Euphorbia Everlasting Pea	25 283 283 283 284 284 27 25 24 27 27 21 29 20 20 27	Syringa 27 Thunbergia 23 Toad Lily 30 Tradescantia 23 Trailing Lantana 22 Trumpet Vine 30 Tuberous Gloxinias 24 Tuberous Begonias 269 Umbrella Plant 28 Upright Fuchsia 265 Vinca 23 Wahlenbergia 30 Wandering Jew 23 Water Hyacinth 28 Water Palm 284 Weeplng Lantana 22 Weigela 36

GREETINGS FOR 1922

The 53rd Year Since This Business Was Founded in 1869

Thanks, a thousand times, for the tremendous increase in our business for 1921. In last year's Catalogue I asked you to please give us your entire order for seeds, plants, and bulbs, and you responded so heartily that our business was three times greater than in 1920, and within ten percent. of equalling the total for the best full twelve months since the business was established, in 1869.

Here, at Lapark, we are flattering ourselves the first thing you will say, when you receive this Catalogue for 1922, will be, "Look at the size of it! And the cover! And the colored pictures inside! I have never before seen colored pictures in any catalogue from Lapark".

You Helped To Make This Great Catalogue

I wonder if you realize how much you have had to do with making the Catalogue so big. Last year it was 148 pages. This year I had planned to make it 224 pages. It actually is 288 pages, with 8 colored pictures and a colored cover, making 300 pages in all, or almost five times as large as the

Floral Guide used to be,

And, will you believe it, even at that I have had to leave out practically all the illustrations from the last pages of flower seeds; nearly all the plant pictures after page 285, and most of the beautiful photographs I had for Gladiolus, Roses and the other hardy stuff. Then I had to bring some of the plants back into these first 32 pages, that I had reserved to be written last, to be just for this letter, the pictures of the officers and directors of the Company, some miscellaneous reading matter, eight or nine pages in all, and the rest of them for Novelties and "Newer Good Things" in the way of flowers and vegetables. You will see that I have had to omit all the reading matter, even to cut down my letter, and at that I have space for less than half the pictures of the Novelties, some of which were brought all the way from Europe to show you. I have had actually to leave out even the descriptions of many fine Novelties. But, we have just had to make the best of it, and at that I doubt very much if you will find anywhere in the country a matter complete, interesting and heipful Catalogue. more complete, interesting and helpful Catalogue.

The increase in size, and the matter and pictures it does contain, will impress you with the fact that it is our plan to make the LAPARK SEED BOOK AND FLORAL GUIDE, not just a Catalogue containing two or three times as many varieties of seeds, plants, and bulbs as any other seed house in the world offers you, but also a book of reference, a practical gardening guide for the successful raising of flowers and vegetables, that you will find it an advantage to consult daily throughout the year, until the next year's Guide is delivered to you.

And then I am looking forward to next year, when we shall add, probably as many as sixty-four pages, so as to include everything we want to put into our Catalogue, a germination table, a sort of planting calendar, the story of the influences of the planets on successful planting, etc.,

with more colored pictures.

Then, we have already in preparation a very special "feature" having to do with vegetables, that will be particularly interesting and helpful to our lady customers. Such a Department has never appeared in any seed catalogue that was ever written. But I have not the space to tell you more about it now.

Our New Farm, Greenhouses and Plant Packing Shed

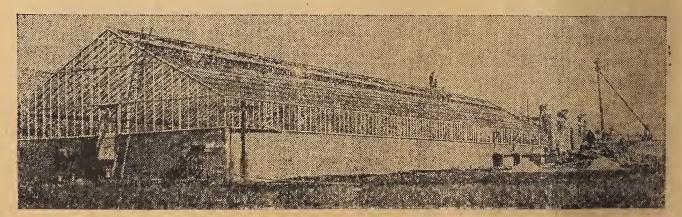
Since last season we have purchased another farm, of seventy-four acres. The new range of greenhouses, and our enormous packing shed, that will enable us to fill promptly 5000 orders a day, are located on the new farm, just across from the Seed and Printing Building where I am writing this Catalogue. Already twenty acres of the farm are planted in hardy stock. We have remodeled the interior of our Seed and Bulb Shipping Department, so as to handle four times as much business as last year without delay, and have added a seed warehouse of four floors, thirty by seventy feet to give us more room.

floors, thirty by seventy feet, to give us more room.

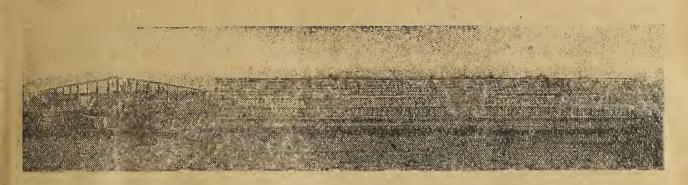
Already we have more than 400,000 paid subscribers to Park's Floral Magazine, and this coming Spring and Summer will be the first opportunity thousands of these new subscribers will have for testing how wonderfully helpful the Magazine is to them among their flowers. We ask you to tell your friends about it, those who have no such helper, and advise them to send us a dime for a year's subscription—it is purposely the lowest priced magazine in the country.

Last year, for the first time, we grew thousands and thousands of gladiolus and dahlias.

I may be wrong, and perhaps you are not interested in hearing it, but I did want to tell you so much about what we are doing at Lapark in order to be of greater help and advantage to you



ERECTING THE NEW GREENHOUSES AND PACKING SHED



AN END VIEW OF THE PLANT PACKING BUILDING, PARTLY UP

and to everyone who buys seeds, plants and bulbs. But I have no room this year, except to add that, with such magnificent co-operation as you have given us during the past year, we shall soon be able to change our present slogan, which is, one of the two or three largest seed, plant and bulb growing, importing and distributing direct-to-home-customers-by-mail "institutions in the world," to this one of more ambition,

THE LARGEST MAIL ORDER SEED, PLANT AND BULB HOUSE IN THE WORLD You may say to yourself, "all this is fine for Lapark Seed & Plant Company, but what do I get out of it?" Well, let me tell you one way in which you are very materially benefited, you buy, at Lapark, the best seeds, plants and bulbs to be had anywhere, at very much lower prices than you can get them anywhere else in the whole country.

We buy the first quality of everything, we cut out every fancy and unnecessary expense, so as to deliver to you the very best seeds, plants and bulbs at lower prices than anybody else. There are two particular features of our business that enable us to do this, which I shall explain in separate paragraphs for emphasis.

With the exception of making paper and printers ink, and buying certain seeds and bulbs which are not successfully grown in America, everything else connected with this business is done right here at Lapark. We even completed this entire Catalogue, something that could not be done by any other seedsman in the United States.

We have more than a million packets of seed, this season's fresh, tested seeds, already put up; we have more than three million growing plants ready to fill orders in season; over two hundred thousand Dahlias, Begonias and Lily bulbs are in our bulb cellars awaiting shipment. All in all, we have ten times the completed preparations for prompt handling of orders than we had a year ago. In addition to this, we have a more perfectly trained force of bright, happily employed men and women ready, the minute the first order arrives from the new Catalogue, to send out everything seasonable, and to maintain this method aggressively right through the season, until the business of the year is completed.

OUR PRICES ARE FAIR AND RIGHT

The other reason is that our prices are reasonable, because no one connected with Lapark Seed and Plant Company is thinking most of all of making his fortune. We have a little different idea of business. First of all, we figure that every efficient, loyal employee of this Company shall receive a "living wage". Then, we must pay the taxes required by State and Nation for the benefits and privileges we receive as residents of the Keystone State and of the United States. We must maintain our buildings and equipment in a state of efficiency. Our Stockholders, who furnished the cash to buy this property and to improve and equip it, and who supply the money for its effectual carrying on, are entitled to a legitimate interest. But further than this we have neither the need nor desire for "profiteering", and the truth of this is best evidenced by our moderate selling prices.

Our great object is to make your relations with us so agreeable, so satisfactory, and profitable to you, that Lapark shall be increasingly known everywhere as the place where a dollar goes farther than anywhere else in America in the purchase of seeds, plants and bulbs.

Once more, in behalf of everyone connected with Lapark, I want to thank you, and to solicit your con-

tinued confidence and orders.

Lapark Seed & Plant Company, Lapark, Pennsylvania.

January, 1922.

9. G. Fisher Gen. Mgr.

CARE IN FILLING ORDERS

The various departments of our business are managed by trained men and women, and every care is taken that orders shall be filled correctly and expeditiously. We our clerks, things are moving more smoothly and quickly. But in spite of these precautions, should an error be made, on prompt notification it will be our pleasure to correct it in a manner that cannot fail to be satisfactory and pleasing to

ABOUT ORDERS LOST IN THE MAIL

When investigation shows that a package has been lost in the mail, we refill the order at our own expense.

When investigation shows that a package has been lost in the mail, we refill the order at our own expense.

We prefer Post Office Money 'Order, Eank Draft or Express Money Order, Registered letters are always safe and generally paper money arrives safely. Coins, unless enclosed in coin holders, are apt to be lost. For small remittances, or for those who cannot conveniently obtain anything else, two-cent postage stamps are acceptable. But please try not to send us too many stamps, if it can eonveniently be avoided, as we do not know often what to do with them.

Once more let us thank you for past orders and ask you to please give us this year your complete order, because we know we have the stuff that will please anyone, and we know at our prices you can save very considerable money by buying from us.

know we have the stuff that will please anyone, and we know at our prices you can save very considerable money by buying from us.

Our general hints on gardening were so well received last year that we repeat them. Of course if you are an old hand at it we shall not attempt to advise you what to do, because local conditions vary so much and experience is such a wise teacher, but we believe we can help a little your less experienced neighbors, and there are so many who try so very hard to have a successful garden and yet to them the results are discouraging, chiefly because they do not know these apparently little points, that after all, mark the difference between success and failure in the garden. Those who have not been raising their own vegetables cannot know how much more delicious vegetables are dug freshly from the garden, and how very much less expensive. Living, though more moderate is still terribly high and most of us have to cut the corners closely to keep going without slipping into debt. One way is to make every foot of garden produce what a good Providence fitted it to grow, and there is no crop so easy to raise successfully as vegetables. We must look upon this broadly and unselfishly and decide that our failure to make use of good soil just makes the burden a little bit harder for someone else.

harder for someone else.

A half hour a day in the garden will do wonders for the health of most of us. Do not attempt too large a garden; a reasonably sized plot thoroughly taken care of will produce more by far than a large garden slurred over. At the same time it is better to plant a little more than you are sure you can attend to; it will spur on your ambition and increase your (Page 7) love for the growing things.

PREPARING THE SOIL

The garden must be deeply dug, or plowed if large enough, and thoroughly harrowed or worked over, until it is finely pulverized. Make it rich with well rotted stable manure, or sheep manure, which you can buy, and 100 pounds of which will last an entire season for a garden 20 x 30 feet. It is almost impossible to make a garden too rich. Should your ground be sour it will be indicated by the presence of little red worms, and you should give it a dressing of air-slaked lime, a peck of lime to each 200 square feet of garden.

The Seed Bed Unless you have a cold frame and everyone with a fairly large garden should have, start tomatoes, peppers, egg plants, cabbage and lettuce, particularly, in the house, early, so that they can late plants, such as celery, cabbage, etc. sow the seed in a little sheltered corner by the fence or wall, manured well, and the plants can be set out directly from the seed bed when the proper time comes around.

The smooth, round peas, radishes, beets and onions can be sown very early. With the description of each vegetable in this Catalogue we have given rather full cultur-SOWING EARLIEST SEED al directions which please read.

• SOWING SMALL SEED The finer seed like lettuce, radish, cabbage and carrots, should be sown in shallow fur-well over the bed when it is planted to help prompt germination.

For vegetables planted in hills, like cucumbers and melons, remove the soil 10 to 12 inches deep MAKING HILLS el of sheep manure. Then hoe in the soil until it is four inches above the level of the garden, packing it down 12 inches in diameter. Plant the seeds on top, melons, pole beans, cucumbers, etc., cover half an inch and press the soil down firmly with the hoe or back of spade.

CULTIVATION Cultivate frequently, we might say particularly through a dry spell. The more cultivation you give the finer vegetables you will have, larger, finer grained, better flavored. Cultivate as quickly after a rain as the surface dries off enough so that working on it will not cause it to bake hard. Cultivating is to make things grow, to keep them moist, and not simply to destroy weeds.

As soon as the early crops are finished, such as peas, lettuce, radishes, dig up the bed SUCCESSION OF CROPS or row, freshly manure, work over thoroughly and plant again and again, as often as the season permits, because a succession of vegetables means an ample table, deliciously, healthfully and economically supplied.

VEGETABLES WITH THEIR FINE FLAVOR

It is only when vegetables are eaten freshly taken from the garden, without being packed together for hours at market or in the gratifying when they are taken from your own garden, earlier than your neighbors.

It is only when vegetables are eaten freshly taken from the garden, without being packed together for hours at market or in the garden, without being packed together for hours at market or in the garden, without being packed together for hours at market or in the garden, without being packed together for hours at market or in the garden, without being packed together for hours at market or in the garden, without being packed together for hours at market or in the garden, without being packed together for hours at market or in the garden, without being packed together for hours at market or in the garden, without being packed together for hours at market or in the garden, without being packed together for hours at market or in the garden, without being packed together for hours at market or in the garden, without being packed together for hours at market or in the garden, without being packed together for hours at market or in the garden, without being packed together for hours at market or in the garden, without being packed together for hours at market or in the garden, without being packed together for hours at market or in the garden, without being packed together for hours at market or in the garden, without being packed together for hours at market or in the garden, without being packed together for hours at market or in the garden, without being packed together for hours at market or in the garden, without being packed together for hours at market or in the garden, without being packed together for hours at market or in the garden, without being packed together for hours at market or in the garden, without being packed together for hours at market or in the garden, which is the garden for t

When you mow the lawn, keep the grass to place on each side of the rows of growing vegetables MULCHING during the hot months, to retain moisture and prevent weeds growing.

Here and there we have given a few general hints desirable in protecting your cropagainst insects, INSECTS which you will find helpful.

The only real guarantee you can have in regard to seed is the reputation of the grower. SELECTION OF SEED Therefore, buy seeds from a seedsman in whom you have confidence. We hope you will buy from us; we know our seed; we know where it comes from; it is thoroughly tested for germination and we have taken every means to insure the best and finest seed of every variety we catalogue, and our order filling department is working quicker than ever before in the history of Lapark.

OUR GUARANTEE

We would be perfectly willing from our knowledge of the seed we supply to send with every order a signed guarantee that it will grow, but your planting, the condition of your soil, the climatic conditions and your own method and persistence in cultivation have so much to do with the success of your garden that such a guarantee on the part of a seedsman does not cover the proposition. We do say to you that this seed has grown splendidly for us, and we will refill your order at our own expense if it fails for you and you can tell us in your judgment it was the fault of the seed we sent you. We want you, please, to remember, that the lowling of most well known seedsman is no indication of the guarantee or a which we want you, please, to remember, that the low price at which we sell our seed, as compared with the prices of most well known seedsmen, is no indication of the quality of our seed, because we find it commercially possible now that the cost of growing seed has reached pretty well back to before the War prices, to sell the highest grade seed grown at 5 cts a packet and still leave us a fair, livable margin of profit. We do all our own printing, packing, lighting, etc., out here in the beautiful country with a great water power, so that our expenses are less than those of any other seed grower and dealer in the United States.

You Receive From Us at 5 cts a Packet, the Same First Grade Seed and the Same Average Quantity in a Packet as Other Seedsmen Catalogue at 10 cts and Higher

Directions For Making a Hotbed



the manure, inside the frame, good, rich, garden soil evenly, 6 inches in depth. Then put on the sash and

evenly, 6 inches in depth. Then put on the sash and the heat will soon begin to generate. Use a thermometer, and when the temperature runs over 80 degrees, and has settled back to 80 degrees, sow the seed. Cover the seed bed after it is sown with muslin or newspaper to help quicken germination, but as quickly as the first sign of plants remove the cloth or paper so as to afford all the light there is. After germination water plants each morning on clear days, and raise the sash for ventilation, so as to dry off the foliage to prevent damping off. Baise the sash in such a way as to prevent a direct draft on the plants. This means raise each alternate sash at the opposite end. On cold days, raise the sash but a few minutes at a time, three or four times a day. In severe, freezing weather to keep in the heat place mats, or old carpet, or strawy manure, on top of the sash with a shutter over the mat to keep it from blowing off. The shutter is handy in case of snow as the snow can be lifted right off with it. If plants are to be set outdoors, two weeks before transplanting raise the sash considerably, depending upon the weather, and when not too cold gradually remove entirely so as to harden the plants. When watering the plants in the hot bed keep them well watered but do not water sufficiently heavy so that the water will get below the soil and into the manure. Start your hotbed in February or March for plants to be set (Page 8) outdoors in the spring, varying the time of making according to your part of the U.S.

NOVELTIES AND NEWER GOOD THINGS AMONG VEGETABLES

My plan was to use the first 5 pages for photographs of the Officers and Directors of the Company, for my annual "letter", and for the miscellaneous instructions about sending orders, etc., and the remaining 27 pages for Novelties. These 32 pages are printed last. Owing to lack of room, I have had to finish the Plants

and Shrubbery on these first thirty-two pages, and have also been compelled to bring the index to the front. The consequence is that I have had to cut down the number of pages for Novelties and to leave out a lot of splendid illustrations that I had especially prepared for this part of the Seed Book. And I shall also cut down my descriptions as closely as practicable so as to at least get in as many varieties as I am able.

Three Superb Wax Butter Beans

All three were introduced by us last year, and we offer them again this season, because nothing new in the way of a Wax Bean has been developed during the past season that is in any sense an improvement on these three magnificent varieties.

LAPARK MELTING BUT-TER BEAN.

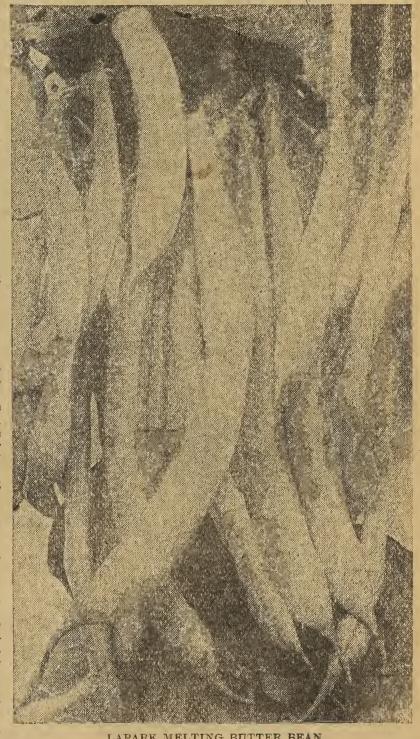
Splendid in both vine and pod, and both are necessary to make a perfect bean. Produced in great clusters of long, rather rounded pods, as shown in our photograph, in the most attractive shade of soft, lemon yellow. The flavor is perfect, the flesh firm, and meaty, without fiber or strings. An improved form of Pencil Pod.

Extra large pkt, 10 cts; 3 pkts 25 cts, postpaid.

LAPARK EARLY WON-DER WAX.

Extra early and exceedingly productive; the pod rather flat, long, slim, 5 to 7 inches in length, tender, snappy and of fine texture; rich, wax-like yellow in color. The special effort of propagators has been to produce a Wax Bean that would re-sist disease. This is the special ad-vantage of Lapark Early Wonder Wax, the plant a sturdy grower, about 11 feet tall, 2 feet across, filled with beans, as early as any other Wax sort.

Extra large pkt, 10 cts; 3 pkts 25 cts, postpaid.



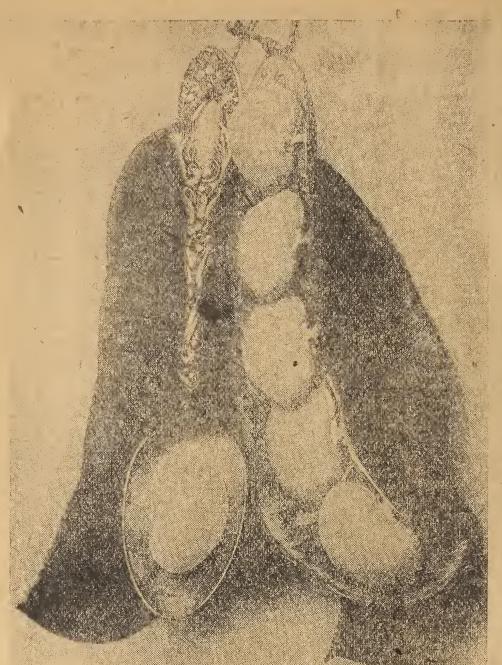
LAPARK MELTING BUTTER BEAN

LAPARK GOLDEN PERFECT BUTTER

An improved strain of the famous Rust-Proof Golden Wax, but more tender, of more delicate and better flavor. In fact Golden Perfect Butter is phenominally tender, brittle, meaty, without a trace of fibre, and very productive. It can be planted as early as the Green Bush Beans, another great advantage. Extra large pkt, 10 cts; 3 pkts 25 cts, postpaid.

GOLDEN WHALE; A NEW VEGETABLE MARROW

A new and distinct variety of squash, the fruits large, formed like our illustration, on next page, and, when ripe, they are of a deep, golden color. The vine is of trailing habit, and the Marrows are of rich, melting flavor. Pkt 10 cts.



THE CONTRAST INDICATES THE SIZE den, and is early. Also suitable for late crop, and no matter how long it remains in the ground it does not deteriorate perceptibly in quality. Extra large pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 25 cts, postpaid. See next page for illustration.

LAPARK BUMPERHEAD CABBAGE.

We are forced to leave the photograph out. Introduced by us last season and so fine a cabbage it is entitled to be repeated. As early as Charleston Wakefield, quite a little larger and never fails to head. Not only is it a superb early sort for the home garden, but it is a money-maker for the market gardener, giving him a cabbage that his customers will inquire for again and again. The heads, under fair cultivation, are uniform in shape and size, the stem is short, the head firm, solid, crisp and of extra fine quality and mild flavor.

Extra large pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 25 cts, postpaid.

LAPARM EXTRA EARLY SOLID MEAD CABBAGE

Also our own introduction and unsurpassed as an all-round, all-season, general-purpose cabbage. For a late crop, the plants to be set out in July, it will be found ideal, and a splendid Win-(Page 10)

BEILER'S 70. DAN JUNEO MINEA

EARLIEST POLE SORT BY SEVERAL DAYS. Introduced by us last year with splendid satisfaction to our customers. Again_this past Summer Mr. Beiler was eating beans in less than 70 days. It is absolutely the earliest, largest, most de-licious-flavored Pole Lima Bean to be had. We have all the available seed, and the crop was so successful last season that we can this Spring offer you pints. 7 to 10 long, broad pods to a cluster, each pod containing 4 to 6 great, big Beans that remain green when dry for Winter use.

Extra large pkt, 10 cts; half-pint 30 cts; pint 50 cts, postpaid.

LAPARK SCAR-LETHNIGHT BEET

OUR OWN PRODUCTION. We are very certain our customers agree with us that it is positively the best table beet ever introduced.Our photograph is made from a root grown right here at Lapark and pulled at random from the row. In color it is a brilliant red, red all the way through, tender, fine grained and of deliciously sweet flavor. It is especially desirable for the state of the state o sirable for the home gar-

VEGETABLE MARROW, GOLDEN WHALE

ter keeper, making a solid, crisp, large head, snowy white under the top leaves, of delicious flavor, and with it you will have cabbage until early Spring. Particularly good for kraut making and tor cold slaw.

Extra large pkt 10 cts; 3

pkts 25 cts, postpaid

ORANGE PRINCE CARROT

grandest table carrot ever grown. Sorry I cannot use the photograph, because it is a beauty. A large, medium tong, fine grained, tender carrot of delicious flavor, an all-season carrot, and excellent for canning when young.

Extra large pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts

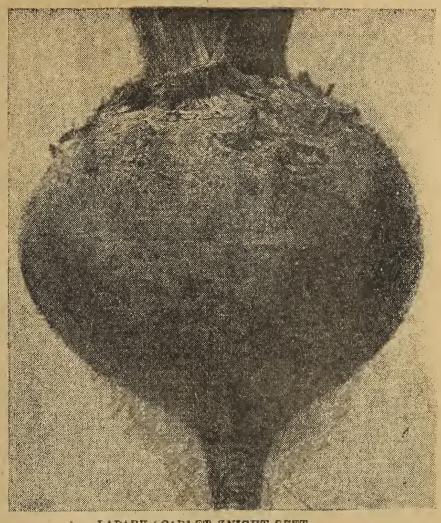
25 cts. postpaid.

WAVAHEAD TOMATO

Wayahead of all existing varieties of Tomatoes, in season, quality and quantity. Round, smooth, ripens well up to stem without cracking, is solid, meaty and very free of seeds. Of most delicious flavor and an attractive shade of red. A Tomato we can recommend most highly to the market gardner, on account of its blight resist ing qualities, heavy cropping and uniform, large size.

Extra large pkt 10 ets, post

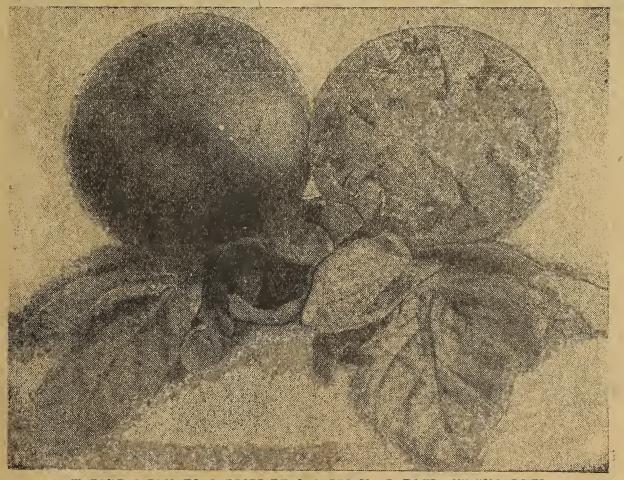
paid.



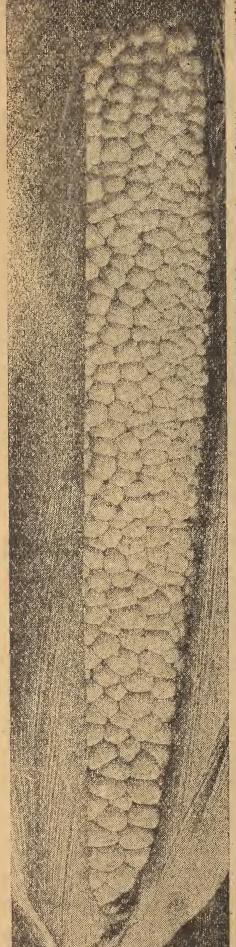
LAPARK SOARLET ENIGHT BEET

EMPEROR CELERY, The Newest, Best Celery

My, it is too bad that I cannot get in an illustration of this magnificent celery! It looks quite a e like the picture on page 65. The stalks are 15 to 18 inches in length, extra thick, often more little like the picture on page 65.



WAYAHEAD TOMATO EARLIER THAN EARLIANA, LARGER AND SMOOTHER



GOLDEN CREAM

boiled. Ready for the table along after the early sorts. It is also named Golden Country Gentleman. (Page 12)

Extra large pkt 10 cts, postpad.

than half inch through -I mean the individual stalks, not the whole plant. It blanches easily, pure white, the heart lightly touched with gold. And it is so smooth, crisp, brittle, and tender, that it almost melts away in one's mouth and the flavor leaves nothing to be desired. I do not mind what celery you may be most fond of, I do wish you would try Emperor, because I know it is so much better than any other celery introduced for years.

Extra large pkt 10 cts, postpaid.

FIRST ON THE TABLE SUGAR CORN 10 Days Earlier Than All Others

We had this ready to introduce to our friends last year, but in some way it was omitted from the Catalogue. Up to that time it was the finest flavored, extra early white Sweet Corn ever grown. The ears are 18 to 20 inches in length, with 16 to 18 rows of the most tender, sugary sweet corn you can imagine. We have introduced a number of fine varieties of table corn but are confident those who try "First On The Table" will agree with us that it is entitled to a place in every garden.

Extra largepht 10 cts. postpaid.

DIGHTON'S EXTRA EARLY

As Early As Golden Bantam. Since Golden Bantam swept the country as one the most delightful early table corns ever produced, hybridizers have been busy trying to develop a whiteto develop a white-eared Golden Bantam. In other words a corn that would be similar in appearance, equally early and just as magnificently tender and sweet. Our own White Bantam, introduced by us last year and shown this year in our colored picture is one of these new varieties. Dighton's varieties. Dighton's is another, more nearly like Golden Bantam in the appearance of the ear, and its size, and also in the size of the kernels. It is exceedingly early, of most delicious quality and flavor and does away with the yellow color that so many people object to in Golden Bantam.

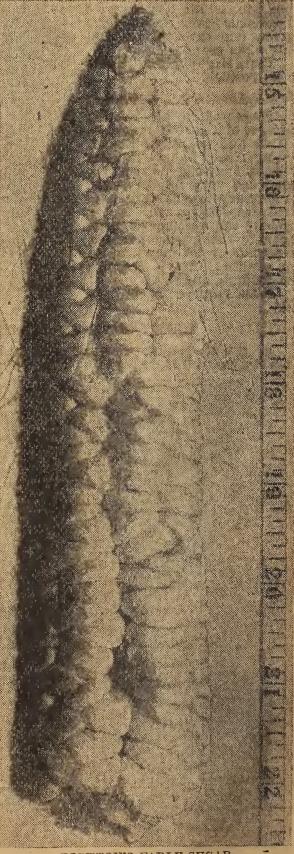
Extra large pkt 10

Extra large pkt 10 cts, postpaid.

GOLDEN CREAM SUGAR CORN

Midseason Variety

A grand cross between Country Gen-tlemen and Golden Bantam. In superb quality and appearquality and appearance it is like Country Gentleman but is a rich, golden yellow, which is inherited which is inherited from Golden Bantam, and, like Country Gentlemen, the plant a sturdy, rapid is a sturdy, rapid grower, producing from 2 to 4 perfect ears, of regular Coun-try Gentleman size. the grains irregular and very deep, of a delightful tenderness and in a rich cream color, turning to light golden yellow when



DIGHTON'S EARLY SUGAR

EARLY FORTUNE CUCUMBER

Lapark improved strain, 10 inches in length; II 1-4 inches in circumference; weight 2 pounds, 3 ounces, and more than 4060 full-sized Cucumbers were picked from an ounce of

seed

The largest, firmest, tenderest, darkest-colored garden cucumber, and the very best for the home garden, or market garden. The cucumber from which we made the photograph measured and weighed just exactly what we have stated. The ounce of seed was purchased from us by the young lady who is in charge of opening our mail, for her father, and from the patch he picked and sold more than 4000 marketable size cucumbers. How many more we do not know. In fact we knew nothing about it until the young lady in question brought the cucumber to our office. I believe it is unnecessary to say anything more about the Lapark strain of this well known Early Fortune Cucumber, which is, in itself, an improved strain of White Spine. One of its especially good characteristics is that it retains its rich, dark green color so much longer than other varieties and is more blight resisting than any other cucumber.

Pkt 10 cts: 3 okts 25 cts. postpaid. We also have seed of the usual seedsmen's Early Fortune Cucumber, which we will send you at 5 cts per pkt; ounce 10 cts; ¼ lb 30 cts, postpaid.

LAPARK IMPROVED EXTRA EARLY OSAGE MELON

Largest, Most Solid, Sweetest Canteloupe

It is shown on our front cover, but we also had a photograph of one of the melons taken right from the garden, but for lack of taken right from the garden, but for lack of space must leave it out. Osage is not a new melon, but the seed we offer you as Lapark Improved Osage, is of a special strain grown for us in Michigan, of our own selection, and we believe it to be one of the best and most satisfactory melons, particularly adapted for the home garden, where you want a good, healthy vine, and a fruit above the usual market size. The flesh is thick, orange-salmon in color, fine grained, juicy, luscious and every fruit is of dependable flavor. It is a variety that withstands more than many melons and gives you a good crop. Had I the space I could tell you a whole lot more that I am sure would interest you in trying our seed of this special melon.

Extra large pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 25 cts, postpaid

Extra large pkt 10 cts;3 pkts 25 cts,postpaid

LAPARK HONEY COMB

A Lapark Introduction Much Like Honey Dew

If you go into a fruit store, or to a grocer's or market where fruit is sold, in the Fall, you will see Honey Dew Melons everywhere, as evidence of the popularity of this comparatively new melon in this country. The only objection raised by those who enjoy the Honey Dew has been against the rather "sickly" pale green color of the flesh. Our endeavor in Honey Dew has been to overcome that objection and to give you a melon of a rich, golden hue. Honey Comb differs in other minor respects in that it is a little longer in golden hue. Honey Comb differs in other minor respects in that it is a little longer in shape and somewhat netted, which is an advantage in protecting it against insects and in shipping. For this year I am sure you will find Honey Comb even better than ever, because we have kept right on improving it.

Extra large pkt 10 cts, postpaid.

GOLDEN ICE CREAM WATERMELON

Try it; That's all.

We know that it is a very difficult proposition to persuade people to take on a yellow-fleshed Watermelon, they are so attached to the bright pink-flesh colors. Never-the-less if you have the privelege of eating a slice of "Golden Ice Cream" once you certainly will want more of it. Without a single exception it is the sweetest, crispest melon we know anything about. I grow it for my own table, and shall probably grow no other kind this year, because I know nothing better. The vine is a great producer of fruit, the hind green in color, the flesh bright, rich, golden-yellow, crisp, sweet, fine grained, with an especially appealing aroma. You will be surprised when you pick up the fruit to find how heavy it is, owing to the close texture of the flesh. Our seed is again from the originator of this valuable melon, a photograph of which we show We know that it is a very difficult proposiuable melon, a photograph of which we show you on next page.

Extra large pkt. 10 cts. postpaid.



LAPARK IMPROVED EARLY FORTUNE CUCUMBER

AILSA CRAIG ONION

Single Specimens Weighing Four Pounds

A variety of Onion from across the water that is carving out for itself a position of great popularity on accoun of its size, fine grain, snowy whiteness, keeping qualities and adaptability to our American climate and condi
(Page 13)

tions. Many onions have been grown in this country exceeding 5 inches in diameter and 2 pounds in weight. Across the water, we are told, it runs very much larger, up to 4 pounds, with the average weight of 600 onions picked from one patch running within a little bit of 2½ pounds each. We had an especially good photograph for this Department, but could not get it in and will have to keep it until next year. It is a deep, globe-shaped onion, neatly formed, particularly firm, and with a top that ripens off well. It is making headway against our old friend Prizetaker and is entitled to your attention. Extra large pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 25 cts, postpaid tled to your attention.

FOUR ESPECIALLY DELICIOUS SUGAR PEAS

Lancaster Prolific Second-Early, Main-Crop Variety

We have been especially fortunate in the introduction of peas, and Lancaster Prolific has made many friends for us. The vine is about 2 feet tall, and it is simply covered with pods 3 to 4 inches in length, filled to bursting with peas of good size, sweet and tender. It is a Midseason pea, and no variety surpasses it in quantity of peas in the dish, on the table, shelled from a given measure of pods. Space is limited and I have to curb my enthusiasm in writing these descriptions, because I could occupy a full page in telling you of each one of them. Pkt 10c; 3 pkts 25c, postpaid.

BIG POD EARLY

Largest Pod Extra Early Garden Pea.

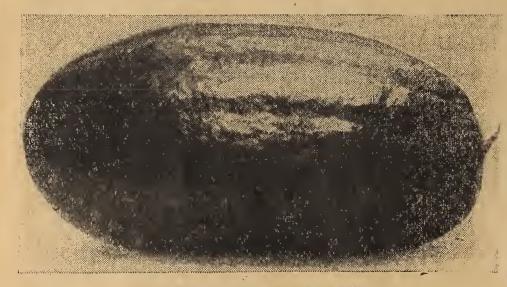
The particular characteristic that recommends this pea is that it is a round, smooth variety, very hardy, and can be planted very early, ahead of the wrinkled sorts, just as early as Alaska. It gives a large pod, well filled with good size, very sweet peas, ready for the table about the same time as Alaska. It is especially desirable for market gardeners because it is early, is a good sized pod and practically the entire crop can be picked at one time. For the home garden we recommend several plantings a week apart.

Extra large pkt, 10 cts; three pkts 25 cts, postpaid.

LITTLE MARVEL

Little Marvel is not so very new but it is so superlatively good that we place it on one of our front pages so that you may not overlook it. It is a very early, wrinkled pea. It is very hard to win me personally from Nott's Excelsion, but when the great authorities on vegetables pronounce Little Marvel "not only as early as American Wonder and Nott's Excelsion but much more productive and remains in good condition for a longer period", I must bow to their judgment. It is still classed as a novelty by some of our leading salesmen, and I know it is a most excellent variety, the plants making a strong and healthy growth, 15 to 18 inches in height, the pods 3 inches long, dark green in color and borne in greatest abundance, many being twin pods and all filled with 6 to 7 deep green peas, unusually tender and sweet. Unquestionably the finest dwarf wrinkled pea of the day.

Extra large pkt 10 cts; ½ pint 30 cts; pint 50 cts; qt 85 cts all postpaid.



GOLDEN QUEEN WATERMELON

LATTONIAN

A Sort of Dwarf Gradus.

A grand, new, or almost new. largest podded, extra early, sweet-as-honey, table pea, that may be classed really as a dwarf Gradus. The vines are 18 inches in height, vigorous in growth, the large pods filled closely with 9 tender, splendidly flavored Honey Peas, ready a few days later than Gradus but equally read in applica-

good in quality.

We have new photographs
of both the Laxtonian and Little Marvel, but for lack of space have been compelled to leave them out this season

Extra large pkt 10 cts; ½ pint 30 cts; pint 50 cts; qt 85 cts: all postpaid.

LAPARK EARLY RED BIRD RADISH Ready in Sixteen Days

The most delicious, quickly developed, little, round, red radish anyone ever ate. Grow in a hotbed, or in rich soil out doors. And if you like radishes you will declare you never ate anything better, it is so firm, and crisp, and nilld in flavor.

Extra large pkt. 10 cts; three for 25 cts. postpaid.

TOMATOES

SPECIAL NOTICE. Please look at page 129 in the body of the Catalogue and you will note we omitted the price from Red Monster Tomato, but let us call your attention to the fact that you will find the prices printed on the colored picture which we have inserted of the "Monster" Tomatoes facing page 99.

SNOW QUEEN TOMATO

Shown In The Colored Picture

A truly, purewhite fruit, and a splendld Tomato in every way, large, very smooth, white all the way through, without any trace of red or yellow, and free from acid than any other tomato we know of. A few slices of the white on a plate with the red and yellow varieties makes an artistic contrast, not only decorative but appetizing. This tomato was introduced two years ago and was catalogued generally at 25 cts per pkt. We began growing our own seed at once and are therefore able and pleased to make a lower price.

Pkt 10 cts, postpaid

LAPARK SCOTTSANNA TOMATO

Earliest, Most Prolitic Red Tomato Once more I am going to say I am sorry, but I absolutely can neither run a photograph of Scottsanna nor give it a lengthy description. I must say this, however, that it is earlier than Earlianne, similar in growth and character, but more prolific, averages larger in size, ripens fully right up to the stem, all characteristics that make an exceedingly desirable tomato for the home garden and very profitable for the market gardener.

Scottsanna is our own introduction, under our own selected name, and purely on merit. This variety is rapidly growing in demand as a standard early tomate for both market gardeners and home tolks.

Figure 14)

(Page 14) Extra large pkt 10 cts. postpaid

BEAUTIFUL NEW FLOWERS



ANTIRRHINUM TOM THUMB "MIDGE" We had to omit a number of varieties and a lot of photographs of new and desirable vegetables, but now it is even worse with the flowers, because we shall have to leave out, in all probability, at least one-third of the varieties and certainly two-thirds of the photographs. But we ask your indulgence this year and shall try to make up for it next season.

BLUE BALL AGERATUM.

New, this year. A deep, very dark blue, dwarf ageratum, so dark and pronounced in color that it can be distinguished from all existing ageratums. When in full bloom the foliage is completely hidden, giving the plant the appearance of a blue ball. Fills an exclusive niche for borders, groups and beds, and is also fine in pots for Winter bedding.

Pkt 15 cts. postpaid.

NEW ANTIRRHINUMS

These are all new this year. from the most celebrated foreign grower who make a specialty of antirrhinums.

Tom Thumb "Midge". This is a wonderfully fine flower, only 9 in in height, producing a wealth of flower spikes in glowing carmine-rose. The plant is shown in our photomine-rose. The plant is shown in our puote-graph. It is not only one of the finest potting sorts, but is most excellent for bedding, presenting a neater appearance than is usual with ant-plant 15 cts: 2 for 25 cts. postpaid. Pkt 15 cts:2 for 25 cts.postpaid.

DWARF EMPRESS

An intermediate variety and height that has An intermediate variety and neight that has long been desired for cut-flowers, in true crimson, the flowers very large and strikingly handsome in a rich, velvelty crimson, entirely free from the generally disliked magenta tint. Plant is compact, vigorous in growth and comes into bloom early. Pkt 15 cts, 2 for 25 cts. postpaid.

MAJUS NANUS "SPANISH FLAG". A new color and variety from Quedlinburg, in the colors of the flag of Spain, brilliant chamois-red, with yellow. The upper lip is chamois-red baving a yellow tint, while the under lip

flag of Spain, brilliant chamois-red, with shows brilliant chamois-red spots on a yellow ground, the whole blending charmingly, with a pure white throat completing the picture.

Pkt 15 cts 2 for 25 cts, postpaid.

Majus Grandiflorum "Harmony." The special feature of "Harmony" is its extra tall and stately habit, with exceptionally long flower spikes, clustered thickly with large, beautifully frilled flowers, in a rich terra-cotta-ovange, shaded with rose and merging into golden yellow at the center, a most pleasing and harmonious combination of shades and a very worthy and delightful flower. ful flower

Pkt 15 cts. 2 for 25 cts.postpaid.

"SNOW-QUEEN" PLUMED ASTER

Introduced by us last year from Europe and included among our Novel-Europe and included among our Novelties, and offered again this year because of the great substance and magnificent presence of the flower, so well shown in our photograph. But we do wish we might bring out the soft, velvety texture of the petals, and show more clearly the depth and grace of the flower. It is the consensus of opinion among expert judges of asters that nothing finer in the way of a pure white Ostrich Plumed Aster has vet been developed. The flowers are particularly full, the center well covered. Fine in the garden and as a cut-flower.

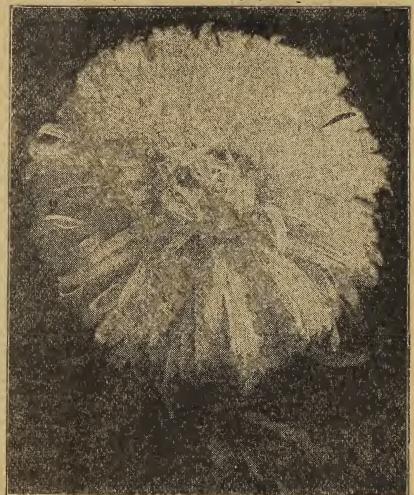
Pkt 15 cts: 2 for 25 cts, postpaid.

Heart of France. The largest flowering, very dark red aster, opening purest ruby and deepening with age, retaining a splendid red until withered up the petals new a glowing sheen and a

the petals now a glowing sheen and again a soft. warm, velvety texture. A most magnificent, lar e. full flower without trace of a hollov center,

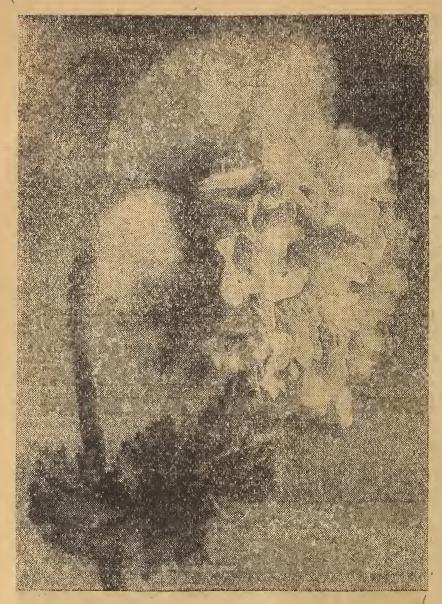
Pkt 15 cts, 2 for 25 cts.postpaid

American Beauty Aster



"SNOW QUEEN" OSTRICH PLUME ASTER

A late flowering strain, in late September, at their best through October Eplants 3 feet high, the exceedingly large densely double flowers on long, strong stems. (Page 15) (Page 15)



American Reauty. Bright carmine, or cerise-rose. Purple Beauty. A deep, rich.

velvety purple. Lavender Beauty. A clear, soft lavender shade.

September Beauty. A delicate, soft, shell-pink.

American Beauty Rose. Deep.

rosy pink.
White Beauty. New: its first appearance.

Mixed. All colors.
15 cts each: 2 for 25 cts, postpaid.

Lapark Crimson Giant

A superb Late Branching Aster of upright growth, with extra large, very double flowers, averaging at least 5 inches in diameter, on stems from 15 to 18 inches in height, and of a rich, deepest crimson in color. An unusually fine aster for beds and borders.

Pkt 15 cts; 2 for 25 cts, postpaid.

Lapark True Vellow Aster

Offered by us last year and proved so popular that our seed was exhausted before the season was over. Therefore, we grew all the seed we possibly could tast Summer and again offer you this true yellow aster. It is a large, handsome flower, remarkably full and ball shaped, the petals curled and twisted so that the center is deeply hidden, with as many as 20 or 30 flowers on a single plant. flowers on a single plant.
Pkt 15 cts: 2 pkts 25 cts, postpaid.

Astermum Asters

A very highly developed strain of Comet Asters, which, on account of their unusually large size and form of petals, look very much like Chrysanthemums, and, therefore, the names of these two marvelous late blooming flowers are united in the word "Astermum". The plants are 2 feet in height, the flowers in colors as follows:

**Ping.* A lively rose pink.

**Lavender.* Almost a light violet.

**White.* A magnificent flower.

Each, Pkt 15 cts; 3 pkts. 1 of each. 35 cts. postpaid.

cts. postpaid.

Ball's White Aster

The latest flowering of all the asters, after beetles are gone and the very best weather for the development of fine flowers has arrived. It is new, a well rounded flower pure white, densely double, and very free flowering. An aster that is entitled to the interest of every fancier.

Pkt 15 cts,2 for 25 cts,postpaid.

FLAME OF LOVE BEGONIA

Pink Profusion Gracilis. A magnificent, new. pink Semperflorens, for both potting and bedding. 9 to 10 inches high, with small, green leaves slightly brownish linged, small stalks, the plant covered with LaFrance-cose colored, good sized flowers, in large, loose tufts. "Pink Profusion" fills a gap that has always been vacant, and we can recommend it as one of the best new importations for this year.

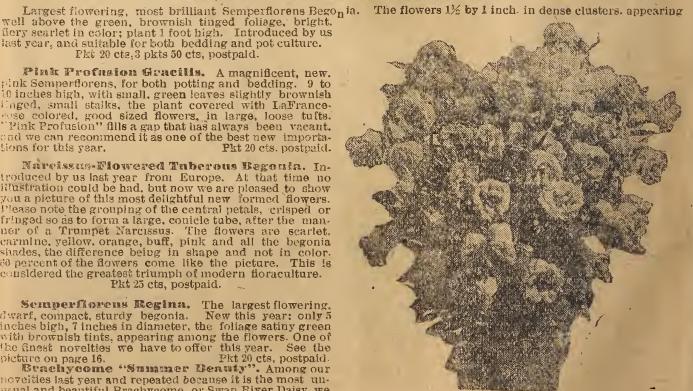
Pkt 20 cts. postpaid.

Narcissus-Flowered Tuberous Begonia. Introduced by us last year from Europe. At that time no illustration could be had, but now we are pleased to show you a picture of this most delightful new formed flowers. Please note the grouping of the central petals, crisped or fringed so as to form a large, conicle tube, after the manner of a Trumpet Narcissus. The flowers are scarlet, carmine, yellow, orange, buff, pink and all the begonia shades, the difference being in shape and not in color. This is considered the greatest triumph of modern floraculture.

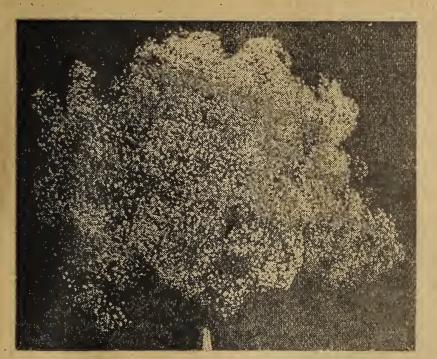
Pkt 25 cts, postpaid.

Semperstorens Regina. The largest flowering. dwarf, compact, sturdy begonia. New this year: only 5 inches bigh, 7 inches in diameter, the foliage satiny green with brownlsh tints, appearing among the flowers. One of the finest novelties we have to offer this year. See the picture on page 16.

Brachycome "Summer Beauty". Among our noveities last year and repeated because it is the most unasual and beautiful Brachycome, or Swan River Daisy, we have ever seen. Only 8 inches in height, erect, busy, covered with handsome flowers of the softest tint of mauve.



CANTERBURY BELL-DOUBLE "VIOLET KING"



NEW DOUBLE GYPSOPHILA, "BABY'S BREATH"

THE GARNET CALLI-OPSIS.

This proved the most popular of our last year's Novelties and so thoroughly good that it is entitled to its place this year. It is one of the handsomest plants one can imagine, growing from 1½ to 2 feet tall, 2 to 3 feet in diameter, and is covered with a multitude of showy, crimson-scarlet flowers. The originator claims that he has frequently counted from 700 to 800 flowers on a single plant. Pkt 10 cts, postpaid.

CANTERBURY BELL Double Violet King

The first Canterbury Bell that is an ideally perfect plant, the central stem 2 to 2½ feet in height and neat in habit. The flowers are numerous, double and of the loveliest, distinct, deep violet. See photograph on page 16.

Pkt 15 cts. postpaid.

GIANT DOUBLE FLOWERING COSMOS

Practically a new flower introduced a little while lago, and as yet virtually unknown in America. I wanted to show you a picture, but my photograph, taken across the Atlantic, was too indistinct for making a printing plate. The flowers are exceedingly artistic, the center very much like an aster or chrysanthemum surrounded by the usual row of flat petals that we are accustomed to seeing in single flowering cosmos. We urge you to try these flowers. In the following colors separately:

The crimson has never before been seen.

Crimson

Pink

White

Price, pkt 15 cts; any 2 pkts 25 cts, postpaid.

Price. pkt 15 cts; any 2 pkts 25 cts, postpaid.

"PETER PAN" DAHLIA

A tiny, little dahlia. Last year we could not get enough seed. The first appearance of this unique flower. The plant is scarcely a foot high when it begins to bloom, and is never more than 1½ to 2 feet tall. The flowers are Anemone-shaped, with tubular center and outspread rays of flowerets, in bright colors, carmine with buff center, mauve with yellow-red-orange, cream with yellow, purple with dark red center, and sometimes in solid colors. You will be delighted with this miniature dahlia. Pkt 15 cts, 2 pkts 25 cts, postpaid.

"BLUE GEM" DELPHINIUM

A new annual sort, of bushy growth with an abundance of blooms, filling a gap in the garden which larkspur never before occupied, 9 to 12 inches in height so that it also makes a delightful pot-plant. Flowers large and intensely, dark blue.

Pkt 15 cts; 2 for 25 cts, postpaid.

A NEW GODETIA-Azalei-Flowered Whitneyi

It is a long time since a new godetia was offered. This handsome flower is large and double, brilliant satiny rose in color, with carmine blotches on the petals. The plant is of compact growth, 15 inches high, floriferous and with an extra long season of bloom, making it not only an invaluable garden variety but also splendid for pot growing and cut-dowers. Pkt 15 cts; 2 for 25 cts, postpaid.

A PURE WHITE GYPSOPHILA New and Double Flowering

Until the introduction of this new species, which our florist has christened "Snow White", the difficulty has been to get an absolutely pure white flower, and that is exactly the color of this new variety. Also, it produces a very much larger percentage of double flowers than any other "Baby's Breath", so that it is properly entitled to be known as a double Gypsophila, "Snow White" is destinate, in our judgment, to be the most popular and widely used of the genius.

Pkt.15 cts, postpaid.

HIGHNESS OF HELIOTROPE ROYAL CLIMBING

Introduced last year, but as it was possible to secure only 300 Introduced last year, but as it was possible to secure only 500 packets of seed you can readily understand very little of this grand new variety is as yet known in this country. It is of a rapid growth, forming immense plants that spread and climb to a height of from 10 to 12 feet, profusely covered with large trusses of beautiful purple flowers. Makes a new and attractive covering for walls, bay windows, hedges, etc. Very fragrant.

Pkt 10 cts, postpaid.



REGINA SEMPERFLORENS BEONIA

HESPERIS NIVEA

A Rare New Dame's Violet. This charming perennial is pure white in color, in full bloom at a time when white nowers are very scarce outdoors, and it has a long, lasting flowering period, starting early in May. The individual flowers
are almost an inch in diameter and the spikes fully 6 inches in length, loosely clustered, sweetly perfumed, and a fine
addition to the perennial border, and excellent for cutting. Illustration crowded out.

Pkt 15 cts, postpaid.

LAPARK EXQUISITE NEW DOUBLE HOLLYHOCK

Absolutely new varieties and combination of colors among hollyhocks are extremely scarce. "Exquisite" is one of (Page 17)

the exceptions, a tall, stately plant, truly a sensational flower, many of the individual blooms measuring 4 to 5½ inches across, every petal exculsitely curied and fringed to a degree never before accomplished in hollyhocks, much like a double, giant, fringed petunia. The range of color includes rose, light rose, carmine-rose, violet and dark purple, in bloom throughout the summer, and we only wish we had room to show you the photograph of the mass of flowers from which our picture of a single spike was taken. (Later, had to leave it out.) Pkt 25 cts, postpaid.

TWO NEW IPOMOEAS-"Heavenly Blue", "Double White Tassel"

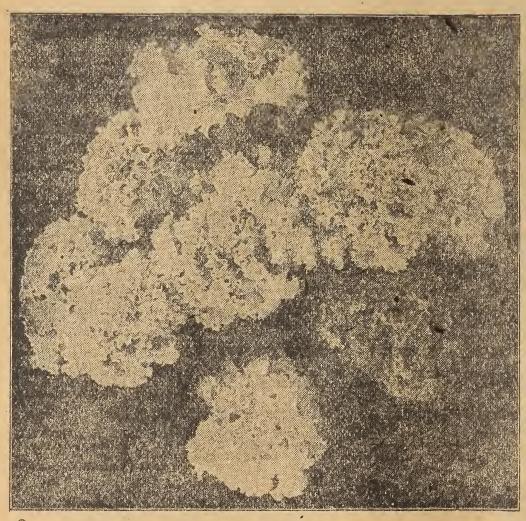
Unsurpassed by any other ipomoeas in color and form, Heavenly Blue so named because of its intense, sky-blue color, and White Tassel on account of its particularly fine, drooping, double flowers, in pure white, remaining open all day.

Pkt, each, your choice, 10 cts; the 2 for 15 cts, postpaid.

NEW BUSHY LOBELIA "BLUE BIRD"

Fits into a place for bedding no lobelia ever before occupied; a compact, bushy plant, blooming continuously with great freedom, the flowers a very beautiful ultramarine-blue, with a distinct white eye.

Pkt 15 cts; 2 pkts for 25 cts, postpaid.



LAPARK GIGANTIC DOUBLE PETUNIAS

TWO NEW DWARF MARK. GOLDS, "Orange Prince" and "Marvey's Double's.

Orange Prince was introduced by us last year as the first really dwarf African Marigold, only 2 feet tall, wonderfully filled, with large, handsome. well formed, glowing orange flowers, quite up to the taller sorts in both size and quality.

"Harvey's Double" is a French Marigold, produced after many years of tedious hybridizing a grand, large, extra double flower resembling a double dahlia. The brilliant ground colors vary from bright, golden yellow-orango to deep purp-

le-brown, each petal show-ing a carmine-red border. Your choice, a pkt of either sort, 10 cts, the 2 pkts 15 cts, postpaid.

NEW PANS-RES, Winter Blooming. "Snow Storm" and New Mammoth chid-Flowering",

"Snow Storm" is the choicest new Hiemalis Pansy, a very large, pure white flower, extremely early,

begin blooming in October, and where growth is not suspended by hard freezing it continues to bloom luxuriantly throughout the Winter and the following Spring. If sown in September the plants can be potted and brought indoors for house blooming.

Pkt 15 cts, 2 for 25 cts, postpaid.

Pkt 15 cts, postpaid. the dark fints, red and golden shades with red, and brown markings. Pkt 15 cts, postpaid.

ESPECIALLY FINE NEW PETUNIAS

Nana Compacta "Senator". A shade that exists in no other petunia, "American Beauty", or red-violet. a wine-red. Dwarf growing plant, with very handsome flowers. But the special reason why we include it among our Novelties for this year is because it is an entirely new color.

Nana Compacta "Ratsherr". Similar to "Senator" but a larger flower, profusely produced, and of a deeper, velvety violet. New this year,

Pkt 15 cts, postpaid.

Lapark Ruffled Monsters. Great, magnificent flowers exquisitely ruffled and frilled. The best strain of seed of this fine class of petunias, grown for us in California by the leading petunia expert of America. We offer seed as follows: Lapark Flesh Colored Ruffled Monsters, Lapark Mixed Ruffled Monsters, including seed of red, pink and variegated flowers.

Pkt 25 cts, postpaid.

Lapark Frinzed Hybrids. Flowers of the same general character as the Lapark Ruffled Monsters, and in a

Variegated flowers.

Lapark Fringed Hybrids. Flowers of the same general character as the Lapark Ruffled Monsters, and in a splendid assortment of colors, but charmingly frilled instead of ruffled, and not so large in size, because the Monsters are especially selected and the seed is very expensive, while that of the Hybrids is produced in larger quantities and is more economical in price.

Lapark Fluffy Ruffles. Smaller than the flowers already described as Monsters and Hybrids, but very much more completely ruffled or fringed. In fact, while they do not possess the stupendous size of the other sorts they are the most delicately ruffled of all Petunias. The seed is scarce and exceedingly costly.

Pkt 25 cts, postpaid.

Lapark Gigantic Double Petunias. Absolutely the largest, most densely double petunias grown. See photograph on this page and colored picture facing page 226 which is quite good excepting in size we had to crowd them too much to permit bringing out their enormous size. Many of the flowers are 5 inches scross, frilled, fluted and ruffled, (Page 18) in all variations of white, pink, lavender, mauve and crimson, mixed.

Pkt 25 cts, postpaid.

Lapark Giant Single Petunias. Just as large and handsome as Lapark Gigantic Doubles, wide, open beautiful, single flowers, in all colors and with very deep throats, exquisitely veined, many having clear yellow throats while others are so deep, velvety black that the veining is almost imperceptible. Still others are netted, on a pink or lavender ground, all ruffled and frilled to perfection.

Pkt 20 cts: 3 for 50 cts, postpaid.

A NEW FEATHERED POPPY

Heretofore there has been nothing among the Somniferum double Feathered Foppies in a deep violet shade, and therefore we are very much pleased to offer you Violet Beauty". A splendid, rich, dark purple annual flowering variety.

Pkt 10 cts, postpaid. riety.

TWO NEW CHINESE PRIMROSES

"Purple Crown". A new type of robust, compact habit, the umbel round, composed of large and beautiful flowers, rising just over the foliage, like a crown, and of a deep, extra deep, purplish scarlet in color, with large, black eyes. Unsurpassed by anything approaching it in color.

"The Seed World". A new French Chinese Primrose, announced to us as the most beautiful pink that has yet been produced. We have not yet seen the flower in bloom because it is new this year, but the grower is one of the oldest and most responsible in France and whatever he says about a new flower is accepted by florists as true.

Pht 25 cts. postpaid.

Pkt 25 cts, postpaid.

A NEW SALVIA

America, or "Globe of Fire". A superb Scarlet Sage, the earliest, freest and most continuous blooming of all the Salvias, of compact growth, particularly valuable for mass bedding and setting in rows. Pkt 20 cts, postpaid. Pkt 20 cts, postpaid.

A NEW STATICE

True Blue. Last year we introduced a new pink Statice that has proved so good we are repeating it this year and are also offering a real blue variety from the same grower. A common objection to the blue annual statice is the uncertainty of tint, which tends to shade off into a pale lilac.

"True Blue' overcomes this entirely, and is of a rich, certain blue, that will prove a welcome improvement for the garden and of great advantage for cutting for everlasting bouquets.

Phys. Statice. Of a consistent, bright, rose-pink, a characteristic not true of any other rose colored statice.

Pkt 15 cts, 2 for 25 cts, postpaid.

Pkt 15 cts, 2 for 25 cts, postpaid.

"COLUMBIA" WHITE MAMMOTH STOCK

Introduced last year. Giant-flowering, pure white, early blooming stock, exceedingly prolific, every plant producing numerous side stems which are also covered with the lovely flowers. Fine for cutting as well as for the garden, Pkt 15 cts; 2 for 25 cts, postpaid,

LAPARK "BURNING BUSH" SWEET WILLIAM

Introduced by us last year, and grown at Lapark, and by a long way the most highly colored. floriferous and beautiful Sweet William we have ever seen.

Pkt 10 cfs, postpaid.

NEW SUNFLOWER "The Dazzler"

Too new, unique and desirable to be omitted from our "Newer Good Things" this year only 3 to 4 feet in height, branching freely, the flowers 4 inches across, of rich chestnut, topped orange and with a dark center. Pkt 10c, postpaid.

NEW, ERECT GROWING VERBENA

A new variety of Verbena that will be gladly welcomed by every one who admires this delightful flower. The great trouble in the past with Verbenas is their spreading habit. Now we have a variety that is strictly erect in growth, from 15 to 18 inches in height, and not more than 10 inches across at its widest part, entirely free from lateral branches. The flowers, in size and great variety of color are fully equal to the auricula-eyed Verbenas, and, besides, are borne on long stems, grouping themselves together at the top of the plant as shown in our photograph on page 19. At last we have a Verbena not only grand for the garden, but is a perfect potting variety which florists have long wished for.

Liberal pkt 25 cts, postpaid.

SOME NEW SWEET PEAS

Bunty. Standard orange-salmon, wings salmon tinged with rose, awarded first prize by the National Sweet Pea ce-salmon, wings salmon tinged with rose, awarded first prize by the Rational Breet Fea Original pkt 30 cts. postpaid. A rich, rosy carmine, flower extra large and extremely free flowering. Of slpendid sub-Original pkt 30 cts, postpaid. Society.
Mascett's Ingman.

Mascott's Ingman. A rich, rosy carmine, flower extra large and extremely free nowering. Of spendid substance and also winner of first prize.

Giant White. The most superb and perfect, pure white Sweet Pea so far developed, enormous in size, exquisite in form and without a tint, to mar its snowy whiteness. Received the certificates of Merit from American Sweet Pea Society and Pennsylvania Horticulture Society.

Searlet Puplex. Intensely rich, glowing, scarlet-crimson, unaffected by hottest sun, three flowers on a stem, the two lower usually double. A very beautiful, distinct and valuable addition among Sweet Peas. Vigorous grower and a free bloomer. Also a prize winner.

Floradale Purple. Another prize winner, rich, warm shade of rosy purple, considerably brighter than the old favorita "Royal Purple", and a shade lighter. The standard has a very decided lustrons sheen, imparting to the entitle flower a shining brightness different from all other Peas of the same shade. When the flower first opens it is of a still lighter shade, which changes and darkens with age. Large and usually in fours.

Criginal pkt 25 cts, postpaid.

The following seven Sweet Peas were introduced by us last year.

Blue Stone. Aneline-blue flushed bluish violet.

Flamingo. Tremendously large flowers, generally four on stem, standards light orange, with salmon-pink suffused, waved, the wings orange-pink.

Pkt 20 cts.

Pkt 20 cts.

Pkt 20 cts.

fused, waved, the wings orange-pink.

Glitters. Fiery orange of wonderful texture, a magnificent flower.

Magic. Standards rosy amethyst, deepening into blue at base, wings intense blue overlaying lavender. Pkt 20 cts.

Myrtle. The half opened buds are the nearest yet seen in a Sweet Pea. becoming creamy yellow, with finally a bright band of violet-rose resembling a rainbow. Spencer type.

Pkt 20 cts.

mine suffused delicate salmon. Pkt 20 cts.

LAPARK FRENCH PINK ZINNIAS

Our own introduction and development. A sturdy plant, branching splendidly, about 2 feet in height, covered with medium large flowers of the most exquisite shade of "Enchantress" pink, or a sort of old rose, although no description just exactly reproduces the perfect color. When our plants were in full bloom we invited expert cut-flower florists to view them and they are of the unanimous opinion that this Zinnia will be adopted and come into its own as one of the flower is that they are all about the same size, and all double.

Pkt 15 cts, 2 for 25 cts, postpaid.

NEW CYCLAMEN ANEMONIFLORUM

A new and tuited type of Cyclamen, the flowers borne remarkably erect and showing up like cups, on very stiff stalks, the margins of the petals exquisitely frilled, in color running from pure white to dark red, the flowers having a long-lasting season. This is the most magnificent and distinctive introduction among Cyclamen for many years. Pkt 50c.

(Page 19)

EBANTHEMUM Paichellum. A sort of a shrub, which has few equals as a Winter bloomer, in pots, growing 2 to 3 ft in height, the flowers, in bracted spikes, of a rich blue, produced freely and continuously in a lovely mass of bloom. For best results provide rich soil, place in full sunlight, and give plenty of water. Grows outdoors down attaining a height of up to 6 feet.

15 cts each; 2 for 25 cts.

EUPATORIUM. Pot-plant, 2½ ft in height, covered with little flowers that look quite like ageratum. We offer

the 2 best varieties for pot growing:

Riparium. Originated in Mexico and is a good Winter bloomer, florists using it a great deal. Easily grown and taken care of. Two feet tall, with long tapering leaves: the flower heads on stalks of good length and white in color.

Serrulatum. Not very much different except that it grows a little bit taller and the flowers are in large, dense, flat-topped clusters. Of a showy, reddish lilac color.

15 cts each; 2 for 25 cts; 5 for 50 cts.

EUPHORBIA SPLENDENS. Crown of Thorns. Very interesting pot-plant, 3 to 4 feet high, somewhat of a climbing character, and covered with stout spines, about 1 inch long, with just a few thin, bright green leaves, the pretty, waxy vermilion-red flowers on little transparent stems at the end of the stalk, all the time. 15 cts each; 2 for 25 cts; 5 for 50 cts.

to the wall, tree or building. Grown in pots and in hanging baskets in the North, and in the South outdoors where it is used as a climber.

Price 15 cts each; 2 for 25 cts; 5 for 50 cts. Creeping Fig. A climbing, creeping shrub that attaches itself firmly FICUS REPENS.

Flowering Maple. See Abutilon. Foliage Plant. See Coleus.

FUCHTOIA. Ladies' Ear-drops. One of the finest, most easily grown, freest blooming, handsomest and interesting pot plants. In mild climates it makes an excellent outdoors plant, growing into magnificence in Ireland and California. In Summer they are used even in our own part of Pennsylvania for bedding outdoors. If you care to take the trouble of pinching the side shoots you can train your plants in most beautiful forms, and if you want them to be large, report them from time to time in 12 inch pots, never allowing them to form a mat of roots. Fresh cow manure and soot from soft'coal are welcomed by fuchsias, an ordinary handful or two to a gallon of water. Between applications give them a couple of waterings with clean water. Stop pinching the shoots about 6 weeks before you want them to bloom, and provide a tall stake for support. Let old plants remain rather dry during October, November and December. Fuchsias like partial shade and many plants grow flowers that are in two colors.

We have a splendid stock of the largest flowering, handsomest colored, double and single sorts, and deliver plants of our own selection as to color at,

15 cts each; 3 for 40 cts; 6 for 75 cts; \$1.35 per dozen.

GERANIUMS FOR BEDDING AND POT-CULTURE

For Summer bedding nothing in pot plants rivals the geranium in adaptability or color, and they are always our brightest and most cheerful pot-plants. They stand re-planting virtually without cessation in growth or loss of a leaf, start in to grow luxuriantly and almost at once begin to bloom, and they keep it right up with such profusion that the geranium bed or border is practically a mass of gorgeous color until frost, when the plants can be taken in and kept until the following season. On page 194 you will find quite a little interesting reading about them. There are more than 250 species, but we grow only six of the bedding sorts which are absolutely leaders in their class and color. If we offered you one hundred, all you would have would be flowers second in size and quality to those we offer, and frequently of uncertain and unsatisfactory shades. We Geraniums like a rich, porous, well-drained soil and should be kept moist by frequent waterings, and it is a good idea to mulch the bed during the hottest Summer weather. While they do well in any garden soil, a little care as suggested, will amply repay you in the way of larger, finer plants, larger flowerets, with bigger trusses of bloom.

Alphonse Riccard. A beautiful, bright, pleasing vermilion-scarlet. Considered such

Alphonse Riccard. A beautiful, bright, pleasing vermilion-scarlet. Considered such a fine, dependable, red geranium, and so perfect a semi-double flower, the trusses of bloom so large and perfectly formed, and the plant so prolific in flow ering, the foliage so handsome and luxuriant, bright green, slightly zoned, that Alphonse Riccard has become the standard by which other red geraniums are judged.

Beaute Poitevine. Lively, light, salmon color, semi-dwarf, robust, and of branching habit; the foliage very attractive, deeply zoned, the flowers perfectly formed, in enormous trusses,

freely produced. One of the most popular, handsomest and most dependable geraniums.

Jean Viaud. Bright, clear shade of mauve-rose, or deep rose-pink shading to a distinct white throat. The flowers are very large and in enormous trusses, many of them measuring 6 inches and more in diameter, carried on good length stems. The best of its color and one of the strongest growing, freest blooming geraniums for pots and bedding.

Madame Buchner. Snow-white, abundantly produced, in great clusters, the individual flowerets very large and perfectly double, in color, pure, glistening white; foliage rich green, slightly zoned, very broad and fluted. An especially vigorous grower, no other white geranium approaching it in quality.

Marques de Castellane. Beautiful, soft crimson varying to what is known among florists as "tomato red," the flowers very large, perfect in form and borne in wonderfully big trusses, on long, stiff stems, foliage large, of heavy texture and slightly zoned; plant semi-dwarf and a vigorous grower of strong constitution. One of the best, most distinction to the Bruant class, and we can recommend it as one of the most satisfactory and healthiest growing geraniums.

5. A. Nutt. One of the most superb bedders and more generally used, both as a pot-plant and bedder, than any other geranium grown. It is a full, big, dark red flower, with clean, healthy foliage' and a good constitution. When anyone wants the best red geranium this is the variety he receives.

PRICE: Good, strong, well rooted plants, your choice of varieties, 15 cts each; any two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid: \$7.50 per hundred by express, any size; order in one variety or assorted as you prefer.

Scented-Leaved Geraniums

The leaves of these Geraniums give off a delicate and delightful odor, especially when slightly rubbed between the fingers, that is not only pleasing, but that is also refreshing. Every collection of window plants should certainly contain at least a couple of these Geraniums, and many of our friends have them all.

Balm. Large leaves of very strong fragrance; the flowers large, upper petals light lilac, the lower ones dark.

Fair Ellen. Large oak-leaved foliage; fragrant.

Lady Mary. Upper petals rosy lake, shaded violet-crimson, the lower petals blush-white; foliage sweetly perfumed.

reen, perfumed like a nutmeg; dwarf.

Pheasant's Foot. Large leaved variety, uniquely scented.

Rose Scented. The most popular scented-leaved Geranium since its introduction in the year 1690.

Quercifolium. The oak-leaved Geranium. Each leaf is formed like an oak leaf and has a black center.

Price, 15 ets each; two for 25 ets; five for 50 ets; \$1.00 per dozen, assorted as you wish.

Pelargonium Geranium, Wilbur Wright. Of recent introduction, comparatively, with immense, round blooms, the flowers pure white, with amaranth-red or purple stripes, five large, regular, dark spots at the base of each petal, the unusual and beautiful flowers set off by the bright light green foliage. by the bright, light green foliage. 20 cts each; three for 50 cts.

LOVELY TUBEROUS GLOXINIAS. On page 196 we have given so much about Gloxinias that we need not take up the space here to repeat the description. Few plants are more decorative for the window and Summer outdoor planting than Tuberous Rooted Gloxinias and Begonias. They are very much alike in treatment and the quickest way to grow them and to have the bloom is from tubers, of which we have a nice mixture of colors, but not enough of any one color to offer separately.

30 cts each; three for 85 cts; six for \$1.60; \$3.00 per dozen.

CREVILLA ROBUSTA. Silk Oak. When 2 to 5 feet it makes a most graceful and ornamental pot-plant, its foliage as delicately laced as that of any fern or palm. In California and southern Florida it grows large enough to be a street and lawn tree but in the rest of America it is a pot-plant, while it is young, and does splendidly in windows where geraniums and roses grow; also outdoors in the Summer. Flowers orange colored but it is grown for its foliage.

15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts.

METEROCENTRON ALBUM. Attractive pot-plant. 1 foot high, grown for its pretty white flowers, which are very freely produced in large terminal panicles, in Autumn and early Winter.

15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts

FRENCH MYDRANGEA. Amongst the showiest and handsomest pot-plants. They are not hardy in the North and are usually grown in pots, but they may be wintered in a dry, frost-proof cellar with an occasional watering. In the Spring cut them back, stir some well rotted manure and lime into the surface of the soil and give them a shady situation outdoors, water them freely during the Summer and in the Autumn you will be rewarded with great, magnificent heads of flowers, 6 or 8 inches across, for several weeks. We offer the two finest:

LaLorraime. Very large, pale rose flowers, changing to bright pink.

Exortensis. The flowers pink, but sometimes changing to blue. Both, 20 cts each; three for 50 cts.

showiest, most satisfactory pot-plants, really ever-blooming, in brightest colors, outdoors in Summer, in a shady, or partially shady spot, moist and sandy, or kept right in pots to bloom all the time, Summer and Winter. One of the few brighty flowered plants that will bloom where it is We offer them in shades of, red, salmon and pink. shady.

Rosea. A deep, rose-pink.

Salmonea. Bright salmon-pink.

15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts; \$1.00 per dozen.

IVW. Irish, or Parlor Ivy. Can be trained all over a room, even in dense shade, over a trellis, window. pictures or anything; needs no direct sunlight. A deep, rich green, with little clusters of yellow flowers. In Spring it can be put outside to cover a shaded wall where nothing else will thrive.

Mardy English Ivy. Hereda. Hardy and evergreen, for covering walls, graves, etc., especially in the shade, where even grass will not grow. It prefers a somewhat moist and rich soil. Leaves usually 3 to 5 lobed, dark green and yellowish green underneath. Known by many different names, Scotch Ivy, etc.

Wariegated. For indoors. The leaf is somewhat like that of English Ivy, but is prettily variegated green and white.

All three Ivies, 15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts; \$1.00 per dozen.

Jacobinia Coccinea. Pot-plant. 2 to 5 feet in height, with circular branches, attractive, cblong green leaves, the crimson flowers in dense terminal spikes with long, upper lips more or less arched; very handsome.

15 cts. each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts.

Japan Quince. See Cydonia Japonica.

Jasmine. A handsome climbing shrub, with attractive flowers, mostly fragrant, for plant-The Plants on this Page are Sent Postpaid at the Price Given (Page 21) ing outdoors in the South and indoors in the North. It is very much like Ligistrum except in a botanical way. We offer a few of the most desirable varieties.

Beesianum. 1 to 3 feet tall. Flowers pink or deep rose, very fragrant. A fine Winterblooming pot-plant, easily taken care of.

Gracillimum. A fine Winter-blooming climbing variety; hardy as far as the eastern

part of North Carolinia.

Revolutum. Loosely spreading shrub, hardy as far North as Maryland, reaching a growth of 20 feet; indoors it is kept down to a pot bush of any desired height. This is the most commonly grown Jasmine in the North, with thick, evergreen leaves, blooming in Summer and Fall with All Jasmines, 15 cts each; 2 for 25 cts; 5 for 50 cts. pretty, rather fragrant flowers.

Justicia Sanguinea. A very handsome pot-plant, with flowers in great heads, reddish in color, in Autumn and Winter; foliage green, with bronze tint.

15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts.

Eantana. One of the three of four most interesting, easily grown bedding plants, and always a grand pot-plant. Of shrubby character, the foliage attractive; flowers in numerous heads in all the softest blends of color. South it is among the best outdoor shrubs, North it does splendidly bedded out in sandy, or any good soil, in a sunny situation, and can be taken up and potted in the Fall to bloom all Winter indoors. No trouble, no plant shows a wider variation of colors, white areas and like three of a planting plant. including delicate shades of pink, yellow, white, orange, red, lilac, blue, etc., of a pleasing, pungent odor. Best named varieties are as follows:

Harkett's Perfection. Variegated foliage: flowers pink and yellow.

Juan d'Or. Bright sulphur shading to deep rose pink.

A. Claveau. Primrose pink.

Mer Jaune.

A. Cook. Orange and rose; dwarf, compact grower.
Aurora. Tall, orange and coppery red.
Craigi. Lemon vellow turning to orange.

Ora. Pure, snowy white.

Protel. Old-rose and golden yellow.

Radiation. Brilliant and red shading. Craigi. Lemon vellow turning to orange.

Leo Dex. Orange scarlet, changing to dark maroon.

Leo Dex. Orange scarlet, changing to dark maroon.

Policatissima. Weeping or Trailing Lantana. Lilac-lavender. One of the finest basket and box plants.

Lyre. Pure white with yellow centre. Large flowering.

10 cts each: \$1.00 per dozen: \$6.00 per 100, bytexpress.

Mer Jaune. Semi-dwarf. Yellow flowers.

Lemon Ponderosa. A genuine lemon plant, that produces enormous lemons, anywhere in this country, and is one of the most ornamental pot-plants of the North. Handsome. dark, glossy foliage and pure white flowers with yellow stamens, followed by fruit larger than any lemons sold in stores, and full of juice for use after hanging on the trees through their green and yellow stage until they are ripe.

Fine plants, 30 cts each; three for 75 cts.

Lopezia Rosea. Mosquito Plant. A shrubby plant, of slender growth, about 3 feet, the stems bronze. Easily grown in a pot over a trellis, or in a hanging basket. Requires but little sun and blooms freely in a window where most plants give nothing but leaves.
10 cts each; three for 25 cts.

Mackaya Bella. A very lovely variety of Asystasia, rarely seen, but blooms readily in our climate during the Fall if rested during the previous Winter and brought out in the rough in the Summer. Flowers 2 inches long, lovely lilac in color. One of the handsomest pot-plants. We have good success with it at Lapark; you would enjoy it. 15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts.

Marguerite. See Daisy.

MOON VINE. White-flowered. Must be grown from plants in order to get the true color. The flowers open towards evening and close in the morning, very large, all over the great, lovely,

tall vine. Set outdoors as soon as frost is past it quickly covers trellis, porch, etc.

Leari. The blue flowering Moon Flower; very attractive and showy.

Either variety, 15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts.

Muchlenbeckia. A twining or drooping plant having slender, much branched stems, little light green leaves with clusters of inconspicuous greenish flowers. Particularly nice and little, light green leaves with clusters of inconspicuous greenish flowers. for growing in pots over a trellis; for a basket pot, or hanging basket, being most graceful, twining up a string or drooping any way you may train it.

15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cents.

Pansy Plants. Every Spring we have an elegant lot of strong, well grown pansy plants, grown from our Lapark Peace Mixture, and the finest seed we can buy of large-flowering, gracefully formed and elegantly colored flowers. We sell these plants only in mixed colors. Price 50 cts a dozen, postpaid; \$2.75 per hundred by express; 1000 by express, \$25.00.

Pelargonium. See Geranium.

Peristrophe. A low growing, very much branched plant, freely producing in Winter rose-colored flowers in terminal clusters. Give it sandy soil and put it where it will be warm and it makes a very pretty plant, not only in pots but in vases and baskets. The variety we offer has 15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts handsomely variegated leaves, green and yellow.

Pilea. Artillery Plant. An easily grown foliage plant, with succulent stems and moss-like foliage, bronzy green in color, about 6 inches high, the frond-like branches often 8 inches in length, with pinkish flowers. Very ornamental and grows anywhere in a pot, even where a fern 15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts. would die, as it delights in a rather sunny place.

Ruellia Formosa. A low, tender, pot growing perennial, from Brazil, with pretty flowers on straight auxiliary branches, the corolla scarlet and very showy, about 1½ inches in length, the two upper lobes joined about half their length. It blooms in Summer and makes a 15 cts each; 2 for 25 cts; five for 50 cts. very nice plant.

SALVIA, or Scarlet Sage. Continuous bloomer, of easy culture and showy, either for bedding out or pot-plants. Easily propagated from seed, but it should be sown indoors, early-

so as to have good size plants ready to place outdoors as soon as the settled, warm weather has arrived, in order to enjoy the full benefit of the delightful bloom before frost. Many people prefer to buy the plants and we sell a great many of them. If they are set in pots in Midsummer, you will have bushy, healthy plants for blooming in the house in Winter.

Splendens Bonfire. The large-flowering salvia, and one of the very best for both bedding and potting. We send nice, strong plants, at 10 cts each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per hundred, by express.

Sansevieria Zeylanica. Bowstring Hemp. Grown for its stiff leaves, which are hand-somely variegated. The variety, Zeylonica, has leaves 1 to 4 feet in length, from 8 to 15 in a cluster, with bracks of whitish-green flowers, 8 to 8½ inches long. It it a very ornamental plant, early grown, beautiful for home decoration, and does not require much sunlight.

15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts.

SOLANUM—Grandiflora. Commonly known as Potato Vine, on account of the clurters of star-shaped, white flowers. It is a vine, robust and free in growth for indoors; half hardy and useful for the open down South, where it grows 10 to 20 feet if given an opportunity. Of course it does not attain that height indoors grown in a pot, but is permitted to run to whatever length you wish, covering a trellis. The foliage is bronzy green, adding to the attractiveness and desirability of the plant.

15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts.

STROBILANTHES. Corn Flower. A very attractive and ornamental, erect growing herb for pot-growing indoors in the North, but outdoors in the extreme South. Has long leaves, handsomely bronzed and colored after the manner of coleus, but producing tube-like, purplish and white flowers.

Strobilanthes Dyerianus. In this variety the leaves are 6 to 8 inches in length variegated with iridescent tints of blue and lilac with rose-purple beneath, the flowers in erect spikes, 1½ inches long, of pale violet. For both potting and bedding outdoors.

Your choice, or assorted, 15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts.

Sweet Alyssum. See Alyssum.

Thumbergia Laurifolia. A magnificent, vigorous growing climber that reaches its full glory in large conservatories, where it is not cramped for room and can flower freely, displaying its flowers to best advantage. These flowers are 3 inches across, pale blue, and white or yellow in the throat, borne in whorls or spikes, clustered, the corolla wide and trumpet shaped. Plant can be kept down to any height and blooms profusely during the Winter. Down South it can be bedded out for Winter and early Spring blooming. Given half a chance it is one of the most magnificent and beautiful climbers.

15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts.

TRADESCANTIA Zebrina. Wandering Jew. A trailing, half-succulent perennial herb, that roots at the joints, in appearanc like an ivy, the leaves red-purple, the upper surface silvery white suffused with purple, the central part and the margins purple striped. The little flowers are rose-red. Easily grown and is fine for borders, hanging baskets, pots, vases, etc.

T. Zebrina Variegated. The foliage white and green, very beautiful.

Your choice, 10 cts each; three for 25 cts; \$1.00 per dozen.

Umbrella Plant. See Cyperus.

Vinca. Periwinkle. A grand little plant for vases, festooning itself over the sides of window boxes, baskets, etc., most effectively. The leaves are glossy green, beautifully margined creamy white, with blue flowers.

15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts; \$1.00 per dozen.

Water Hyacinth. Eichornia. A tropical, acquatic herb, grown for its interesting flowers and showy habit. It is a floating perennial, the leaf stalks inflated and acting as buoys to keep the plants afloat on the water or lily ponds, artificial lakes, etc. The flowers are in spikes or panicles, blue and orange in color, and as pretty as orchid. The foliage is also very attractive. Give it full sunshine and in Midsummer crop off some of the spreading leaves, not the stems, to promote free blooming. Water Hyacinth is called the "Million Dollar Weed" familiar to every one who has sailed on St. John's river in Florida, and it is a source of wonder and delight in every collection of acquatics in the North. Succeeds in as little as 3 or 4 inches of water and current of acquatics in the North. collection of acquatics in the North. Succeeds in as little as 3 or 4 inches of water and expands marvelously. Really this is one of the most beautiful of the water growing flowers. All it needs is to have a little moss wound around the roots we send you and to be thrown into a pond or tab, where the water will be comparatively still, and it will be a most beautiful sight during the 15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts; \$1. per dozen.

HARDY SHRUBBERY and PERENNIA!

Including Hedge Plants

There is nothing more beautiful, or thoroughly satisfactory in the garden, on the lawn, or There is nothing more beautiful, or thoroughly satisfactory in the garden, on the lawn, or anywhere about the property than Hardy Shrubbery and Perennials, nor anything that so economically enhances the value and attractiveness of a home. By proper selection bright, showy flowers are in evidence from the first day of Spring until severe Winter weather has actually set in, and with handsome foliage all year round. They require planting but once, and a minimum of yearly care. Specimens are known to have grown and bloomed persistently for centuries. We urge wider plantings of both and the greater use of hedges. When planting, firm the soil well around the roots, give them a thorough soaking and keep them moist until new growth has started. Our prices are extremely low. Fam sorry, but our space is extremely limited, so that I must keep descriptions down to a minimum, and omit most, if not practically all, photographs. ALTHEA. Rose of Sharon. Hibiscus Syriacus.6 to 12 feet high, branching; a glorious Autumn bloomer, with beautiful open flowers, 2 to 3 inches long, something like a hollyhock in appearance. White, lavender and pink, in color—say which color you desire and whether you wish single or double.

15 cts each; four for 50 cts; nine for \$1.00; \$8.50 per hundred, by express.

AMPELOPSIS. Boston Ivy. A high climbing, ornamental, woody vine, with shiny green foliage, changing to crimson and scarlet in the Fall and bearing in September and October bluish black berries. A very beautiful ivy, hardy and much used for covering brick, stone, concrete, and other substances where few other plants will become attached securely. Once established it remains permanently. 15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts; \$1.00 per dozen.

ARALIA Pentaphylla. A very attractive Japanese Shrub, 5 to 10 feet in height, the branches slender and gracefully arching, the foliage bright, shiny green. Excellent on rocky banks and slopes and makes a fine hedge plant.

15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts; \$1.00 per dozen.

BERBERIS Thunbergii. Barberry. Shares with privet the market for Hedge



Plants, and where beauty is an berberis, or Barberry, has the preference, as the most perfect, delightful, ornamental of all hedge plants, and it is also magnific e n t grouped, or in single speci-mens. Grows 2 to 5 feet tall, with small, beautifully shaped green leaves, turning, in Fall the to a showy, bronzy scar-let. The flowers in delicate shade of yellow, followed by brilliant, little, red berries in profusion, that retain their color and cling to every branch through the Winter. Berberis is much branched, grows close to the ground and, nothing

CLEMATIS PANICULATA

will go through it if you set it as a hedge. 10 cts each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$6.00 per hundred, postpaid; \$50.00 per thousand by express.

BOXWOOD. An old-fashioned, exquisite evergreen, with shiny, dark green leaves. It is of rather slow growth, but thrives in any well drained soil, best in partial shade. Hardy. 10 cts each; \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.00 per hundred, or \$60.00 per thousand by express.

Bridal Wreath. See Spirea.

Clematis Paniculata. Sweet-Scented Japan Clematis. A vigorous climber, with pretty little green leaves, just simply covered, in September, with a bank of the sweetest smelling, star-like, white flowers, that perfume the garden for blocks around. Perfectly hardy and can be trimmed well back in the Winter, but by the time the blooming season arrives the trellis or veranda is completely screened. Our picture is from a photograph. Clematis prefers open sun.

15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts; \$1.00 per dozen.

Deutzia. Among our most beautiful, popular and useful ornamental shrubs, grown for their showy flowers, which appear in the Spring or early Summer. We offer the most desirable varieties, that thrive in almost any well drained soil, and are well adapted for shrubbery borders.

Pride of Rochester. 3 to 5 feet/tall, with very large, white flowers, faintly tinged Crenata. with rose outside.

About 3 feet in height, with slender, often arching branches, bright green foliage Gracilis. and pure white flowers in spikes, the petals erect or somewhat spreading.

Lemoinei. Spreading variety, extending 3 feet, the leaves 1½ to 3 inches long, the flowers in large corymbs and pure white in color. A very desirable variety and particularly hardy.

Price of all, your choice, 15 cts each; \$1.35 per dozen.

of bright yellow flowers, that appear even before the snow is gone, and for its handsome. dark

We offer the two best sorts:

Fortunei. Of upright growth, with finallyarching branches; the flowers lovely golden bells.

Suspensa. 8 feet in height, with gracefully bending branches that reach the ground, the intense golden yellow, bell-shaped flowers an inch long and striped with orange-yel-low inside. Very beautiful.

15 cts each :two for 25 cts; \$1.00 per dozen.

FUNKIA. Hostia. Day Lily. Plaintain Lily. Hardy perennials from China Japan, planted for their masses of rootleaves and for their white and bluish flowers. Hardy and of the easiest culture; fine along walks or drives. Make the soil rich and deep. The varietywe prefer and offer you is



HARDY HYDRANGEA, ARBORESCENS

Undulata Variegata, which has white margined leaves, the flowers on tall, slender stems, in spikes. Pale lavender in color. 25 cts each; \$2.00 per dozen. 25 cts each; \$2.00 per dozen.

HIBISCUS. Mallow. Already described quite fully on pages 202 and 203. A very desirable border plant; hardy; bearing great, large, showy flowers. We offer two varieties:

Crimson Eye. Tremendously large flowers, pure white, with deep crimson eye.

Mallow Marvels. The finest American Hibiscus, with very large flowers, 6 inches across, in all shades of red, pink and white, the color of the eye varying in some of them. Also charming planted by itself, or massed in beds.

15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts; \$1.00 per dozen.

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS Grandifiora. One of the most highly ornamental and overpoweringly beautiful shrubs. Grows best in a rich, porous soil, somewhat moist, and thrives well in a partly shaded position, but flowers more freely in full sun if furnished sufficient moisture. Absolutely hardy from the first year without any covering through the Win sufficient moisture. Absolutely hardy from the first year without any covering through the Winter, grows from 4 to 10 feet high and in June and July is covered with enormous flat heads of snowy white flowers from 5 to 7 inches broad, so numerous that it is known as "Hills of Snow."

Hydrangea Paniculata. Hardier than Arborescens, blooming in August and September, the heads of flowers equally numerous and more pointed in form. Generally pruned to a height of 4 to 5 feet, but will grow 30 feet tall if allowed to do so. This is the splendid shrub that decorates our lawns in the Fall, when the flower heads turn through various shades of reddish,

bluish, coppery white, and if cut make most wonderful Winter bouquets.

Both Hydrangeas, 15 cts each; four for 50 cts; \$1.35 per dozen; \$7.00 per hundred by express, dozens or hundreds assorted as you wish.

RIONEYSUCKLE Lonicera. Hardy, ornamental shrubbery, grown for their handsome and frequently very fragrant flowers, usually profusely produced, and followed by attractive berries. Nearly always evergreen, upright or climbing. We offer the two choicest and most desirable varieties, of easy cultivation, practically anywhere, and need no attention, but prefer open sunlight.

Malliana. Hall's Japan Honeysuckle. Climbs 15 feet, the leaves half evergreen, flowers white, changing to yellow, often purplish outside, and very fragrant. Blooms from June until

August.

Aurea Reticulata Variegata. Climbs 7 feet. Flowers yellowish-white, usually carmine or purple outside; leaves yellow, or at least yellowish, particularly while young. 15 cts each; four for 50 cts; \$1.35 per dozen charming honeysuckle.

MAGNIFICENT LIBERTY, OR GERMAN, IRIS

Please read page 207 for very full description of this fine class of hardy plants. We ofter a perfect list, including one of each distinctive color.

CELESTE. Light Blue. A magnificent cerulean, azure, or sky-blue flower of large size and great substance. Height 2½ feet.

DR. BERNICE. Bronze-Crimson. A tall, elegant plant, with wonderfully col-

DR. BERNICE. Bronze-Crimson. A tall, elegant plant, with wonderfully colored, big flowers, standard coppery bronze, the falls, or drooping petals, velvety crimson.
FLAVESCENS. Vellow. Of the bearded variety, 2½ ft. tall, fine for massing, and cutting in early May and June, flowers large, handsome, a delicate canary yellow, sweetly scented.

**RIOHINTENA. Pure White. So faintly flushed with blue it is always considered. The best white Iris. Standards long and tapering, the falls also very long. Fragrant.

**GWPSW QUEEN. Old-Gold-Maroon. Exceedingly beautiful, 2 ft tall; standards lich old-gold shaded smoked-pearl, falls deep black-maroon, netted light yellow, late blooming.

**THER WAJESTW. Rose-Pink. Magnificent new sort. Standards rose-pink, falls bright crimson tinged with a deeper shade of red. An unusual color combination among iris.

MONORABILES. Golden Brown. A glorious iris, 1½ ft in height, standards growing, golden yellow, with broad fields of rich, colonial mahogany-brown.

JUNIATA. Blue. A tall, splendid plant, both standards and falls, straight, clear blue.

MADAM CHEREAU. White-Blue. One of the most exquisitely beautiful iris, more than 2½ leet in height, with an abundance of lovely white flowers, daintily frilled with a wide border of clear, showy, light blue.

White-Violet. Pearly-white standards, supported with a careful falls also white but, delicately penciled a section.

graceful falls also white but delicately penciled a soft violet at the base. Tall, early, free-

flowering

PARISENSIS. Purple. Early, large, tall, all-purple iris, the falls a deeper shade

PEARL. Lavender. Much prized on account of its fine, rich color.
QUEEN OF THE GYPSIES. Bronze-Purple-Old-Gold. petals, or standards, light brown, the falls reddish-purple and bronzy old-gold. The center

Dwarf Pumila. Iris.

Dwarf form of iris valuable for planting in groups in front of the taller sorts, or for edgings. They bloom early and are very attractive, the flowers of good size. We offer the two most desirable sorts.

Flowers a very rich, royal purple-blue, with blackish shadings.

The same in form but the flowers an attractive yellow. Florida.

Prices On German and Pumita Iris: Any one, your choice, 15 cts; any six for 55 cts; 90 cts a dozen: 25 for \$1.65, postpaid; \$5.50 per 100, assorted any way you wish all labeled, by express.

IRIS KAEMPPERI, or JAPANESE IRIS

Rempferi iris, in the improved form we offer, are wonderfully beautiful, great, tall, vigorous plants, and attractively colored flowers. They succeed in any good garden soil, but do best in clay loam well enriched. They need plenty of moisture during the growing season out it is not necessary to flood them. Keep them moist by cultivating frequently, forming a dust mulch, and do not allow a hard crust to form.

AOIGATA. Light and dark shades of purple, halo surrounding the primrose blotches radiating into purple lines, the petal-like stigma dark purple. Has three petals.

AKARAGIA. Fine double-flowering Japanese iris in a delightful combination of rich velvety blue. with fascinating yellow center.

GEKK A-NO-NAMI. Has 6 very large, creamy white, drooping petals, with light green

foliage drooping gracefully and setting off the lovely blooms.

Shigono-Uranami. Very large, double-flowering species in violet-blue, veined with white and having golden center. 6 petals.

Sucrem. Quite double, the petals a gorgeous violet-blue, the centers pure white.

Zama-No-Mori. Three immense drooping petals, or falls, with strongly marked skyblue zone in center; standards or upstanding petals, white, margined soft, attractive blue.

Any one 15 cts; six for 65 cts; twelve for \$1.20; twenty-five for \$2.25, postpaid, 100 your choice,

\$7.60 by express.

Hardy and bears yellow, sweet-scented, bell-shaped flowers, that are in evidence earlier than the leaves. "Weeping," or drooping, in appearance, about 4 feet in height. Hardy as far north as Washington, and anywhere up to the border, with some protection during the Winter.

15 cts each; four for 50 cents.

LATHURUS Latifolius. Everlasting Pea. Fully described on page 210. We can furnish very nice plants, with white or pink flowers, whichever you prefer, at 15 cts each; four for 50 cts; \$1.35 per dozen.

LIGISTRUM. See Privet.

LONICERA. Bush Honeysuckle. Hardy shrub, about 6 feet in height, with widely spreading branches; the flowers are pure white at first, greenish outside, in May and June, followed by blood-red berries. The first shrub in Spring to attain full leaf growth; a fine hedge.

Morrowi. The same Bush Honeysuckle with pink, flowers.
15 cts each; four for 50 cts; \$1.35 per dozen. One kind or assorted, as you wish.

See Hibiscus. MARKOW.

PHOCK ORANGE. Syringa. A popular, ornamental tree shrub, that blossoms unfailingly every year. The botanical name is Philadelphus coronaris. 10 feet high; the flower in dense clusters, white, generally with a slight, creamy tinge, and delightfully fragrant. In bloom during May and June, generally June.

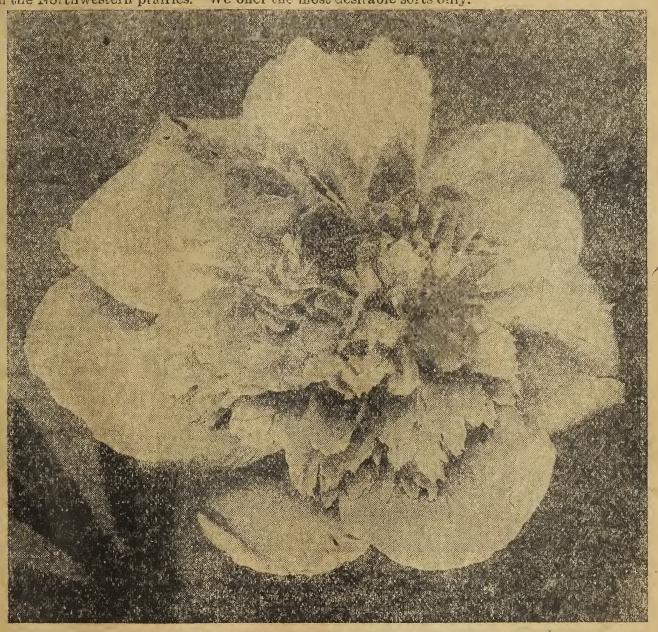
15 cts each; two for 25 cts; four for 50 cts.

Elephants Ear. See Caladium Esculentum.

Elliottianna. See Calla Lily.

FAEONIES

Paconies are absolutely hardy and will successfully stand the hardest, coldest Winters, even on the Northwestern prairies. We offer the most desirable sorts only.



FESTIVA MAXIMA-THE GRANDEST WHITE PAEONY

FELIX CROUSSE. Red. Handsomest, finest red paeony. A strong, vigorous grower, of medium height and a free bloomer; flowers brilliant red, fragrant, very large and round.

FESTIVA MAXIMA. White. The largest, finest, most popular white pacony. It is of rose form, very double, high built, the immense blooms carvied on long, stiff stems, making it the finest of its color for cut-flowers. Pure, snowy white, the outer edge of just enough of its petals flecked with carmine to make it lively and different from all others. On first opening the outside petals are sometimes tinged a faint lilac-white, but it quickly changes to white.

EUDALIS SUPERBA. Pink. One of the very finest pink paeonies, indispensable for Memorial Day. It is a large, loose, flat crown flower, bright mauve-pink, the color mixed with narrow lilac; very fragrant. A strong, upright grower, used in quantities by florists.

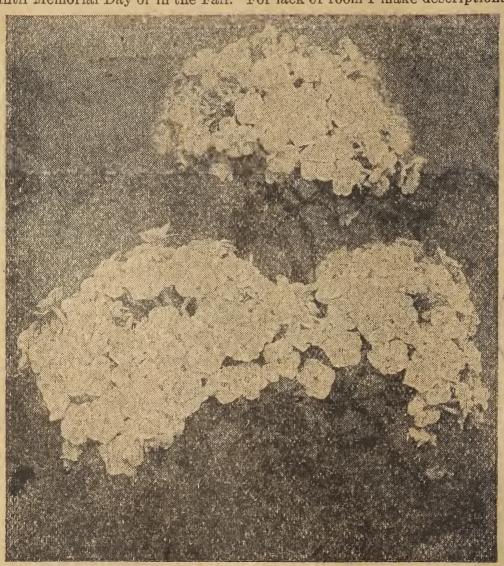
Special Lapark Prices: Your choice by name, securely labeled, 75 cts for one fine clump; three clumps for \$2.00; \$7.00 per dozen by express.

PÆONIES by Golors. We have a good many more varieties than we catalogue, varieties grown for color only, without reference to names, because most people want red, white and pink pæonies and are little interested in names. The beds from which we fill these orders contain many of the finest and highest priced varieties. All are fine, strong, healthy clumps of from 3 to 5 eyes, labeled true to color. Say which colors you wish.

Prices: One, any color you wish, 50 cts; \$5.00 a dozen, all postpaid.

HARDY GARDEN PHLOX

Bold, brilliant, Summer-flowering perennial, 2½ to 3 feet tall, that has absolutely no competition in its season, and necessary in every garden, to continue the sequence of bloom which began in early Spring with bulbs, and followed with iris and pæonies. Plant phlox in masses of one color, or in small groups here and there in the hardy border, especially among pæonies, perennial poppies, etc. They are not particular as to the soil or location, but for the best results give them plenty of manure and keep them moist in dry seasons. Set them 2 to 2½ feet apart in rich soil, or 1½ feet where you do not expect to give them particular attention. They can be set out any time until Memorial Day or in the Fall. For lack of room I make descriptions short.



Aurora Boreale. Best salmonscarlet, with crimson Trusses large and eye. full.

Bouquet Fleuri. White, with bright, cherry-red eye, a most striking combination.

Bridesmaid. magnificent, tall, white flower, the center levely rose-crimson.

Brogniant. Flowers very large, pinkish lilac, shading off to a white border.

Edmond Bossier. Flowers extra large, carmine-aniline, with white, star-shaped center. Generally catalogued at quite high

Eugene Danzanvilliers. lightful soft lilac-blue. with largewhite center.

Gruppenkoen-Flesh-colored rose-pink, with carmine eye. Large and handsome.

Independence. An immensely large, early, pure white flow-er, in splendid, compact trusses.

Madagascar. Light, fleshy rose-pink, one of the most popular phlox colors.

Ostaris. A big, beautiful flower, in light rose-pink, with large, carmine-crimson-red eye. LAPARK SPECIAL PRICES: Any one plant, 20c; any 5, your choice, 50c; the collection of 10, one of each variety, labeled, \$1.50; 25, your choice, \$3.25, postpaid. 100, by express, \$10.00.

DAISY. Marguerite. Two feet high, branching and forming a bushy, sturdy, tree-like plant, covered with daisy-like flowers. A most useful pot-plant for cutting, lasting so long in water.
White Flower. With white center.
Yellow Daisy. Soft yellow with darker eye.

15 cts. each; 2 for 25 cts; 5 for 41.00.

PLATYCODON. See page 235 for description of this magnificent hardy plant, which is sometimes catalogued as Wahlenbergia and known commonly as Chinese Bell Flower. Flowers We can furnish plants in the following colors separately: in July and August.

Single White In 15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts; \$1.00 per dozen Dwarf White Single Blue

POLYGONUM Cuspidatum. A stout, handsome, bushy, somewhat woody' perennial, growing as much as 10 feet high in a single season, and dying down each Fall. Flowers small, and whitish, but very numerous, in drooping, slender, panicled spikes. An effective Japanese plant for bold massed effects; hardy anywhere.

15 cts each; four for 50 cts.

PRICEL RERRY. A hardy, thorny, evergreen shrub, the foliage shiny, dark green, with pretty red berries in clusters during Winter. Very pretty; a fine, new hedge plant.

15 cts each; four for 50 cts; \$1.35 a dozen.

PRIMULA. Hardy Garden Primroses. Low growing plants, mostly Spring blooming, flowering in clusters, on stalks above the foliage. There are many varieties and we explain them quite fully on page 241. We can furnish strong, thoroughly rooted plants that will grow right ahead without any set back. Give them a rich, well drained soil, partially shaded if

Primula Vulgaris. The true English Primrose, with fine clusters of fragrant, light ow flowers.

15 cts each; \$1.35 per dozen. yellow flowers.

OF SEVERAL SORTS FOR HEDGES

Privet is universally used for hedges, and is also planted as single specimens. The botanical name is Ligistrum. Privet is too well known to really need a description or even cultural directions. We offer three varieties as follows:

California Privet. Ligistrum Ovalisolium. This is the variety most widely used and makes a grand hedge. Set the plants 6 inches to a foot apart. The most economical hedge one can plant, and it can be kept at any height from 1 to 15 feet.

Mail order size, well rooted, one year old plants, 10 cts each; \$4.00 per 100 post-paid; \$30.00 per 1000, by express.

3-YEAR-OLD PLANTS. Fine, strong, healthy stock, \$6.00 per 100, or \$50.00 per 1000; both lots shipped by express.

Amoor River Privet North. A particularly handsome species, upright branches, leaves dark green, almost evergreen; flowers white, in erect panicles. This Northern variety is the hardiest of all privets, and will endure where California Privet Winter-kills.

3-YEAR-OLD PLANTS. \$10.00 per hundred, \$90.00 per 1000 by express.

Ligistrum Ibota. Chinese Privet. 1 to 15 feet, but can be pruned to any height. A very attractive variety, particularly nice for an informal, or irregular, hedge, and for setting out as individual specimens.

Plants, 10 cts each; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid; \$5.00 per 100; \$40.00 per 1000 by express.

Rose of Sharon. See Althea.

SHASTA DARSY. Fully described on page 209. Perfectly hardy, the variety known as Alaska, bearing great, magnificent, snowy white flowers, with yellow center, from 4½ to 5 inches in diameter. Plants 15 cts each; four for 50 cts; \$1.35 per dozen.

SNOWEALE. A most delightful and fascinating old-fashioned hardy, tree shrub, that never fails to produce, every year, great masses of lovely balls of pure white bloom. We offer the Japanese, improved form, with unusually large and fluffy "balls," for Memorial Day.

15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts.

SPIREAS OF VARIOUS SORTS

Ornamental, hardy, very beautiful, woody plants, grown for their profusion of handsome flowers. Evergreen. Usually low growing. We offer several of the very best varieties that will grow in almost any moderately moist soil.

Anthony Waterer. Dwarf, bushy, a free flowering sort, of spreading type, flowers

rosy crimson, late Summer blooming.

Callosa Alba. Large clusters of pure white flowers in June and July. Very dwarf and

Opulifolia. Upright, 8 to 10 feet, although the wonderfully pretty, heavy, white flowers, in umbels, in June, make the branches droop. Old flower heads turn dark red.

Prunifolia, fl. pl. Tall growing, 6 feet, but prunes to any desired height. Blooms in May, with long, gracefully curved branches covered with small, double, pure white flowers. The foliage turns orange in Fell.

foliage turns orange in Fall.

Recvesiana. Tall, graceful, 4 ft. Foliage dark green, bluish green underneath, large, pure white, double flowers in May and June. Not so hardy North of Lapark as other sorts.

Van Moutei. The grandest spirea and one of the best of all shrubs, 6ft in height, with arching branches: the foliage dark green, pale bluish green underneath. A fountain of white

bloom in May and June.

Queen Alexandra. Very dwarf, 18 in. An elegant, hardy border plant that does best in partially shaded situation; flowers delicate pink. Makes delightful pot plant for Winter.

PRICES the same on all Spireas, 15 cts each; four for 50 cts; \$1.35 per dozen, postpaid; \$7.00 per 100 by express, assorted any way you wish them.

TOAD LILY. Tricyrtis. A rather curious Japanese plant, about 8 in high, producing in Fall a great profusion of clusters of peculiar, lily like flowers, creamy white, spotted purplish. An odd and very interesting plant in great demand. Not altogether hardy, so must be protected in the North. Set in partly shaded situation.

15 cts each; four for 50 cts.

TRUMPET VINE. See Bignonia. Wahlenbergia. See Platycodon.

WEIGELA. Ornamental, hardy, evergreen shrub, grown for its showy, pure white to dark crimson flowers, appearing profusely in May, June and July. Prefers a moist and partly shaded situation, in any garden soil.

ROSEA. Flowers pale to deep rose, 1½ inches long, the corolla be May and June. The variety most generally cultivated and fairly hardy. Flowers pale to deep rose, 11 inches long, the corolla broadly funnel-shaped; in

VARIEGATED. Flowers the same, but foliage is attractively variegated in white and green.

Both, your choice, 15 cts each; four for 50 cts; \$1.35 per dozen.

YUCCA Filamentosa. Adam's Needle. Spanish Bayonet. A stately, hardy, foliage and flowering plant, equally imposing and ornamental, in solitary or grouped plantings, with its oriental and tropical appearance. The evergreen foliage is close to the ground, long, stiff and sword-like. In Midsummer, tall, stiff stalks shoot up, carrying for several feet on all sides, on little branches, innumerable large bell-like flowers in creamy white. We had such a beautiful illustration of Yucca, but for lack of room are forced to omit it just now.

15 cts each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts; \$1.00 per dozen.

WISTERIA MAGNIFICA. Frutescens. Is a tall, stout climber, with lovely lilacpurple flowers, in long clusters, like a bunch of grapes, 6 to 8 inches in length, with as many as 50 to 60 flowers in a cluster. Hardy, preferring a deep, rich soil. Start it up to a big, old, dying tree, in the sunlight, or over a porch, and do not attempt to train it.

SINENSIS. The always popular Chinese Wisteria, that produces thousands of drooping

clusters of delicate, violet-blue flowers.

Price, 15 cts each; two for 25 cts; four for 50 cts.

BIGNONIA FRAIDICANS. Trumpet Vine. A very beautiful, hardy, American climber, strong and rapid in growth. In any good, rich, garden soil, with plenty of moisture, perfect drainage and training it quickly covers anything in the way of stumps, rock-work or unsightly chiefts bearing profusely large, striking flowers, dark red, with orange throat. objects, bearing profusely large, striking flowers, dark red, with orange throat.

15 ets each; two for 25 ets; four for 50 ets.

SPECIAL NOTICE. All gladiolus are sent by parcels post, and we pay the postage, excepting lots of 500 and over, which are shipped by express, receiver to pay express charges. When it is cheaper to send 500 or more by parcels post rather than express, we send the package that way and ask your postmaster to collect the postage from you. We do this only when it means saving money for you.

New Gladiolus For 1922

The past season will long be remembered among gladiolus growers for the introduction of a number of magnificent new flowers, the equal of which the world has not previously enjoyed. From among them we have selected four that, in our judgment, have demonstrated themselves as especially adapted for successful cultivation in all parts of the country covered by our Catalogue, both for display in the garden and for decorative purposes as cut-flowers.

Bulbs of these four novelties are as yet very scarce and three of them are extremely high in price, but gladiolus growing is moving forward to a new plane and we do went turn friends to become interested in these new marvelously perfect flowers, that represent such improvement over

come interested in these new, marvelously perfect flowers, that represent such improvement over

most of the older varieties we are used to.

We are, therefore, willing to give our space in this Catalogue, (and I can assure you I need every line of it, and wish it were 64 pages larger so that I would not have to omit the splendid photographs we had prepared, or to cut down descriptions of certain plants that I think should be enlarged upon,) to tell you about these new flowers, and to deliver bulbs to you without profit so as to introduce them to you. When yuo see the great, vigorous plants they produce, and the exquisite, undreamed of, tremendously large flowers they produce, you will find it difficult to believe that gladiolus, as most of us have known them in the past, could ever have been brought to such perfection, and you will feel amply repaid for taking our advice to procure as nearly to one of each of these new sorts as you can possibly see your way clear to taking care of.

Remember, too, that they will more than repay their cost in the production of bulblets, that, after awhile, will produce an ample stock for you, of bulbs and flowers for which there promises

to be an unsatisfied demand for many years to come.

Lenance It are the Largest Flowering Gladiolus. Originated by Mr. P. Van Deursen, and awarded a First-Class Certificate by the Holland Gladiolus Society. The flower is excessively large, extremely early, and of the most delightful shade of shell-pink, twice as large as the present best, leading, pink flower, the famous gladiolus "America," and of a more desirable shade, that withstands the sun-heat and hot winds of Summer better than any other flower, and is pronounced by florists the most satisfactory cut-flower variety yet introduced. Every bulb is perfect, large, full-flowering size, and is sure to flower.

Price. 35 cts: \$3.50 per dozen, postpaid. Price, 35 cts; \$3.50 per dozen, postpaid.

MRS. DR. NORTON. The Greatest American Gladiolus Introduction. Deep, cream bases, blending to white and then to flesh-pink tips and edges, mid-ribs creamy yellow, bases of [Page 30] All Plants on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given

lower petals and throat penciled and stippled rose and crimson, and occasionally is upright, with all petals marked like the lower ones of normal bloom. It has a strong spike, over 3 feet in height, carrying ten to fourteen blooms, many open, facing around the spike, the individual flowers measuring 4 inches across, wide open and spreading ally-like form, with reflexing lips. Blooms in 81 days from planting. What more could we say that would portray a more charming flower? Price, 55 cts each; \$6.00 per dozen.

WHITE GLANT. The largest pure White Gladiolus. Not a trace of any other color to mar the virgin purity of this snowy white, Easter Lily-like flower, which glistens and scintilates, like freshly fallen snow in northern sunlight. The individual flowers measure 6 inches across, and come into bloom as early as Halley, which at present is recognized as one of the very earliest gladiolus to bloom. Not only are the flowers of White Giant so extraordinarily large, but the spikes of bloom are more than 3 feet in length, strong and upright, fully and closely filled out with buds. There is no comparison in quality and desirability between White Giant and any present wholly white flower.

Price, 25 cts each; \$2.50 per dozen, postpaid.

PRINCE OF WALES. Supreme In Color and Earliest. While Prince of Wales is not as new as the other varieties listed here it really is new to about 95 per cent of the growers. While Prince of Wales is and we have chosen it because it is such a superb and fitting companion to those we have already described, and unsurpassed in its particular class.

In the first place, it is the earliest gladiolus to open its buds, and therefore in tremendous

demand as a cut-flower.

As to color, it has no rival, an ethereal, translucent, coral-pink, faintly lighter in the upper throat and creamy inside of the lower petals, powdered at the base with darker dustings on both

sides of the petals, the creamy shade reaching out over the mid-rib.

The individual flowers are 5 in. in diameter, and of most elegant form, the central petal hooding a little, and the other petals reflexed, all of them broad, rounded and curved. While the spikes are 32 to 4 feet in height, maintaining their fresh appearance, and lasting an unusually long time after cutting. Price 15 cts each; \$1.50 per dozen, postpaid.

GLADIOLUS, CHOICE NAMED VARIETIES

The most popular and widely grown of the Spring planting bulbs for Summer blooming. Unlike any other in magnificent display of color, adaptability to any soil or location, and ease of culture. We have not room to tell you a long story of the discovery and improvement of gladiolus, or to give each bulb a lengthy description. Nor can we run all the pictures we had made for this year's catalogue. There are many other varieties than we list, but some of them are high priced novelties that are not yet sufficiently established or are too high priced for general growing. We have selected the very best variety in each color, or combination of colors, and our prices are as low as we can make them for good, sound bulbs of proper size. The majority of them were grown at Lapark during the past season, and we are planning to increase our acreage this year considerably as we find gladiolus do exceptionally well in our soil and climate. All first size, largest, finest, blooming size. size, largest, finest, blooming size.
Cultural directions sent with each order.

AMERICA. Soft flesh-pink, slightly tinged with lavender. One of the finest gladiolus for both bedding and cutting, with flowers of largest size, all facing one way.

7 cts each; six for 35 cts; 60 cts per dozen; \$1.00 for 25; \$3.75 per hundred.

AUGUSTA. Pure white, anthers slightly penciled bluish.
8 cts each; six for 42 cts; 75 cts per dozen; \$1.30 for 25; \$5.00 per hundred.

ATTERACTION. Deep, rich, dark crimson, with large, white center and throat. ets each; 6 for 42 cts; 75 cts per dezen; 25 for \$1.30; \$5.00 per hundred.

AUTUMN QUEEN. A new, exquisite variety for late planting. A sweet, creamy yellow, the upper petals suffused with peach blossom, lower petals striped carmine-red. 10 cts each; 6 for 55 cts; 95 cts per dozen; \$1.70 for 25; \$6.20 per hundred.

BARON J. HULOT. Royal, deep violet-blue; a really blue gladiolus, and one of the most lovely and satisfactory, fine for cutting.

12 cts each; 6 for 65 cts: \$1.25 a dozen; 25 for \$2.35; \$9.00 per 100.

BERTRIX. A marvelously fine, beautifully white gladiolus, of great similar in size and form to the famous "America." It virtually is a white America. of great substance and 15 cts each; 6 for 80 cts; \$1.50 per dozen; \$2.70 for 25; \$10.50 per hundred.

Vermilion-scarlet. A splendid variety for massing in beds, BRENCHLEVENSIS. or planting in front of shrubbery.

7 cts each; 6 for 35 cts; 60 cts a dozen; \$1.00 for 25; \$2.75 per hundred.

CHICAGO WHITE. Flowers pure white, with faint lavender streaking in the lower petals. One of the best for early blooming outdoors and fine for cutting. 8 cts each; 6 for 42 cts; 75 cts a dozen; \$1.30 for 25; \$5.00 per hundred.

CRACKERJACK. Dark red, with deep yellow and maroon blotch in throat, flowers medium large, well placed on strong spikes. 5 cts each; 45 cts a dozen; 25 for 85 cts; \$3.25 per 100.

DAWN. An extremely handsome variety; great, large flowers, borne on strong, tall, stiff spikes, the flowers wide open and of a charming salmon color, with claret stain in throat.

7 cts each; 6 for 35 cts; 60 cts a dozen; \$1.00 for 25; \$3.75 per hundred.

EMPRESS OF INDIA. Rich, deep, dark, velvety red, with deeper shadings, almost 10 cts each; 55 cts for 6; 95 cts a dozen; 25 for \$1.70; \$6.20 per hundred. black.

EUROPA. Pure, snowy white, making a magnificent spike, composed of largest individ-flowers. Used a great deal by florists. 25 cts each; 6 for \$1.25; \$2.25 a dozen; 25 for \$4.00; \$15.00 per hundred.

EVELYN KIRTLAND. Beautiful rose-pink, darker at edges, passing into shell pink at center, attractively blotched with brilliant scarlet, presenting a glistening, lustrous ap The Plants on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given. [Page 31]

pearance not present in any other gladiolus. Large flowers in extra tall spikes.

15 cts each; 6 for 80 cts; 12 for \$1.50; 25 for \$2.70; \$10.50 per hundred.

GRETCHEN ZANG. Pink, melting into scarlet on lower petals; spikes tall, graceful, making a magnificent flower, its large, sparkling bloom a fitting companion to Evelyn Kirtland, to which it is similar. 12 cts each; 65 cts for 6; \$1.25 a dozen; 25 for \$2.35; \$9.00 per hundred.

HALLEY. Soft, salmon-pink, with slight rosy tinge, lower petals bearing a creamy yellow blotch, with a bright red stripe through the center.

8 cts each; 6 for 42 cts; 75 cts a dozen; 25 for \$1.30; \$5.00 per hundred.

HERADA. True, clear, glistening mauve, with deeper markings in throat. Immense flowers borne on tall, straight spikes, massive in every way.

15 cts each; 6 for 80 cts; \$1.50 a dozen; 25 for \$2.70; \$10.50 per hundred.

TRIBERENDENCE. Watermelon-pink; flowers wide open, on tall, straight spikes. 7 cts each; 6 for 35 cts; 60 cts a dozen; 25 for \$1.00; \$3.75 per hundred.

KLONDYKE. Clear yellow, with crimson-maroon blotches in throat.
7 cts each; 6 for 35 cts; 60 cts a dozen; 25 for \$1.00; \$3.75 per hundred.

KUNDERDI GLORY. Flowers magnificently large, expanding in long spikes, creamy pink in color, with attractive crimson stripe on each lower petal; petals charmingly ruffled and fluted.

12 cts each; 6 for 65 cts; \$1.25 a dozen; 25 for \$2.35; \$9.00 per hundred.

LILV LEHMAN. White, sometimes tinged blush-pink, the large, open flowers arranged around the stems like a hardy lily.

12 cts each; 6 for 65 cts; \$1.25 a dozen; 25 for \$2.35; \$9.00 per hundred.

LOVELINESS. Creamy pink, a rich, fascinating combination of color, in large, well formed flowers, many of them open at same time, produced on strong, upright spikes, fine for cutting. 12 cts each; 6 for 65 cts; \$1.25 a dozen; 25 for \$2.35; \$9.00 per hundred.

7 cts each; 6 for 35 cts; 60 cents per dozen; 25 for \$1.; \$3.75 per hundred. MADANE LEWOINER. the three lower petals.

MADAME MONNERET. Clear, rosy pink, an attractive cutting flower, well placed on strong, straight stalks, many of the flowers open at the same time.

7 cts each; 6 for 35 cts; 60 cts a dozen; 25 for \$1.00; \$3.75 per hundred.

BLACKMAN. Salmon-red, lower petals finely penciled on base with rich, golden 8 cts each; 6 for 42 cts; 75 cts a dozen; 25 for \$1.30; \$5.00 per hundred. MARY BLACKMAN. yellow.

MARY FENNEL. Deep lavender, petals penciled charmingly with primrose, flowers large, spikes of medium height and desirable for planting in groups with yellow and pink sorts.

12 cts each; 6 for 65 cts; \$1.25 per dozen; 25 for \$2.35; \$9.00 per hundred.

MRS. FRANCES KING. Flamingo, or flame-pink, immensely large flowers on spikes 4 feet tall, with 18 to 20 flowers, a half dozen open at the same time, a splendid variety for massing and unsurpassed for house decoration.

7 cts each; 6 for 35 cts; 60 cts a dozen; 25 for \$1.00; \$3.75 per hundred.

NARS. FRANK PENIDLETON. Salmon-pink, with brilliant, deep red blotches on lower petals; flowers very large, borne on long, strong, straight spikes.

12 cts each; six for 65 cts; \$1.25 a dozen; 25 for \$2.35; \$8.50 per hundred.

MRS. WATT. Clear wine-red. A newer, high priced gladiolus, utilized a great deal by florists on account of its color and quality.

10 cts each; 6 for 55 cts; 95 cts a dozen; 25 for \$1.70; \$6.20 per hundred.

NIAGARA. Soft primrose-yellow, lightly marked and splashed with carmine at throat; flowers very large, borne in pairs on tall stalk, for cutting. 8 cts each; 6 for 42 cts; 75 cts a dozen; 25 for \$1.30; \$5.00 per hundred.

PANAMA. Rich, lively, deep rose-pink, in growth and character like America but individual flowers somewhat larger and deeper pink. Finest pink for cut-flowers. 8 cts each; 6 for 42 cts; 75 cts a dozen; 25 for \$1.30; \$5.00 per hundred.

White, faintly penciled carmine on lower petals. 5 feet tall, the enormous flowers PEACE. well placed along the stem. 10 cts each; 6 for 55 cts; 95 cts a dozen; 25 for \$1.70; \$6.20 per hundred.

SCHWABEN. Largest, freest-flowering, most beautiful yellow gladiolus, the enormous, well-expanded flowers, superbly arranged on great, tall, heavy, strong spikes. Clear canary-yellow

with a small blotch of deep garnet in throat. 10 cts each; 6 for 55 cts; 95 cts a dozen; 25 for \$1.70; \$6.20 per hundred.

WAR. One of the largest, handsomest, finest red, dark blood-red, shaded crimson-black, on tall spikes, 5 or 6 flowers at the same time, loosely, gracefully arranged; fine cut-flower. 10 cts each; 6 for 55 cts; 95 cts a dozen; 25 for \$1.70; \$6.20 per hundred.

erably larger flowers, retaining the distinctly hooded form that has endeared them so greatly to gladiolus growers; ranging in color from deepest orange and softest salmon-pink to rich crimson, with a few white, some with dainty blotches of harmonizing colors in the throat, adding to their 7 cts each; 6 for 35 cts; 60 cts a dozen; 25 for \$1.00; \$3.75 per hundred. marvelous beauty.

MAPARK FAMOUS NAMED MIXTURE. Those listed here, together with many other splendid sorts not in our catalogue. The same large size bulbs as the named varieties, and will give you a splendid array of colors. No better mixture is offered by any seedsman, and on account of the lower price this is a very desirable way to buy.
60 cts a dozen; \$1.10 for 25; \$3.80 per hundred; \$30.00 per 1000.

Our Colored Picture, facing page 290, shows some of the many colors and forms in this mixture.

LAPARK SECOND MIXTURE. Including many of our catalogued named varieties, slightly smaller in size, and many other shades and colors, not catalogued. This mixture is offered at considerably low price, and necessarily does not contain as many of the newer named varieties at the containal state.

offered at considerably low price, and necessarily does not contain as many of the newer named varieties, but is perfect in assortment of color and will be found entirely satisfactory.

40 cts a dozen; 25 for 70 cts; \$2.40 per 100, postpaid; \$17.50 per 1000.

LAPARK GOOD MIXTURE. A very good mixture, in a wide variety of colors, desirable for beds and used as cut-flowers. The bulbs are smaller, but all are full blooming size. A splendid mixture for those desiring a lot of good bulbs at lowest price. This is the popular mixture that has been sent out from Lapark by the hundreds of thousands, ever since gladiolus began to be generally grown.

20 cts a dozen; 25 for 35 cts; \$1.25 per 100, postpaid; \$10.00 per 1000.

Hardy, Everblooming Roses

STRONG, VIGOROUS, HEALTHY, WELL ROOTED PLANTS Our Special, Postpaid Prices

30 cts each; any three for 80 cts; any six \$1.50; a dozen, assorted any way you wish, \$2.50. Except for the special collections A. B. C. and D., and where any different price is printed.

Do not forget that for every dollar your order for B send you one extra plant of our own selection free of charge. for Boses and Plants amounts to, we

Even if we had the desire to fill page after page with descriptions and pictures of hundreds of roses, we would not have space to do so, and it would serve no purpose but to bewilder anyone excepting possibly a few of the most comprehensive commercial rose growers of the country. There are certain accepted colors among roses which everyone wishes to plant, and of these colors there are recognized varieties that are preeminently best. Of course there are different classes of roses, like bush-growing, climbers, etc., but the same rules hold good in every

It is our idea, therefore, that it is much better to select these leaders in the various colors, so that our customers will know that in ordering from us all they need do is to exercise their own ideas as to colorings and that anything we offer will prove satisfactory as far as growth

and blooming are concerned.

As a rule our roses are larger, better rooted, and more vigorous than the 2½ inch-pot mailing size usually cata-

HARDY, EVERBLOOMING HYBRID-TEA ROSES

Full, easily followed cultural directions are mailed free with every rose order.

COLUMBIA. True pink, deepening as it opens to a glowing pink, delightfully fragrant, of strong, vigorous habit, shooting up numerous stiff stems with fine foliage, exceptionally free blooming, flowers of good size and perfect in form, both in bud and when fully open.

CRIMSON QUEEN. Rich, velvety crimson, large,

full flowers. Plant of strong, upright growth. A splendid

variety.

ETOILE DE FRANCE. Vivid crimson, with darker shadings; very double, of good size and charmingly scented. One of the best of the red Tea Roses.

FRANCIS SCOTT MEY. A big, red rose, shading to cerise, of great substance and keeping quality, primarily a Summer Rose, strong, sturdy; flowers large, well formed, exceedingly double and keep well.

GENERAL MCARTHUR. Vivid, warm crimson-scarlet. One of the earliest and most perpetual flowering sorts, the flowers of good form and intense perfume,

HADLEY. A grand, rich crimson, varying to deep, velvety pink. One of the best garden roses of its color, flowers well formed, on long petals, beautifully curved at edges, making a lovely cut rose, unsurpassed in rich long.

HELEN GOULD. Warm, rosy red, with long, beautiful buds and full double flowers. Extra hardy. A

persistent and constant bloomer.

WILLARNEY BEAUTY. A most magnificent rose, with beautiful, well-shaped, long buds, and large, full, perfect flowers, intense, rich, dazzling crimson-scarlet; sweetly fragrant. Included as one of the "Dozen Eest" garden hardy Everblooming Hybrid-Tea Roses.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK. Or, as it is also called, the new La France. One of the very best bedding roses in existence, the flowers deep, imperial pink, the outside of petals silvery rose-white, large in size, perfect in form, produced in great numbers on long stems. This is another of the "Dozen Best."

of the 'Dozen Best.'

MILLARNEY BRILLIANT. An improved plant of the lovely, old-favorite Killarney Rose. A sparkling cerlse-pink, shading a little lighter at base of pelals, with large, fragrant, well-formed buds, the flowers perfect at all stages. Vigorous grower and free-bloomer, one of the very best dark pink roses for general growing. Also known as Killarney Queen.

LADY PIRRIE. Deep, copper, reddish salmon; the inside of the petals apricot yellow, flushed fawn and copper. A free branching, vigorous growing rose, with a flower at the paint of every shoot. Awarded the gold medal for color, form and habit.

LADY URSULA. Another of the "Dozen Best," and a truly magnificent rose, of vigorous, erect growth, exceedingly free blooming thoughout entire Summer and Autumn, a large, full flower of perfect form produced on every shoot, each with a high center from which the petals gracefully reflex. A tone of flesh-pink, distinct from all others and delicately Tea-perfumed.

LAURENT CARLE. Brilliant carmine, large and

deliciously scented, produced throughout the season and almost as good in hot, dry weather as a more favorable season. Extra hardy and a vigorous grower.

LUCIEN CHAURE. Flesh-colored, illuminated with clear, rosy cream; very large and perfectly formed, free blooming, and especially desirable as an Autumn

MIRE. ABEL CHATENAY. Carmine-rose, with salmon shadings; having a pointed bud, and double flower. A favorite bedding rose, of strong growth and a free

MRS. AARON WARD. A distinct Indian yellow, shading to lemon-cream towards the edges. Under certain conditions the entire flowers sometimes come a yellow tinted white throughout, but under all colorvariations it is most beautiful, remarkably free blooming, of strong, vigorous, compact growth, the flowers in splendid form, fully double and equally superb in bud or full bloom. One of the finest roses in existence.

MRS. AUTHUR ROPERTY.

Delicate, soft, rosy-salmon, suffused with a golden sheen; flowers of medium size, especially handsome when half-expanded; free flowering. Entitled to be in every garden

collection. GEORGE SMAWNER. Brilliant, clear ose, splendidly formed, large, fully double, on stiff, erect tems. Especially fine in Autumn.

MRS. HENRY WINNEYT. A newer rose that is turning out splendidly. A bright, attractive shade of crimson, with long, well-formed buds, a variety that it would be well for anyone to set out before it is more generally growu.

MY MARYLAND. Not a new rose, but one of the very best, freest flowering bedding roses particularly fine in warm, sunny weather, although it is splended all through the season and almost always in bloom, every shoot bearing one or more flowers, of a bright, tender, salmon-pink, which lights up charmingly as they open. Very double, of perfect form and exquisitely fragrant.

OPHELIA. The rose that is more generally talked about to-day than any other, because of the record it has made for itself as absolutely the best pink rose for years. The flower is of good size, ideal form, held well erect, on long, stiff stems, in a most delightful, delicate that of sal mon-flesh, shaded with rose, and so extra free flowering that you can literally cut roses all the times, by the arm full. We know this to be a fact from personal experience and cannot recommend Ophelia to our friends too nights. and cannot recommend Ophelia to our friends too highly.

remnot recommend Upnena to the stading to a pretty, remnostrate dependable garden rose, free soft salmon, a thoroughly dependable garden rose, free flowering, with long buds and delightfully double flowers. Never disappoints in quantity or quality.

RADIANCE. An American rose and a perfect bedder, continuing to produce its large, beautifully forme flowers right through the most unfavorable, hot, Summer weather, when frequently many other roses cease to bloom. Brilliant carmine-pink, with salmon-pink and yellow shadings at the base of petals. A "Twelve Best" Hybrid-Tea.
SUNBURST. Orange-copper,

and golden yellow in intense suades, importing an extremety, engrossing, brilliant effect, like the early rising Summer sun. A strong, healthy grower, with long stems, and long, pointed buds, produced freely. A most charming garden rose.

ing garden rose:

WHITE MILLARNEY. A pure white sport of
the famous and popular Killarney Rose, precisely the same
as its parent in every good quality, excepting color, which
is pure white. A splendid rose that you will enjoy every
minute.

(Page 33)

Hardo. Aydrid Perpetual Blooming Roses

Unquestionably the best varieties in this class, and second only to Everblooming Hybrid-Teas in popularity

and usefulness.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. Undoubtedly one of the finest, most beautiful roses ever grown under glass. There is now a hardy variety, which does splendidly in certain locations outdoors, and we are pleased to supply plants to any who desire them. In color it is a rich red, passing to crimson, very delicately velned and shaded.

CLIO. Showy, feeling satiny flesh, with deep,darker center: flowers very large, globe-shaped and borne on long stems.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. White American Beauty. The ideal hardy white rose, pure white in color, perfect in form, a strong grower and remarkably free flowering.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. Bright, shining,

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. rich, brilliant, velvety erimson, deliciously fragrant. The "Jack" Rose is a famous favorite for outdoors everywhere,

as well as for pot-growing..
GEORGE ARENDS. GEORGE ARENDS, or Pink Frau Karl Druschki. An entirely different shade of pink. In fact, it is different from all other roses; a large, handsome flower, with long petals, well opened and an unusually freedolomer.

GLOIBE LYONNAISE. White, tinted with yellow; a large, full rose of good form, freely produced, pleasing and satisfactory.

HUGH DICKINSON. Brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet. Large, well formed and distinctively fragrant.

J. B. CLARKE. Intense scarlet, charmingly shaded crimson; the flowers of enormous size. A rose that attracts wide attention and gives unbounded satisfaction in the garden. or Pink Frau Karl

attracts wide attention and gives unbounded satisfaction in the garden.

MAGNA CHARTA. Bright pink, attractively suffused with carmine; a very beautiful rose, perpetual in bloom, and a strong, hearty grower.

PAUL NEWBON. Probably largest of all roses, a great, full, double giant, of bright, shining pink, clear and beautiful: exquisitely perfumed. The plant is a vigorous grower, and the lovely roses are carried on tall, substantial stems that are almost thornless.

ULRICH BRUNNER. Bright, cherry-red; full and the large strong growing sort and one that always does

very large, strong growing sort and one that always does well and is a great cheerful decoration in the garden.

Moss Roses

Some of our friends are very fond of Moss Roses and we therefore continue to offer two of the very nicest ones. CRIMSON GLOW. Large, full, very beautiful flower of deep crimson; a hardy everblooming Moss rose

that has long been popular.

MOUSSELINE. Pure. snowy white, cent, ever-blooming Moss rose of commar chaste color, hardy and ever blooming. commanding color

inbing or pillar hybrid-tea roses

While these are not as a rule, as free flowering as the bush type of Hybrid, Tea roses, these climbing forms produce a great number of large and very beautiful flowers in June, with quite a number of blooms scattered throughout the season. At any rate, when you have seen one of these plants in bloom, you will not fail to notice the difference between full sized flowers and the ordinary climbers we have all been used to with clusters of miniature roses. we have all been used to, with clusters of miniature roses. The difference between these and the bush-form is only in the plant, which is of a climbing nature, and not in the size of the flowers, which are exquisitely beautiful and certainly every one who loves roses ought to squeeze in at

CLIMBING ETOILE de FRANCE. Brilliant red-crimson velvet centering to vivid cersei, identical with the bush variety of the same name, excepting that it

is a climbing variety.
CLIMBING HELEN GOULD. Warm, watermelonred, same color as Helen Gould, but of a climbing nature.
CLIMBING KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTO-

RIA. The climbing form of this most popular and beautiful white rose, which is particularly free in its production of large, handsome, lasting flowers.

CLIMBING KILLARNEY. The only difference between this plant and Killarney Brilliant is in the habit of its growth, which is tell and twining.

CLIMBING MAMAN COCHET PINK. same identically, excepting that the color of the flowers is a lovely pink

CLIMBING WEILE MAMAN COCHET. Same

as White Maman Cochet except that it is a climber.
CLIMBING SAFRANO, or REVE D'OR.
Translated into English, its name means "Golden Chain."
because the vine is a strong, hardy climber, covered with large flowers of orange shade, or a still deeper saffron. A very handsome rose, and a beautiful and satisfactory plant.

WICHURAIANA. The Memorial Rose

Evergreen. A very hardy type of trailing rose, of Japanese origin, recommended for covering graves, climbing over walls, arbors, tree stumps, rocks, or rough

ground. The foliage is of a leathery texture, shiny green, proof against all insects and remaining on the plants until well into the Winter. The flowers are pure white with yellow stamens in June and July, followed in the Fall with bright red hips, or berries, very attractive and in large numbers. VEILCHENBLAU.

The Blue Rambler. vigorous as its progenitor, the famous Crimson Rambler producing immense panicles of bloom opening reddish lilac changing to amethyst and steel blue. A very fine Climbing Rose, the equal in this respect to Crimson Rambier, and the nearest approach to a pure solid blue. Quite

popular.

Prices. Please remember that down this far in the Bose Department our prices are all, 30 cts each; three for \$0 cts; six for \$1.50; \$2.50 per dozen. You may assort three or more in any way that pleases you.

LAPARK FAMOUS ROSE COLLECTION

Four Hardy Maman Cochet Everblooming Hybrid-Tea Roses

The Maman Coehets are among the standard, recognized best, dependable, hardy, everblooming Hybrid-Tearoses. While they are not a new variety their popularity is as great today as it was when the rose growing world was startled by their introduction, and we sell more of them than any other dozen or ten roses we have ever cat alogued. We send one of each color as follows;

Pink Maman Cochet. Rich, rosy-pink, shaded silvery-rose on outer petals.

silvery-rose on outer petals.

Red Maman Cochet. Rosy-crimson: long beautiful buds and full, double flowers.

White Maman Cochet. Pure waxy white: very

large, beautifully formed.

Yellow Maman Cochet. Exquisite shade of

sulphur yellow; fine open flowers.

Price, 20 cts each; the collection of four 65 cts.

LAPARK FAMOUS ROSE COLLECTION Four Magnificent, Hardy, Climbing Roses

For this cellection we have chosen four of the most satisfactory, dependable and charming climbers, that furnish a lavish profusion of flowers in each of the four desirable colors. They will cover anything you wish them to grow over with the most gorgeous display of colors. imaginable, growing easily and quickly and needing little

Aglaia. "The Yeilow Rambler." Double. golden yeilow flowers in superb clusters.

Excelsa. Red Dorothy Perkins, Intense crimson-

maroon, with scarlet tipped petals.

Euphrosyne. "The Pink Rambler." A better. climbing, pink rose than Dorothy Perkins, the loveliest rich, pink.
White Dorothy Perkins.

Pure, gilstening

white, in huge masses.
20 cts each: the four for 60 cts: postpaid.

LAPARK FAMOUS COLLECTION C Five Everblooming Hybrid-Tea Roses

Five Everblooming Hybrid-Tea Roses

A. H. Gray. Deep, lemon-yellow, becoming more intense yellow as the bud unfolds. Large, full flowers with high pointed center and perfect form. Freely produced and strongly tea perfumed. Robust, vigorous and erect. The best pure yellow rose.

Clothilde Soupert. White shading to pink at center strong, dwarf grower, free bloomer, flowers a medium size, very double and deliciously fragrant. Hardy outdoors and fine for potting.

Gruss an Teplitz, or Virginia R. Coxe. Richest, fiery scarlet, sweetly fragrant, on long stems. A magnificent rose, hardy everywhere, 4 to 5 feet in height.

Haiserin Augusta Victoria. Immensely large, long, full, double, pure white flowers; a vigorous grower and free bloomer from Spring until frost.

Wellesley. Clear, salmon-pink, the reverse side of petals silvery rose; large flowers, of good substance, freely produced on long, stiff stems.

20 cts each; the five for 65 cts.

LAPARK FAMOUS COLLECTION D

LAPARK FAMOUS COLLECTION D Five Loveliest, Dwarf Baby Ramblers

Particularly intended for bedding, forming shapely compact bushy specimens from 18 inches to 2 feet in height, the flowers borne in greatest profusion, in immense trusses of small flowers, just like the great climbing roses, from early in the season until heavy frost. Need practically no care, are a most delightful ornamentation. Pink Baby. Bright carmine-pink.

Red Baby. Cherry-crimson, that does not fade.

White Baby. Pure, snowy white, very double and fragrant, like Hyacinths.

Yellow Baby. The "Fairy" or "Sweetheart Rose." Dainty, coppery, golden yellow buds opening to clear yellow flowers, early, in quantities, and in large clusters.

Baby Doll. Brilliant, golden yellow tripped with clear, bright cerise; lovely, miniature, "sweetheart" buds and blooms, borne in erect panicles and singly. Fine for corsage and dainty floral decorative work,

20 cts each; the collection of five, for 80 cts.

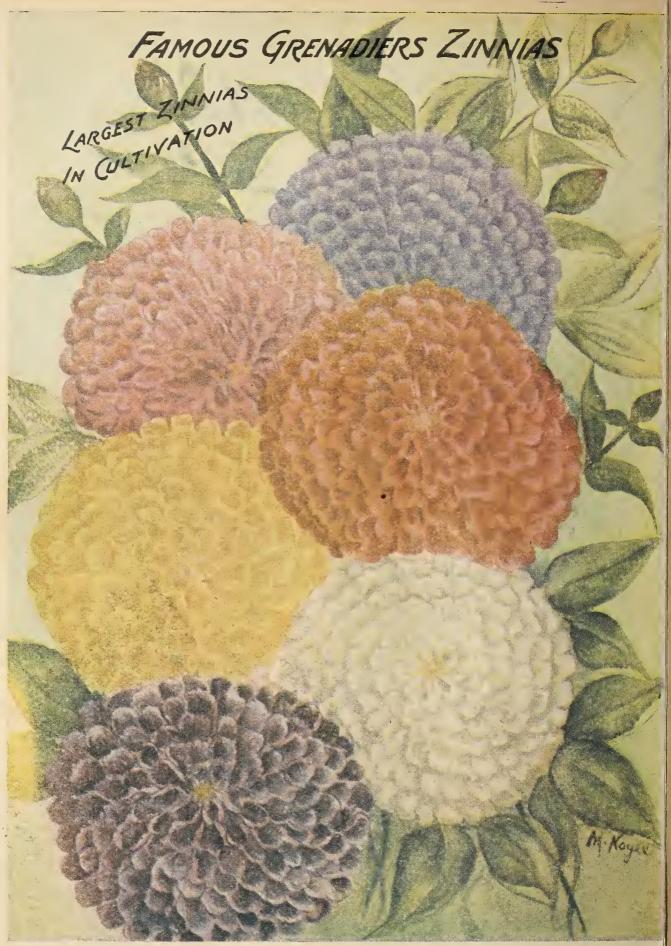
[Page 34]



These Four Sturdy, Healthy, Growing Roses, \$1.00

Every Rose grower will recognize the names of four of the most perfect and desirable Roses grown in America to-day, each one a leader in its color and all magnificent samples of the Rose growing ambition and ingenuity of America. We are members of the American Rose Society, and pride ourselves on knowing something about Roses, and the selection of these four is based on our experience of what is most beautiful and desirable for outdoor

We mail these four Roses, properly wrapped, pay the postage and guarantee safe delivery to any Post Office in the United States, at the trial price of \$1.00. Fully described in the Rose Department of this Catalogue.



We Challenge Any Seedsman to Surpass the Famous Lapark Grenadiers Zinnias in Size, Form or Color

For many years we have haunted the trial grounds of America and Europe for larger, more perfectly double, freer blooming, charmingly colored Zinnias than our own "Grenadiers." And every time we have found a likely specimen we have added its seed to our own, because Zinnias are my favorite among the Annuals, and one of our specialties at Lapark. We are happy to be able to offer you some of this splendid seed and trust every customer will make it a point to have a bed of Zinnias this year, and to become acquainted with one of the finest, most dependable, most beautiful flowers that bloom. The seed we offer is mixed in all the many colors.

One Packet, 15 Cents,

Two Packets, 25 Cents,

Five Packets, 50 Cents.



The greatest of all complaints from home gardeners is that they manure their garden thoroughly, dig deeply and spend much time in working the soil up in fine shape, and yet have poor crops. Nearly every time this happens they blame the seed and send their next order to a different seedsman. But the fact

this happens they blame the seed and send their next order to a different seedsman. But the fact is that no seedsman of any reputation sends out poor seed; to do so would be the quickest way to bankrupt his business. One of the most frequent causes for poor crops is covering seed too deep. This is particularly true of Flower Seeds, and this is just exactly the fault that most home growers have, they bury the seed so deep that the sprouts are smothered off before they can grower through the mass of dirt over them to reach the light and air they must have to live.

Follow cultural directions in this Seed Book, and those printed on many of our seed packets. Do not waste your seed by sowing too thickly. We supply you with the very best seed, fully tested for germination, and while, at our prices, it does not cost you so very much, it is hardly a good idea to unnecessarily waste it. After the plants are well up thin them freely so as to give your vegetables plenty of nourishment, air and space in which to grow. Cultivate often, most cups between the plants as well as between the rows. Unless you are an experienced gardener and have worked out better methods of your own you will find it a pretty good idea to follow our instructions, modified, of

good idea to follow our instructions, modified, of course, by local conditions, as our directions are particularly for this part of Pennsylvania and therefore must be subject to change to suit the different soil and climatic conditions in the part of the country where you live.

WE GLADLY ANSWER QUESTIONS

We have been growing successfully for more than 52 years and are always pleased, on request and without charge, to give anyone the benefit of our experience. Do not, therefore, hesitate to write to us because what you want to know may seem a simple question to you. Many times it is lack of information on just these little points that causes the failures experienced by those who are new to gardening.

of course, we cannot guarantee success, but we will supply you with the best seed procurable anywhere, thus doing everything within our power to insure you a grand garden, but you must plant properly, you must do your part, and Nature must not fall down on hers, and she does not as a rule.

Remember, All Seed Is Sent Postpaid.



ARTICHOKE.

ARTICHOR

Large Green Globe. This is an entirely different vegetable from the better known Jerusalem Artichoke, and it is grown for the soft, fleshy receptacle of the flower-head and the (Page 35) thickened base of the scales, which are the edible parts, that are sometimes eaten raw, as a salad, but are usually boiled and served with drawn butter or sauce, like Asparagus. Sometimes the

leaves are blanched like Sea-Kale and cooked as a pot-herb.

The Green Globe Artichoke is propagated by seed or by suckers, the seed sown indoors, or under glass, in February or March, and the plants set out in April or May, as soon as the ground is dry and warm, in rows three feet apart, the plants two to three feet apart in the row. If seed is sown outdoors in April or May, and the plants transplanted, the crop will be ready for the table the following Spring, though some heads may be fit the first season. Any good garden soil will answer but a rich deep soil where the water does not lie in winter is preferable

will answer, but a rich, deep soil where the water does not lie in winter, is preferable.

The Globe Artichoke is native in Southern Europe and Northern Africa. It will be found in some gardens on Long Island and in Massachusetts, and is grown with fair success in certain other Northern sections provided the crown is protected in winter in such a way that snow and heavy mud do not choke the plant and a free circulation of air is permitted. Place over the crown a cap, or sort of tent. In California it thrives splendidly as a field crop and does well anywhere in the gardens of the South. While it is a perennial, the supply should really be renewed every two or three years. This is certainly a vegetable that should receive more attention in America. An ounce gives 500 plants.

Pkt. 5 cts; ½ oz. 40 cts; oz. 65 cts; 1-4 lb \$2.00.

ASPARAGUS



Asparagus the first, fresh, green vegetable ready for the table in the Spring. This is exactly what its name means, and how we do it welcome and how good it is for as to eat as plentifully as garden will supply or our pocket-book For provide. more than two thousand years asparagus has been grown Europe, running wild in Britain, Russia and Poland, and prized by the old Greeks and Romans in the early days of civilization,

used by them first as a food. Asparagus is a strong grower and anyone can have a successful bed if he cares to—it is comparatively little trouble. A well cared for though small bed will not only supply the average family but easily pay all the bills for seeds and plants for your garden.

It is one of the muted questions whether or not there are really distinctive varieties of asparagus, or whether the difference in quality and color is a matter of cultivation. For ourselves, we are of the opinion that asparagus is asparagus, and that there are so far no variations that do not result from cultivation. For example, if the shoots are well covered from the lighs the stalks will be white; if not protected, or allowed to grow high out of the ground, they wilt be green. However, as nearly all seedsmen do catalogue several named sorts, and our customers call for them by name we also list those that are more generally recognized as varieties.

SOWING THE SEED. Asparagus is readily grown from seed which is, of course, the economical way to start, but it does have the disadvantage of taking two years longer than by buying plants. Sow the seed in the Spring, thinly, in rows a foot apart for the garden, two to three feet apart in the field, and two inches deep. When the plants are up nicely thin one to three inches apart in the garden, but there is no necessity for thinning in the field. Transplant to the permanent bed the following Spring, or a year later as you prefer. An ounce of seed makes about 750 plants. Germination requires from three to four weeks.

Barr's Philadelphia Mammoth. Very large green stalks, often an inch in diameter; tender, succulent, quick-growing, and very productive.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 8 cts; 1-4 lb 20 cts; lb 70 cts.

Columbia Mammoth White. Large, clear white stalks, tender and of excellent flavor. Careful records indicate that from 80 to 90 per cent of the stalks will be white all season. Pkt 5 cts; oz 9 cents; 1-4 lb 22 cts; lb 75 cts.

Conover's Collossal. A vigorous and healthy plant, the fine, large stalks remaining green and tender until very late in the Spring. Said to be virtually rust-proof.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 7 cts; 1-4 lb 19 cts: lb 65 cts, postpaid.

Giant Argenteuil. Very productive, of exceedingly large, tender and good quality stalks, green in color. Recommended as a disease-resisting variety of particular value for the home garden. This is the asparagus that the French gardeners lind most in demand in the great vegetable markets of Paris, and the most productive and profitable to grow.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 7 cts; 1-4 lb 22 cts; lb 75 cts, postpaid.

Palmetto. Very large stalks; early, uniform in size, disease-resisting and most prolific. The stalks usually average an inch in diameter, a bunch of fifteen measuring more than a foot in circumference, and weighing about two pounds. A great deal of attention has been given to developing the strain we offer.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 7 cts; 1-4 lb 19 cts; lb 65 cts, postpaid.

Washington. A new strain produced under the direction of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. It is a rust-resisting, vigorous-growing asparagus, prolific in its yield of giant stalks, exceedingly tender and of delicious flavor.

Pkt 10 cts; oz 50 cts; ½ lb \$1.65; lb \$5.50, postpaid.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

PRICES: One-year old plants, 25 ets a doz.; \$1.35 per 100; 500 for \$6.00, all postpaid; \$8.25 per 1000 by express. Two-year old plants 35 ets a doz; \$1.50 per 100; \$6.40 for 500, postpaid; \$9.00 per 1000 by express charges.

You may assort an order for 100 plants by selecting half and half of two kinds, or in an order

for 500 or more we will send you 25 or more of any varieties.

In this connection we again call your attention to the fact that in our judgment the size of the stalks and the productiveness of the bed depend almost entirely on the way you take care of it, just as the color depends on the depths the crown is covered and how regularly you cut.

Making an Asparagus Red. Asparagus will live and thrive to a certain extent on almost any soil, and even when wholly neglected, but the great, big, fat, tender stalks that we love to eat can be grown only when the plants are set well apart, in well drained, well-manured and thoroughly cultivated soil. The land should be a warm, rich loam, preferably with an easterly or southerly exposure, and manure and fertilizers must be used lavishly if you want extra fine stalks. Mix stable manure thoroughly and deeply with the soil at the beginning. After the bed is well established use commercial fertilizer rich in nitrogen and potash. Most people prefer two year old plants, but generally one-year old plants are better.

use commercial fertilizer rich in nitrogen and potash. Most people prefer two year old plants, but generally one-year old plants are better.

As an asparagus bed is a permanent feature of the garden it should be set at the side, and from 50 to 150 plants will be necessary according to the size of ones family. Asparagus is such a rugged plant it will grow in any soil, but it does best in a warm, rich, loamy soil. Plow or dig deep; work deeply and thoroughy. The rows should be 4 ft to 6 tt apart, the wider apart the larger the clumps will become and the greater the size and the more numerous the stalks. If you prefer green stalks remember that they are grown mainly above the ground, and your plants, therefore, need not be set more than five to nine inches deep. If you like the blanched, white stalks, those big tender stalks of delicious flavor, set them 3 to 4 inches deeper. Plants in the row should be 3 feet apart and set each one on a little mound of dirt, spreading the roots out around it nicely. Cover with mellow soil 3 or 4 inches, and, later on, gradually fill in the furrow or holes even with the surface of your garden. These directions need little modification for commercial, field grewing. If a home gardner will take the trouble to do so it will pay him to fill in the row or hole with fine, old compost, wood's earth, leaf-mold, or any other loose, rich material, because, for real results, the surface above the crown of the plant must be kept as loose as possible. Do not let weeds grow in your asparagus bed at any time of the year, and every fall cut the stalks close to the ground, and take them away from the patch to prevent the seed scattering.

ITS ENEMIES. Rust does considerable damage to asparagus. Dusting with flowers of

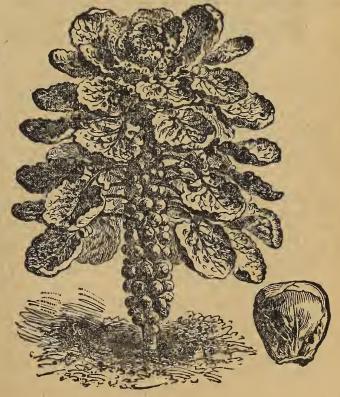
ITS ENEMIES. Rust does considerable damage to asparagus. Dusting with flowers of sulphur when the dew is on, and after the cutting season, is the most effective remedy. Two applications three or four weeks apart are necessary. For the common asparagus beetle and the twelve-spotted Asparagus beetle, chickens and ducks will take care of them. Another method is the close cutting of the little shoots in the early season, and dusting Arsenate of Lead on the plants while they are dew-laden, after the cutting season is past.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

One of the Most Delightful of the Cabbage Family

Brussels Sprouts belongs to the Brassica group of vegetables, including cabbage, which is a native of the British Islands, the Netherlands, and northern France. It has been under cultivation for hundreds of years, for the delicious, little, round buds or sprouts, resembling miniature cabbage, which are produced along the stout, erect stem. The young plants look like cabbage, but as it develops the form becomes different, as shown in our illustration. There are several varieties, but really there is no practical difference, perfection depending more on the quality of the seed, and we furnish only the very best, and on the cultivation. Brussels Sprouts, or "Sprouts," as they are generally called, are not known as generally as they should be, probably because they are a little more trouble to get ready for market and to prepare for cooking than either cabbage or turnips, but they are a far greater delicacy, and far more than repay the trouble expended on them.

Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 12 cts; oz 20 cts; \(\frac{1}{4}\) lb 60 cts; lb \(\frac{1}{2}\).00, postpaid. (Page 37)



BEANS, Dwarf or Bus

It is a good idea to remember that what we call beans are known to the French as Haricot and among the Spanish as Frijole, both of these words are now frequently met with in current literature. The bean, undoubtedly, originally grew in tropical America, and several specimens have been found in the old tombs of the Peruvians, and writings tell us that at the time of the discovery of America the Indians were cultivating several varieties of "Kidney" beans. But it is only during comparatively recent years that this most nutritious vegetable has been developed to its present day perfection, almost entirely by American growers.



EARLY STRINGLESS GREEN-POD

CULTURAL D I-RECTIONS; In the North, except in especi-ally favorable situations, it is not wise to plant beans very much earlier than May 1st, although in some seasons it proves all right to take a chance; in the South they can be planted as early as March. But wherever they are planted it must not be before the soil is dry and thoroughly warm, as they will rot in cold, wet, heavy soil. Set them 3 inches apart in drills 15 to 18 inches apart for the family garden, and cover 2 inches deep. For a succession sow every 2 weeks until 2nd week in August in the North, and Septemb er in the South. In the field the rows should be from 18 to 30 inches apart according to the method of cultivation, whether hand or horse. Cultivate or hoe frequently but not deeply. always drawing the soil toward the plant and never hoe or pick beans while damp with rain or dew. Keep the pods pick-

ed and regularly. If you permit the pods to ripen the vine will quickly stop producing. The poorer your soil the closer you can plant because the bushes will be smaller, but they should never be closer than 2 inches in the row.On the average you will find it a waste of time and seed to plant beans too early, and even if they do survive those planted quite a few days later, when the soil is warm and dry, will produce a crop first. The Bush or Bunch beans, are very much earlier than the Pole varieties. All our bean seed is grown under the most favorable circumstances, is hand-picked and has passed rigid germination tests. Innoculating bean seed with a prepared Bacteria increases the crop very materially. Please see index for the number of the page on which our Bacteria is fully described

INSECTS AND DISEASES. So far, the only insect that bothers beans to any extent is the Bean-Weevil, and all the seed that we send you is treated by us against the Weevil. Bean Blight is the chief enemy of the successful cultivation of Beans, and can be guarded against or overcome only by spraying with Bordeaux Mixture, the first spray when the plants are about 6 inches tall, and two additional sprayings 10 days apart. It is hardly necessary to go to the expense of spraying beans unless you know that Blight has attacked your garden or is in the vicinity. Anthracnose exhibits itself in the form of black spots with reddish or yellow margins. Nothing is effective against it excepting planting good seed.

THE GREEN-PODDED VARIETIES

As a rule, the Green-Podded varieties are hardier and can be planted earlier than the Wax-Podded sorts. They are also less subject to blight and rust, are more prolific than the wax-podded or butter beans and inclined to bear longer. By all means make your first planting Green-Podded Beans.

Pequea Strain Improved Stringless Green-Pod. 40 Days to Table. About as many people favor the Stringless Green-Pod as grow Bountiful, and it is a magnificent bean. It is hardy and can be planted successfully a few days earlier than most varieties. The plant is strong, upright, from 12 to 15 inches in height, very productive; the pods about 5 inches in length, round, pronouncedly rigid because of the very large beans they contain, strictly stringless, meaty, tender, and of most excellent flavor. flavor.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 oz 10 cts; ½pint 20 cts; pint 34 cts; quart 58 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs, by express, \$\$1.90.)

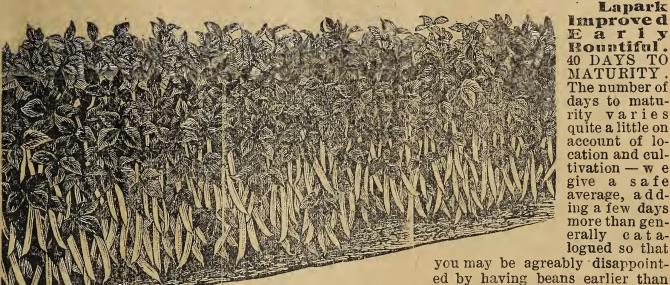
Refugee, or 1000 to 1. MATURES IN 50 DAYS. A very popular, hardy, vigorous-growing, medium early variety planted extensively both North and South, particularly for home canning, canning factories and pickling, and very much for fall crops. It yields enormously a slender, slightly

(Page 38) curved, round pod 5 to 6 inches in length, light green becoming white streaked with



purple as it matures. An excellent summer sort, just slightly stringy.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 oz 10 cts; ½ pint 19 cts; pint 33 cts; quart 56 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs \$1.80, by express.)



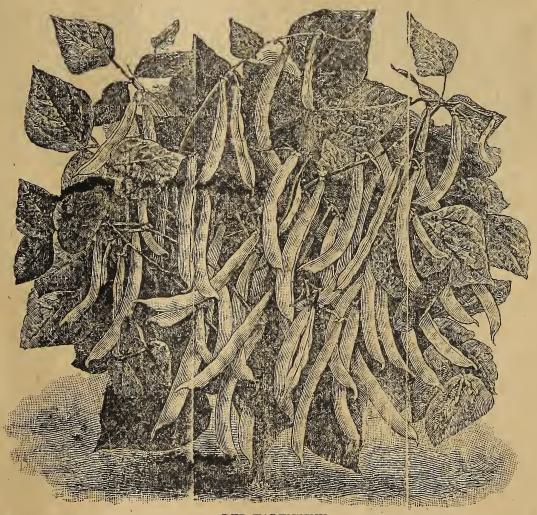
Lapark Improve d ār1 Rountiful 40 DAYS MATURITY The number of days to maturity varies quite a little on account of location and cultivation — w e give a safe average, adding a few days more than generally catalogued so that

ed by having beans earlier than you expect them. In our judgment and experience no Bush Bean surpasses the Lapark Improved Strain of Henderson's Early Bountiful. The plant is a strong, hardy grower, practically rust and mildew-proof, almost a foot and a half in height, bearing

LAPARK EARLY BOUNTIFUL great quantities of extra long, over 6 inches, flat, slightly curved pods, light green in color, positively stringless, and containing 7 beans. It is a solid, meaty pod, of most delicious flavor, always crisp, brittle and tender, free from any tough, fibery lining, and it retains its tenderness and good fla-

vor almost until it is One dried. particular l y desirable feature the Lapark Strain "Bountiful" ia the fact that it does not cook away as so many beans do, making it also exceptionally econo mical for canning. We are ardent admirers of the Bountiful Bean and have never found anything to take its place in garden. our We sell far more Bountiful than of any. other Bush Bean.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; ½ pint 20 cts pint 33 cts quart 56 cts. postpaid; (10 lbs, \$1.80, by express.)



RED VALENTINE

Red Valentine. Earliest and Most Improved Strain. 40 Days To Maturity. Introduced in 1845, the Red Valentine has been persistently improved until it has reached its perfection in the special strain we offer you. Some seedsmen will tell you it will be ready for the able in from 32 to 35 days, but our experience makes it a little longer. It is a healthy, vigorous grower, hardy and will stand more frosty weather than any other sort. The plant is not quite so tail (Page 39.)

or bushy as Bountiful or Stringless Green-Pod, but pods are produced in great numbers, are round, not quite so long, but well filled. The Red Valentine is not what we call a stringless bean, but when picked young is tender, brittle and of an exceptionally fine flavor. For these reasons and because of its earliness Red Valentine has for generations been planted for the first crop in nearly every garden. Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; ½ pt 20 cts; pt 33c; qt 56c, postpaid; (10 lbs by express, \$1.80.)

Giant, or Mammoth Green-Pod. 45 Days To Maturity. A magnificent, early-developing, Green-Pod Bean, exceedingly productive, the pods in bunches so that picking takes only about a third of the time of any other variety. They run from 6 to nearly 7 inches in length, round, slightly curved, dark green in color, very brittle, fleshy, and entirely stringless. The plants stand well up and the crop matures pretty well together, so that it is an excellent variety for the market gardener, as well as a favorite for the family garden. We urge everyone who has not planted the Mammoth Stringless Green-Pod to try it this Spring.

Pkt 5 ets: 2 ozs 10 ets: 1 pint 20 ets: pint 34 ets: quart 58 ets. pestneid: (10 lbs by express.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; ½ pint 20 cts; pint 34 cts; quart 58 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs by express. \$1.90.)

Fordhook Favorite. 40 DAYS To MATURITY. A splendid, newer variety, vigorous-growing, 18 to 20 inches in height, and yielding very heavily pleasing green pods 5½ to 6½ inches in length, ½ inch wide and ½ inch thick, so full and fleshy as to make the pod practically round. It is brittle entirely stringless at all stores in its word of most excellent flavor. As the dried It is brittle, entirely stringless at all stages, juicy and of most excellent flavor. As the dried beans are white they can be shelled for Winter use. Fordhook Favorite is one of the very best of the Green-Podded Beans, one of the three best in our judgment, being entitled to a place along with Bountiful and Stringless Green-Pod.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; ½ pint 22 cts; pint 37 cts; quart 65 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs by express, \$2.20.)



LONGFELLOW

Longfellow. 45 DAYS TO MATURITY. A most excellent bean of French origin, quite early, exceedingly prolific and of delicious flavor. The plant grows from 14 to 16 inches in height, and the pods are from 6 to 8 inches in length, straight and round, tender, brittle and without any strings until they are quite old; dark green in color. A fine canning variety, and a bean that has many loyal friends because of its unusually delicious flavor.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 oz 10 cts; 2 pint 20 cts; pint 33 cts; quart 56 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs by express, \$1.80.)

Ruby Horticultural Dwarf. 40 DAYS TO MATURITY. Improved strain of the dwarf Horticultural, Cranberry, or Italian Bean, and a great favorite with market gardeners. The vine is straight and compact, a vigorous grower, bearing in great numbers large pods 7 to 8 inches in length, green splashed with carmine When young excellent as a Snap Bean, but 10 days later, the large, lovely white beans are. easily shelled and by many people are considered just as nice as Limas. The dried beans are also pure white and are used in Winter for Baked Beans.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 oz 10 cts; 2 pint 20 cts; pint 34 cts; quart 58 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs by express, \$1.90.)

Early Mohawk. 40 Days To Matur-ITY. Very hardy, extra early, vigorous and productive. The pods are straight, flat, about 5 to 5½ inches in length and dark green in color. It is stringy and not of particularly good quality but it is grown because it is more hardy and vigorous than any other Bush Bean, and can be planted so much earlier. In the South it is sown

for very early marketing.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 oz 10 cts; ½ pint 20 cts; pint 33 cts; quart 56 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs by express, \$1.80.)

Black Valentine. 40 DAYS TO MATURITY. Resembles the Red Valentine quite a little, but the pod is fully a third longer, round, straight, of a beautiful, soft green color, and quite tender. It is not stringless but is grown because of its extreme earliness, hardiness and productiveness. Its introducer, Henderson, claims that his exhaustive tests prove it also the best of all varieties for late planting. It is a great favorite with market gardners in many sections, and is grown heavily in the South because it is so attractive in appearance on the market, is such a splendid shipper and possesses such remarkable blight-resisting qualities.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; ½ pint 20 cts; pint 33 cts; quart 56 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs by express, \$1.80.)

WAX-PODDED, or Butter Varieties

Culture same as for Green-Podded Sorts.

Admiral Togo. Matures In 38 Days. Earliest, healthiest Wax-Pod Bean, reported by the introducer as the most perfect combination of extreme earliness, productiveness, and disease-resisting qualities. The large, handsome pods measure 6 inches in length, and are of an attractive, soft yellow color, ready for the table only two or three days later than Valentine, and a little over a week ahead of any other Wax Bean. Tender, of fine, rich flavor, and an altogether desirable variety entitled to a trial. Last year we catalogued Admiral Togo among our Novelties (Page 40) and Newer Things. Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; ½ pint 23 cts; pt 36 cts; qt 65 cts, postpaid.

Improved Rust-Proof Golden Wax. 40 Days To Maturity. One of the earliest ad best of the dwarf-growing Butter Beans, and a strain that quite successfully resists disease. It very early and productive, the pods short stout, almost straight and rather flat. The flesh brittle, ringless and of very good flavor, which it retains until too ripe for the table. Color a bright, retty yellow.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 oz 10 cts; ½ pint 20 cts; pint 34 cts; quart 58 cts; (10 lbs by express, \$1.90.)



Brittle Wax. troduced by Burpee and claimed by that seedsman to be the earliest of all Wax Beans, and of superb quality. The plant is remarkably hardy and very prolific, the fleshy pods long, round, tender and of fine grain without any strings. It is wonderfully productive but also of most delicious flavor. Those who have been in the habit of sticking closely to the older varieties would do well to try a new sort each year, because sometimes you will be agreeably surprised to find how much better you will like the newer sorts.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; ½ pint 22 cts; pint 36 cts; quart 60 cts; (10 lbs by express, \$2.00.)

Davis White Kid-38 DAYS To ney Wax. MATURITY. An early, very attractive and productive Wax-Pod Bean, the pods clear, bright yellow, 61 to 7 inches in length, straight, oval - shaped, with white

seeds when ripe that are good for Winter use. The Davis Kidney Wax is essentially a market gardeners' bean and while not entirely stringless. or of the very best quality, it is extremely early. and very showy on the market, and a good ship-A good pickling sort and looks very attrac-

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; ½ pint 20 cts; pint 34 cts; quart 58 cts; (10 lbs by express, \$1.90.)

Lapark Early Wonder Wax. See Vegetable Novelties. Get page number in index.

Lapark Golden Perfect Butter. See Vegetable Novelties.

Lapark Melting Butter Bean. See Vegetable Novelties.

RUST-PROOF GOLDEN WAX

Weber Wax. A vigorous, productive variety of very good quality, the pods from 6 to 61 nches in length, quite broad, uniformly curved, fleshy, stringless, brittle, with very little fibre. t is a hardy variety, more vigorous than most yellow-podded sorts; bright yellow in color, and ne that is largely planted.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; ½ pint 19 cts; pint 32 cts; quart 54 cts; (10 lbs by express, \$1.70.)

REMEMBER: Prices on all seeds include postage, except in quantities larger than single pounds and quarts. When catalogued to go by express, receiver pays express charges, on account of extra low prices quoted. (Page 41)

Pencil Pod Black Wax. FORTY-FIVE DAYS TO MATURITY. A magnificent Wax Bean, by all odds the best of the dwarf, black-seeded We have tried all the Wax Beans for our own table, and, with the exception of a few of one ortwo of the other varieties, our main planting, for early and late, is Pencil Pod Black Wax. It is a true Bush Bean, the plants standing up 15 inches in height, marvelously productive of perfectly grand pods 6 to 7 inches in length, round, straight, solid, entirely stringless and free from fibre, fleshy, brittle, of most exquisite flavor and of a beautiful, clear yellow color. They mature quite early, and make an attractive show contrasted with the rich, green foliage. Their mildness of flavor is one characteristic that appeals strongly to those who find fault with the pronounced "beany" flavor of so many varieties Another good quality of the Pencil Pod Black Wax is the fact that it does not seem to shrink up so much in cooking, and when canned tt retains all through the Winter the flavor of freshly picked beans.

Pkt. 5 ets; 2 ozs. 10 ets; ½ pint 20 ets; pint 34 ets; quart 58 ets, postpaid; (10

lbs by express, \$1.90.)

Kidney Wax, 45 Days to MATURITY. There are several different strains of Kidney Wax Beans. We have tried them all, tested them, and prefer Burpee's. It is robust in growth, most prolific, with long pods, 6 to 7 inches in length, ½ inch broad,

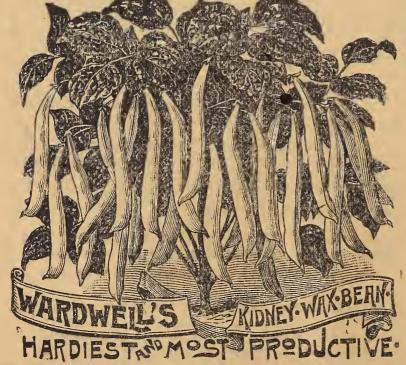


CELEBRATED PENCIL POD BLACK WAX

fleshy, of fine quality and of a rich lemon-yellow shade, remarkable for their meatiness, brittleness, and exquisite flavor. The plants stand well up, 18 to 20 inches in height, and even during the wet weather the foliage is free from rust.

Pkt. 5 cts; 2 ozs. 70 cts; ½ pint 20 cts; pint 33 cts; quart 56 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs by express, \$1.90)

DAYS TO MATURITY. A white-seeded for Golden Wax. An excellent and very early, productive variety of splendid quality. The pods are 5 inches in length oval, broad, meaty, and stringless; light, golden yellow in color. We grov Michigan White Wax ourselves and arvery fond of it both for the table and canning. It is one of the most show beans in the garden and hard to beat a a producer.



(Page 42) Pkt. 5 ets; 2 ozs. 10 ets; ½ pint 21 ets; quart 58 ets, postpaid; (10 lbs by express, \$2.00.

Sure Crop Stringless Wax. 50 Days To Maturity. One of the heaviest croppers anong the Butter Beans, and one of the choicest in all good qualities. The plant is sturdy and ipright, with many branches, each branch bearing a goodly number of the handsome, glowing yellow pods, 6 to 7 inches in length, inch in width, almost round, perfectly stringless at all ages, years, and peculiarly desirable in flavor. Not only is it a discoust resisting, variety, but it neaty, sweet, and peculiarly desirable in flavor. Not only is it a disease-resisting variety, but it

stands dry weather well, and is an exsellent bean for both the home garden

and truckers' growing.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; ½ pint 20 cts; pint 34 cts; quart 58 cts, postpaid.

SHELLBEANS

Navy,or Boston Pea Bean. We have very excellent hand-picked seed of the desirable, small, short, almost round, solid, white variety, prized by house-keepers for the various purposes to which they put this bean during the Winter. On this bean the quantity prices vary very much, as it is a standard product traded in by the market, so if you wish a peck or more, we. would be glad to give you a quotation at the time you are ready to buy.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; ½ pint 18 cts; pint 30 cts; quart 50 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs by express \$1.60; 25 lbs or more 12 cts a pound.)

White Tepary. This is a white Shell Bean that we have not catalogued before, and do so now because we have considerable call for it. It is the most valuable Shell Bean for parts of our country where the rainfall is very slight. It is a native of the Southwest, cultivated by the Indians, and responds splendidly to general cultivation anywhere. It ripens 2 or 3 weeks earlier than other sorts, and can be sown in the field after the grain is harvested, and after a good many crops have been taken off in the garden. The beans are slightly smaller than the Boston, but swell up very much greater in cooking It is said that 2 pounds of Teparies will make as large a dish of cooked beans as 3 pounds of Navies. In the field sow 10 pounds to the acre.

Pkt. 5 cts; 2 ozs. 10 cts; ½ pint 18 cts; pint 30 cts; quart 50 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs by express \$1.60; 25 lbs or more

12 cts a pound.)

BROAD WINDSOR BEAN

We catalogued the English Broad Windsor Bean last year for the first time, and received a great many orders for it, inducing an awakening interest in a class of bean that is worthy of greater attention, but that has heretofore been neglected in America. It is particularly valuable for the cooler parts of our country, where Limas do not have a long



enough season to develop. The SURE CROP STRINGLESS WAX

Broad Windsor is as hardy as peas and may be planted much earlier than other beans. It is a wide, rather flat bean, as many as five in a pod, for shelling, cooking and serving like Limas. The plants grow about 3 feet tall, are self-supporting, and therefore need no poles or strings. It can be planted as early as you can get on the ground in the Spring, in rows two to three feet apart, four inches apart in the rows, and three inches deep.

Pkt. 10 cts; 2 ozs. 12 cts; ½ pint 25 cts; pint 35 cts; quart 65 cents, postpaid. (Page 43)

OLD HOMESTEAD, OR KENTUCKY WON. (Page 44) DER POLE BEAN

POLE, OR RUNNING BEANS

Plant them about 2 weeks later than Bush Beans as they are not quite so hardy, although they are more prolific than the Bush sort on account of the greater growth of vine, and as a rule the beans are of unusually delicious flavor. They also have a longer bearing season, but they must be given proper support. Warm, sandy soil is best, and it should be thoroughly enriched with well-rotted stable manure. Plant when the ground is warm and dry, 6 to 10 beans to a pole, and 1 inch deep, thin to 4 to a pole when growing. A quart plants 200 hills.

Kentucky Wonder, Old Homestead, or Texas Prolific. The earliest maturing, most general. ly grown, most prolific, green-podded, Snap Pole Bean. The vine is a thrifty grower and produces very early, in the South where it is more generally planted than any other Pole variety, from April to August, and in the North a week or two later, clusters of great, almost round, light green pods, 8 inches to a foot in length, straight but curving as they grow older, very meaty, tender and delicious. The vine will continue to bear until late frost if kept well picked off and produce so many pods that a dozen hills will provide an average family bountifully with the most delicious Snap Bean all season, as many as a peck has been picked from a single vine, and they do not really shrink so much as Bush Beans in cooking. It is preferable not to let the pods get too large. Shelled and dried the beans are of rich flavor cooked like Navy Beans. We are sure if you have never grown Pole Beans before you will be delighted with a trial. They need rich soil, but will do well even climbing the fence. Our artist has not quite caught the form of the Old Homestead, because the pods show the beans they enclose very much more conspicuously bulging through the sides.

Pkt. 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; ½ pint 20 cts; pint 33 cts; quart

56 cts, postpaid.

Yard Long, or Asparagus Bean

We catalogued this bean for the first time last year and sold quite a lot of it. We were advised to use it by our Michigan seed bean grower. added the word Brazilian as part of the name because I found it used by a very reliable grower, but have decided to omit Brazilian from now on. The bean is rather odd on account of the great length of the pods, whichare borne pro-lifically and



YARD LONG, OR ASPARAGUS BEAN

are from 18 inches to 2 feet in length, quite often more than 30 inches. They are slender, round, and of quite good quality broken up and used as a Snap Bean. They are also cut in lengths, boiled and served like asparagus, and are given served like asparagus, and are given their name asparagus because they are similar in flavor. We have not grown the bean ourselves, but have had only one unfavorable comment, from Oklahoma from a customer there who says she knows it as Soy Bean. I referred her comments to our grower, and he is absolutely positive that it is not a Soy Bean, but a distinct variety just as we have described it.

Pkt. 10 cts; 1 oz 20 cts; 2 ozs 35 cts.

White Creaseback. hardy, very early, vigorous-growing Pole Bean, the pods 5 to 6 inches long, round, fleshy, dark green in color, brittle, fine, slightly stringy, but of good quality. The beans are small, oblong in shape and white in color. A popular bean, grown exclusively in certain parts of the country where it has become known.

Pkt. 5 ets; 2 ozs 10 ets; $\frac{1}{2} \text{ pint } 23 \text{ ets}$;

pint 36 cts; qt 65 cts.

White Dutch Case-Knife. A rather early and heavy producer of a green pod, 7 to 8 inches in length, very straight and flat, stringy, brittle, and of fair quality. It is sometimes planted in the corn, and is a very good Shell Bean for Winter use, as it is white.

Pkt. 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts: ½ pint 23 cts; pint 36 cts; qt 65 cts.

Early Golden Cluster Wax. Shown in our illustration. It is recommended by many horticulturists as not only the best Wax-Podded Pole Bean, but the best of all Pole Beans. It is an early, vigorous grower, hardy and exceedingly productive; the lovely, deep yellow pods, are broad and flat, from 6½ to 8 inches in length, and 3 of an inch in width, stringless, very fleshy, fine-grained, and of high grade and quality all the way through. The pods hang in clusters of from 4 to 6, and they begin to bear about 10 days after the Davis Bush Wax Bean and continue until frost. A splendid bean for the table and one of the best for pickling.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; ½ pint 28 cts; pint 42 cts; quart 80 cts; (10 lbs or more by express, 27 cts a lb.)

Usually Scarlet Runner. grown as an ornamental climber, but is edible and used by a good many people just like any other Snap Bean, and also as a Shell Bean. The vine is a strong, hardy grower; even away far north in Canada, quite ornamental and has pretty prays of bright secular peoplike flowers. sprays of bright scarlet, pea-like flowers in profusion.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 12 cts; ½ pint 25 cts; pt

35 cts; qt 60 cts.

Postage on all seeds is paid by us, except when it is stated distinctly in this Catalogue that an article is sent by express, when customer is expected to pay express charges on account of the low prices quoted:





EARLY GOLDEN CLUSTER POLE BEAN

Bean. A later, most excellent variety for Snap. Shorts (or Shell Beans), and sown quite a little with corn. The pods measure from 4½ to 6 inches in length, are very broad, straight, flat, fleshy, fine-grained, stringless, and remain brittle until too old to use as a Snap Bean. In color, Lazy Wife's is a medium dark green, and a good crop is borne all Summer, maturing somewhat later than Kentucky Wonder. The dried beans are white, round and of good flavor and are therefore fine for Winter use. Lazy Wife's is more generally grown throughout the country than any other Pole variety, purely on account of its merits.

Pkt. 5 ets; 2 ozs 10 ets; ½ pint 27 ets; pint 40 ets; quart 75 ets, postpaid.

Horticultural, or Speckled Cranberry. An old, well-known Pole Bean grown exclusively in many parts of the country by those who have known it for years, and who would not have any other. It is hardy, very productive, maturing in mid-season, the pods 5 to 6 inches in length, straight, flat, stringless, and of good quality; dark green in color, splashed with red. Used both as a Snap and Shell Bean. Particularly satisfactory variety where the seasons are short and the weather generally cool.

Pkt. 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; ½ pint 23 cts; pint 36 cts; qt 60 cts; postpaid.

Kentucky Wonder Wax. A yellow-podded Old Homestead, or Kentucky Wonder, a thrifty grower and heavy yielder, beginning to bear when no higher than the average Bush Bean, and continuing right through a long season. The pods are golden yellow, 8 to 9 inches in length, thick, crease-backed, very fleshy, brittle, and of good quality. Usually catalogued as stringless, but it really does have some strings, though not enough to be considered a serious fault.

Pkt. 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; ½ pint 28 cts; pint 48 cts.

Our bean seed is nearly all grown for us in Michigan, which is said to produce the finest, heaviest, cleanest, hardiest seed, freest from disease and with the strongest germination qualities.

POLE LIMA BEANS

Essentially An American Vegetable And The Pride Of The Garden

All beans are invaluable as human food, but Lima Beans contain about three times more protein, fat and carbohydrates than String Beans, and should therefore be grown wherever possible Differs very little in origin from the Bush Bean and probably originated in Peru or Brazil. Traditions of the cliff dwellers tell us that it was enjoyed by them for thousands of years. For greater success with Lima Beans a warm, sandy loam, thoroughly enriched with stable and poultry manure is necessary. Of course Limas will grow and do well in any garden soil, but it must be rich. Do not plant them until the ground is thoroughly dry and warm. Limas require more care than Bush Beans or the Pole varieties, more particularly in giving them rich soil and in not planting them too early. The tendency among home gardeners is to plant too early; the beans are so delicious that everybody naturally wants to begin eating them as quickly as possible, but 7 times out of 10 you waste your time and your seed if you plant them too early. If you use poles put them in firmly before you plant the seed; they should not be closer than 4 feet apart each way. Then plant 4 to 6 beans in a hill, 2 inches deep. When they are up and have made a large leaf, thin out to 2 in a hill. It is not absolutely necessary, but many successful growers set the beans with the eyes down. Cultivate quite frequently, but not too deeply, and not when the vines are wet with either rain or dew. Pick the pods regularly and clean, and you will have plenty of beans right up to frost; if you let the pods stay on and ripen, the vines will stop producing pods.

right up to frost; if you let the pods stay on and ripen, the vines will stop producing pods.

An Economical Substitute for Poles. Poles have become quite expensive in most parts of the country, and gardeners are forced to scheme new ways of trailing up the Limas. Our (Page 46) way is to set posts8 to 10 feet out of the ground, firmly, about 50 feet apart. If row is

quite long, use heavier posts at the two ends and lighter ones between them, about 40 or 50 feet apart. Then stretch a good heavy wire, or a lighter wire doubled, from one end to the other, securely fastened to the posts; now plant your beans in a double row about 3 feet to each side of the posts. When

of the posts. When you get time, after the beans come up, you can either drive little stakes firmly into the ground, about a foot apart in each row, and carry stout string from the stake on one side up over the wire, with a loop, down to the stake on the other side. Or, if your row is very long, you can stretch a light wire about 4 inches from the ground along each row. Then fasten a stout twine to the wire on one side, carry it up over the top wire with a loop and over to the wire at the other side. Repeat this operation over and over again all along the row. This latter plan is the one we have adopted, and it is very satisfactory and inexpensive, because the posts and the wires can be used for years, the twine costing very little, and is very quickly and easily arranged.

Improved Early Leviathan. In our judgment, with the exception of Beiler's 70-Day Jumbo, the Leviathan is the largest, earliest and finest Pole Lima. The vine itself is a good climber, strong and healthy, and the beans are produced about a week earlier than most varieties, which is a very great advantage, particularly where there is danger of early frost. The crops produced are unusually heavy, often as many as 5 to 10 pods in a cluster, 5 to 8 inches in length, which contain from 5 to 6 large beans of most delicious, rich, buttery flavor. Keep the beans picked off as they are ready and you will have all you can eat throughout the season.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; ½ pint 21 cts; pint 38 cts; quart 60 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs or more by express, 21½ cts per pound.)

Early Jersey. Not very much different from King of the Garden, but those who grow it claim that it gives them beans for the table a few days earlier than the "King". It is claimed, also, that there are often specimen pods containing 5 to 8 large, tender, juicy beans, but our

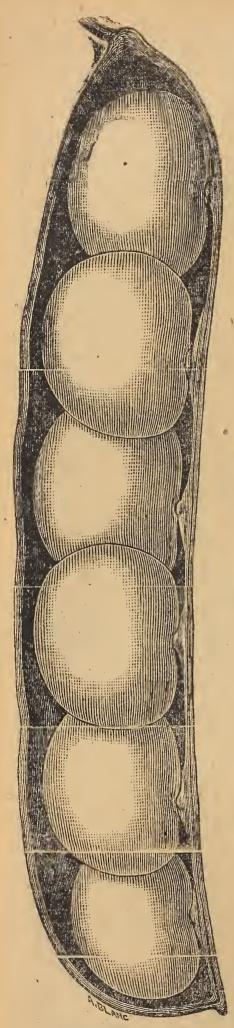


A POLE OF IMPROVED LEVIATHAN

experience is more generally 3 to 4 beans, but they are of most excellent quality.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; ½ pint 21 cts; pint 38 cts; quart 60 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs or more by express, 21 cts a pound.

(Page 47)



KING OF THE GARDEN

Beiler's 70-Day Jumbo. This is our own introduc-tion, and we consider it the finest Lima Bean grown. We have described it fully on one of our front pages, among Novelties and New Things. However, other seedsmen have made introductions, and among our customers are a number of people who are strongly attached to Pole Limas that they know under other names, and therefore we catalogue all leading sorts to please other people as well as ourselves.

King of the Garden. Anold and well-known standard sort, differing very little from the Leviathan, with a dark green, fleshy pod, containing 4 to 6 large white beans of excellent flavor. It begins to bear well toward the bottom of the vine and continues right up to the top. Many of our friends will not have any other than the King of the Garden.

Pkt. 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; ½ pint 22 cts; pint 38 cts; quart 60 cts,

postpaid; (10 lbs by express, \$2.15.)

Large White. Another name that has its ardent adherents, but with practically no difference in either vine or bean. It is a very large, white bean, maturing about the same time as the other Pole varieties except the Beiler's, and of very fine flavor.

Pkt. 5 cts; 2 ozs 10c; ½ pint 20c; pint 36c; quart 60c, postpaid.

Carpinteria. An unusually prolific bearer, a fine, vigorous, strong grower, maturing early, the pods containing 4 extra large beans that are thicker than other varieties, and that retain their greenish color even when thoroughly dried. Carpineria Lima has one other excellent feature that commends it highly to those who grow it, the skin of the bean is thin, so that they are deliciously tender, and of quite superior flavor.

Pkt 5 ets; 2 ozs 10 ets; ½ pint 20e; pint 36e; quart 60e, postpaid.

Dreer's Improved Lima, Challenger, or Potato Lima. A well-known variety, recognized by the three different names under which we catalogue it. It originated a good many years ago in New Jersey, but has been considerably improved by Dreer, giving a large vine, with numerous runners of good climbing habit, very productive, pods about 4 inches in length, straight, broad, and flat, containing 5 medium size, light green beans of fine quality. When dried they are slightly greenish tinged.
Pkt. 5ets; 2 ozs 10e; ½ pint 28e; pint 43e; quart 80e, postpaid.

Scibert's Early. An extra early Pole Lima, very productive, the pods containing on an average 4 thicker and larger greenish beans of very fine quality. Seibert's is grown quite extensively, and planted exclusively by those who know it and appreciate its very delicate flavor.

Pkt 5 ets; 2 ozs 10c; ½ pint 20c; pint 34c; quart 58c, postpaid.

Small White Lima, Carolina, or Sieva. enormously productive, very early and vigorous Lima, the bean somewhat like Henderson's Bush Lima. It is particularly grown in the South, and is sometimes catalogued as the "Butter Bean of the South," and invaluable in that part of our country, producing, as it does, all through a long season, beans of the most delicious, buttery flavor.
Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10c; ½ pint 20c; pint 34c; quart 58c, postpaid.

BUSH, OR DWARF LIMAS

They require the same rich soil as the Pole Limas, should be planted in rows from 2 to 3 feet apart, according to whether you cultivate by hand or horse, and 18 inches apart in the row, 2 inches deep, preferably eyes down. Dwarf Limas are ready for the table in from 2 to 4 weeks earlier than the Pole varieties, but they must not be planted any earlier—wait until the soil is thoroughly warmed through and dry, and until danger of frost is past. No bean, particularly Limas, will stand planting in cold, wet soil, without rotting.

Fordhook Bush Lima. More desirable than any other dwarf Lima for the home garden. The plant is of strong, upright growth, keeping the pods off the ground, and producing numerous clusters of large pods, each pod well filled with 4 to 6 larger, thicker hears then any other dwarf cart and their are target. thicker beans than any other dwarf sort, and they are tender, juicy, of sweet, rich and most delicious flavor. This is the variety of Bush Lima which is grown most extensively by market gardeners, not only because of its productiveness, but also because their customers recognize it as the best Bush Lima, and ask for

it at market. Fordhook Bush is the only truly erect-growing form of Bush Lima. Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 12 cts; ½ pint 28 cts; pint 43 cts; quart 80 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs by express, \$2.70.)

New Wonder Bush. Similar to Burpee's celebrated Bush Lima, but very much improved; the plant more dwarf and less inclined to make runners; the bean broader, thinner and (Page 48)

atter. The plant is vigorous, with heavy foliage, a ltttle over 2 feet in height, and branching out s much as 2 feet across; the pods generally measuring 5 to 6 inches long and an inch and a quar-

ENDERSON'S DWARF

ter in width, containing 5 to 8 delicious beans.
Pkt. 5 cts; 2 ozs. 10 cts; ½ pint 26 cts; pint 43 cts; quart 75 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs by express, \$2.65.)

Henderson's Improved Rush Lima. Matures in 70 Days. Ten days earlier than any other Bush Lima and so hardy and dependable that it can be grown practically in any part of the United States. It was the original Bush Lima, said to be a dwarf form of the old Carolina, or Sieva Pole Lima. The plant is low, the pods small, producing generally 4 beans, white, juicy and of particularly rich, buttery, luscious flavor. Peter Henderson has given a great deal of attention to improving his favorite bean, the only defeat in which was the extremely small income. fect in which was the extremely small size, but the seed we offer you gives a bean 50 per cent larger than it used to be, and the variety is constantly becoming more popular, extremely so with those who prefer excellence of flavor rather than great size of the bean. Very popular in the home garden and used

a enormous quantities by canners for high-class city trade.

Pkt. 5 ets; 2 ozs 10 ets; ½ pint 23 ets; pint 36 ets; quart 62 ets, postpaid.



A FIELD OF FORDHOOK BUSH LIMAS

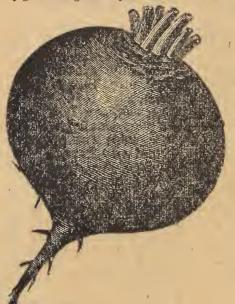
BEETS OF ALL SORTS

For the Table, Sugar Making and Stock Feeding

The beet is a native of Europe, western Asia, and northern Africa, and it is named after the econd letter of the Greek alphabet, beta, because the seed pod resembles that letter in form. The ore direct parent of our garden beet was found in Egypt, and this is the reason the word Egypt s still connected with a couple of varieties of beets which occupy a prominent place in all worth-vhile catalogues. The beet is a very old vegetable, although records of its cultivation do not late back farther than the second or third century before Christ. We also know that about 400 rears ago it was introduced into France and England from Italy, and that it had been very highly leveloped and improved, particularly in France, to develop a large, tender, succulent root of atractive appearance, and that it is grown extensively in all civilized countries, thriving best in the cooler parts of the world, as an early Spring crop in the North, and an important Winter crop in the South of our own America. The young plants will stand light frost, and after they are a couple of weeks old they will stand quite considerable frost.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. While beets will make a certain growth in any garden soil, there is such a tremendous ifference in appearance, quality and flavor between those grown under proper conditions and those produced hap azardly, that it is worth while to give them more attention. Market gardeners know this and they go in for beets heavly where they have a loose, porous, sandy loam, because, while the oval and turnip-shaped beets are shallow feeders, all eets seem to require a fairly deep, moist, well-drained soil. When grown in heavy soil, they are ugly shaped, have a arge number of fibrous latherals and are neither attractive for home nor for market. Soil should also (Page 49)

be extraordinarily well enriched with thoroughly rotted stable manure, and with a commercial fertilizer containing a high percentage of potash. The truckers find a great advantage in giving a light application of nitrate of soda during the growing season, one hundred pounds per acre. Do not use green manure, and cuitivate thoroughly and frequently. Sow the first seed early in the Spring as soon as, the soil can be worked. For a garden that is well looked after and intensively cultivated, the rows may be not over a foot apart, and the beets thinned to 6 inches apart in the row. In ordinary gardening make your rows 2 to 3 feet apart for horse cultivation, or 16 to 18 inches for hoe or wheel-plow, and after the beets are fairly grown, thin to 3 to 4 inches apart, using the little beets you pull out for greens. In many family gardens the beets are not thinned at all but when pulling for cooking they are taken here and there so as to finally have the crop well thinned out. Plant at intervals of a couple of weeks until about the middle of July. Take up the late crop after the first rather heavy frost, as beets are one of the most valuable Winter vegetables. Sow seed 1 inches apart, who have plenty of time, and many truckers. Sow the seed a month earlier in hot-beds and transplant to the open ground a few days later than you would otherwise sow the seed outdoors.



seed outdoors. Crosby's Egyptian. 45 DAYS TO MATURITY. ably the most largely used of all beets for early planting, by both home gardeners and truckers, on account of its extreme earliness, earlier than any other beet. The plant makes a straight, upright growth, so that it need not be thinned as other sorts; turnip-shaped and of a rich vermine color. Very tender, fine-

grained and of delicious flavor, and can be cooked when quite It does not become woody and tasteless over quickly and can be planted as late as July 15th.

Pkt. 5 cts; oz 8 ets; 1 lb 22 ets; 1 lb 38 cts; 1 lb 65 cts, postpaid; (5 lb lot \$2.15, receiver to pay

postage or express charge).

OROSBY'S EGYPTIAN

Edmand's Blood Turnip. An old favor-second-early beet. Round, smooth, a very deep, ite second-early beet. blood-red, exceedingly tender, sweet and good. a small top and is therefore a desirable variety for gar-

dens where space is limited.

Pkt. 5 cts; oz 6 cts; ½ lb 19 cts; ½ lb 33 cts; 1 lb 57 cts, postpaid; (5 lbs \$1.65 by express, receiver to pay

express charges).

Crimson Globe. A late, main crop variety of attractive globe-shape, medium size, the skin and flesh both very dark red. A beet that has small tops, takes up little room, is sweet, tender and never grows coarse or overly large.

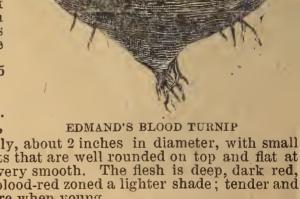
Pkt. 5 cts; oz 8 cts; \(\frac{1}{4}\) lb 22 cts; \(\frac{1}{2}\) lb 38 cts; \(\frac{1}{4}\) lb 65

ets, postpaid.

Extra Early Egyptiam. 45 DAYS TO MATURE. The variety most generally used for forcing; very early,



ORIMSON GLOBE (Page 50)



grows quickly, about 2 inches in diameter, with small tops and beets that are well rounded on top and flat at the bottom; very smooth. The flesh is deep, dark red, the interior blood-red zoned a lighter shade; tender and free from fibre when young

Pkt. 5 ets; oz 6'ets; \(\frac{1}{4}\) lb 19 ets; \(\frac{1}{2}\) lb 32 ets; 1 lb 55e, postpaid; (5 lbs \$1.55, receiver to pay express charges.)

Early Blood Turnip. The old, standard table beet, the roots nearly round, just a little flattened on top, bright red, zoned, sweet, tender, and of excellent It is not as early as Detroit Dark Red, and, in quality. our judgment, not so good a beet, but we offer an improved strain, and a great deal of this variety is planted.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 6 cts; 1 lb 19 cts; 1 lb 32 cts; 1 lb 55 cts, postpaid; (5 lbs \$1.55, receiver to pay express charges).

Early Eclipse. 50 DAYS TO MATURITY. One of the established and distinctive varieties, the roots round, smooth, slightly top-shaped, bright red in color, and running about 2 to 2½ inches in size. The interior of this beet is red zoned pinkish white, very tender and

sweet. Only a little later than the very early varieties. Pkt 5 cts; oz 6 cts; ½ lb 19 cts; ½ lb 33 cts; 1 lb 55 cts: postpaid; (5 lbs by express, \$1.65.)

Long Smooth Blood Beet. THE BEST LONG BEET, and one of most desirable for Winter storage and use. The roots are around 14 inches in length, smooth and rather slender, the flesh a very deep, purple-red sweet, fine-grained remaining firm, tender and juicy all through the Winter. There is no better beet than this long variety for Winter pickling.

Pkt. 5 ets; oz 8 ets; ½ lb 22 ets; ½ lb 38 ets; 1 lb 65

cts, postpaid; (5 lbs \$2.15, by express).

Scarlet Knight. See Novelties on one of our front pages.

Detroit Dark Red. 45 Days to Maturity. The most universally planted table beet for all purposes, and one of the finest, highest quality beets grown. It is almost true globe-shape, large, skin blood-red, flesh a rich vermilion with scarcely any lighter zone, tender, maintaining its quality unusually long without fibre, cooks well and is one of the most desirable for canning, either home or at the factory, because of its most excellent color, and splendid meat. No beet grown can be recommended so highly, indeed the only objection is that about one-third of it grows above the surface and is inclined, therefore, to become a little rough. But this is forgotten when all its splendid qualities are remembered.

Pkt. 5 cts; oz 8 cts; ¼ 1b 23 cts; ½ 1b 35 cts; 1 15 65 cts, postpaid; (5 lb lot \$2.15, by express).



SWISS CHARD, or SPINACH BEET

A very ancient vegetable, known at least 4,000 years ago, hailing originally from the Canary Islands, around the Mediterranean Sea, and from western temperate Asia. The present varieties are greatly improved forms, thrifty growers even in hot weather when spinach does not succeed, and highly valued by those who grow them. Sow and cultivate like beets, but thin to six inches apart in the row. Continue successive sowings until the middle of July, an ounce being amply sufficient for 100 feet of row.

Chard is grown for its leaves, those on the outside having a refreshing, spinach flavor when boiled, the large mid-stalks and ribs boiled and served like asparagus, which they

GIANT LUCULLUS CHARD

greatly resemble in flavor. Another way is to boil the entire leaf, making a most excellent "greens."

Silver Swiss Chard. The leaves are a very attractive yellowish green, tender and of good flavor. The variety usually sown.

Giant Lucullus. The most highly improved Swiss Chard, growing 2 to 2½ feet in height, with very large, tender, yellowish-green leaves, the thick, broad stalks resembling Rhubarb in appearance. The leaves of this variety are heavily crumpled, like Savoy Spinach, and experienced gardeners and cooks declare they are better than any Spinach, because the leaves can be pulled off and a new crop develops from June to Winter, being fresh and crisp right in Midsummer when nearly all varieties of Spinach are tough, fibery and bitter. There has been a very great increase in the use of Chard during the last few years, and we like it even as a raw salad.

Price, either variety; Pkt. 5 cts; oz 7 cts; ½ lb 20 cts; ½ lb 30 cts; 1 lb 57 cts, postpaid. (Page 51)



MANGELWURZEL

For Live-Stock-Feeding and Poultry.

The growing of mangels, or beets, for feeding milch cows has become very much less since silos have come into use, but mangels are one of the greatest milk-producing and fat-developing crops we have, and when fed in conjunction with grain, they are worth nearly as much, pound for pound, as the grain itself, while costing very much less to produce. Breeders of hogs, and poultry raisers, find mangels very valuable, adding a relish to the feed, and even though you have only a very small garden, if you have any chickens by all means raise a few mangels to furnish your laying hens green food during the Winter, economically and in a form that they delight in, and that is egg-producing. 6 pounds of seed will sow an acre, plant in May or June and cultivate as you do beets.

Long Red Mammoth Prize. LARGEST AND BEST. An improved Norbiton Giant that yields from 30 to 50 tons to the acre, the roots standing well above the ground. Grows right along no matter what the weather, and succeeds in soil conditions that no other variety will successfully stand. The roots are uniformly straight, well formed, enormously large, frequently two feet and more in length and 6 inches through, deep, dark red in color, the flesh veined with rings of rose-pink, and of very high nutritious yalue; has small tops.

Golden Tankard. The Best Yellow Mangel. An attractive, cylindrical root, clean, smooth, light grey above ground and deep orange below; the flesh a bright, golden yellow firm and sweet and unusually rich in sacchrine matter. Very productive and easily harvested, as it generally has only one tap-root.

Red Globe. A large, oval-shaped variety that produces a better crop on shallow soil than the Long Red Mammoth Prize, is easily harvested, keeps well, and is a very firm, solid root of desirable quality.

Wellow Globe. Same as the Red Globe excepting in color, the skin being a rich, orange-yellow, the flesh white with lemon-yellow rings, very sweet and solid.

Prices of All Four Are the Same:

Pkt 5 cts; oz 7 cts; 1 lb 16 cts; 1 lb 26 cts; 1 lb 45 cts, all postpaid; (5 lbs or more by express 25 cts a pound).

Broccoli. Please read description on page 62, along with Cauliflower.

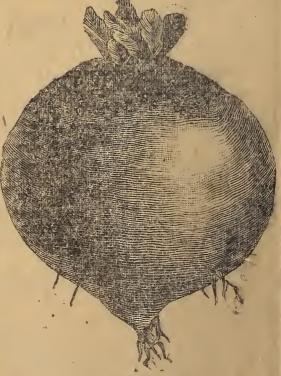
Brussels Sprouts. We had to catalogue Brussels Sprouts on page 37 because our pages are rather small in size and it is difficult to arrange the

MANGEL WURZEL cuts and reading matter always in just exactly alphabet-

SUGAR

Vilmorin's Improved Sugar Beet. Used a great deal for making sugar and also for stock and poultry-feeding, on account of its high sugar content, and its very heavy yield. It is a decided improvement on the White French Sugar Beet.

Klein Wanzleben Sugar Beet. More extensively used than any other sugar beet for sugar making and also grown for stock feeding. Roots rather small, about 7 to 8 inches long, but quite thick, possessed of a very high sugar content, and yielding tremendously heavy on fertile soil. It can be grown as closely as 5 in. apart in row, with only 2 feet between the rows. (Page 52) Both the same, Pkt 5 cts; oz 8 cts; ½ lb 22 cts; ½ lb 36 cts; 1 lb 65 c; (5 lbs \$2.15 by express.)



CABBAGE

Those who delve into such things are of the opinion that the entire Brassica group, which embraces cabbage, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, etc., came from the strange looking, scraggly Brassica oleracea, or Wild Cabbage, first found on the chalky cliffs of England and on the coasts of western Europe. The name Brassica is believed to have come from the old Roman word præseco, meaning that something was cut off from a stalk. Cabbage, used to indicate those members of this large family that form heads, was known to have been cultivated centuries ago by the "ancients". If we could show you a picture of the Wild Cabbage, to which we have referred, you would hardly believe that the great, big heads that we have today came from such a miserable looking plant, looking very much more like a bunch of turnip tops, and indeed turnips are brothers and sisters of our cabbage. We certainly know that cabbage was eaten 4,000 years ago. Cromwell has the credit of introducing it from England to Scotland, and presumably our American cabbage has a right to claim to have been brought to the New World in the Mayflower.



LAPARK EXTRA EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD

CULTIVATION. Cabbage can be grown to a certain extent in any garden, but it has its preference, and market gardeners know that saleable heads can be grown only where the crop has fertilizer in abundance. As a matter of test, cabbage requires more fertilizer than any other vegetable grown. Some growers object to the litter from hop pens; it is a fact that some of the finest cabbage are produced with a liberal supply of hop manure. Plenty of fertilizer hastens the development of the heads. The plant also prefers a moist, and comparatively cool climate, and suffers more quickly from lack of moisture in the soil and air than almost any other vegetable. But, on the other hand, it needs a soil that retains moisture, but which, at the same time, drains well, because cabbage does not stand a long period of continued wet. Then, too, it prefers loose soil, and a crop cannot be grown profitably on a soil that becomes hardened or baked quickly after a rain; permanent friability is the most necessary qualification in cabbage growing soil. Cabbage does not enjoy extreme heat. Even when there is plenty of moisture in the so, hot, dry days, such as corn and tomatoes delight in, often check the development of cabbage. This is not so noticeable with the early plants, but rather during blants. If your young plants are exposed to a long continued period of close to freezing weather, when they are set out in the field, instead of going to work to make heads they will go to seed. The best cabbage in America are produced on Long Island, the eastern shore of Maryland, and Puget Sound, near the sea, and along the Great Lakes, rather than in the Interior, far from large bodies of water. Do not plant in the shade, or crowd your rows too close, or there is a tendency to go to seed instead of to develop heads. Where it is very hot grow the boser leaved varieties, such as collards, rather than the heavy heading sorts. Nitrate of soda, a tablespoonful to a pail of water, applied liberally around the plants during the heading stage is wonderf

Extra Early Jersey Wakefield. LAPARK FAMOUS STRAIN. 80 DAYS TO MATURITY. Our old friend Francis Brill deserves the credit for developing the present strain of Early Jersey Wakefield. He found it originally in the state of New Jersey and took it over to his gar-



den on Long Island, away back in 1871. Early Jersey Wakefield is the earliest of all worth while cabbage. The strain we offer is the best, producing a uniformly cone-shaped, extremely solid head, of tender, delicately flavored, snowy white cabbage. Like all very quick maturing vegetables, the Jersey Wakefield should be used shortly after cutting to find it at its best. This is one variety that virtually everyone plants for his first cabbage. It is especially nice for slicing as a refreshing early salad or cold slaw.

Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 12 cts; oz 20 cts; ½ lb 60 cts; 1 lb \$1.80, postpaid.

Charleton on I

Wakefield. 90 DAYS TO MATURITY. Similar to Early Jersey Wakefield but makes a larger head, and consequently is a few days later in maturing. The head is thicker through, and not quite so pointed, and on account of its larger size is better to grow for the market, while the Early Jersey Wakefield is especially good for the home table. If you eat quite a lot of cabbage by all means set a few of this variety to fill in after your Early Jersey Wakefield.

Pkt 5 cts: ½ oz 12 cts; oz 20 cts; ½ lb 60 cts; 1 lb \$1.80, postpaid.

Early Winningstadt. 95 DAYS TO MATURITY. One of the old-time, standard cabbages, that retains many friends and admirers in spite of the fact that it has been pretty well superceded by Charleston Wakefield and Copenhagen Market. It is the hardest headed variety, sharply pointed, the leaves wrapped around so very tightly that it is less subject to damage by worms than most other sorts. In size it is medium, and in quality A1. It is sometimes planted as a late cabbage and is especially prized for kraut.

Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 12 cts; oz 20 cts; ¼ lb 60 cts; lb \$1.80, postpaid.

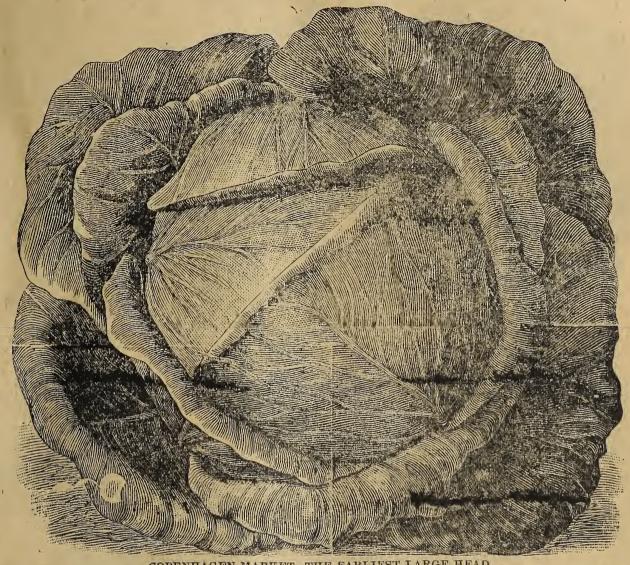
Allhead Early. 95 Days To Maturity. The earliest of the large headed, flat cabbage, introduced some years ago by Burpee, and we recommend it as a second early variety for the home garden, and also for planting later as a Winter cabbage. It is a deep, flat, solid head of uniform shape, size and color, free from loose leaves, so that a thousand more can be planted to the acre. For the home garden it is suggested that it be stored away, heads up, before it has reached quite its full size. A desirable variety for kraut; tender, and of good flavor.

To MATURITY. One of Henderson's famous cabbages, and an ideal second-early. The heads are large, round, flat, very solid, weighing from 8 to 10 lbs, or double the size of the Early Jersey Wakefield, of tender, excellent flavor, and bluish green in color. This is another variety that can be planted fairly close, because the outer leaves are sh (Page 54) an excellent crop.



riety that can be planted fairly all the close, because the outer leaves are short. It is suitable for growing almost anywhere, and makes (Page 54) an excellent crop. Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 12 cts; oz 20 cts; ½ lb 60 cts; lb \$1.80, postpaid.

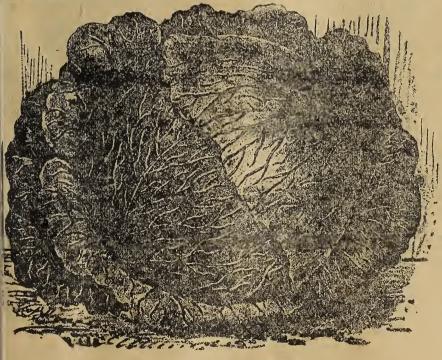
Copenhagen Market. 85 DAYS TO MATURITY. An early, large, round-headed variety of Danish origin, that we cannot get along without. Introduced only a few years ago, it has come right to the front as an indispensable cabbage for both the family garden and the commercial grower. The head is almost perfectly round, hard, solid, weighing from 10 to 12 pounds, and composed of light green leaves of tender, excellent quality. Not only is it the earliest of the large-



COPENHAGEN MARKET: THE EARLIEST LARGE HEAD

headed sorts, but its habit of growth allows it to be set closer together than other large cabbages, permitting a large product per acre when grown for market. The head is carried on an unusually short stem.

Pkt. 5 cts; ½ oz 15 cts; oz 25 cts; ½ lb 70 cts; lb \$2.25, postpaid.



GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN

DAYS TO MATURITY. One of the oldest and most popular of the second-early, large headed varieties. The head is large, solid, of uniform shape, flattened on the top, and the fully developed heads quite often measure from 10 to 12 inches across, and weigh from a dozen to 15 pounds. It is fine-grained and of a dainty flavor, borne on short stems and sets well together. In the South it seems to resist the heat unusually well

ally well.

Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 12 cts; oz 20 cts; ¼ lb 60 cts; lb \$1.75,postpaid.

catalogue this variety, not that it is at all needed, but because quite a number of people like it and have asked us for the seed, and we want them to have it, if they do not care to try one of the newer varieties. It is a good cabbage, makes a large, round, solid head of very good quality, a little

(Page 55)

later than Charleston Wakefield, and a good variety to follow it for Summer use. Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 12 cts; oz 20 cts; ½ lb 60 cts; lb \$1.75, postpaid.

Glory of Enkhuizen. 90 Days To Maturity. A celebrated Holland cabbage, and a very good second-early variety, the heads slightly smaller than Copenhagen Market but nearly round, just slightly oval, solid and of splendid quality. The crisp, tender leaves are creamy white, slightly curled and twisted at the ends. It is a good



TRUE DANISH BALLHEAD

slightly curled and twisted at the ends. It is a good variety to set out after early potatoes and other Spring crops have been taken off, in July, because it is a quite good keeper. You will enjoy it for the home table, and it is a popular and profitable variety for market. A dwarf and compact grower, permitting of close planting, some of its admirers claiming it will produce more pounds of cabbage per acre than any other sort.

Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 15 cts; oz 25 cts; ½ lb 70 cts; lb \$2.25.

Succession. 100 Days To Maturity. Another famous Henderson cabbage, a second-early and main-crop variety that possesses one quality in particular that would make it famous had it no others, that of being especially strong in resisting the attacks of hot sun and dry weather. The heads are very large, almost round, solid even before fully grown. One of its other good qualifications is the fact that it will remain 2 or 3 weeks after complete maturity without bursting open. Free from coarse veining of the leaves, tender, and of very nice flavor. We offer seed of the genuing Handerson stock uine Henderson stock.

Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 12 cts; oz 20 cts; ½ lb 60 cts;

lb \$1.80, postpaid.

All Season, 95 Days To Maturity. Desirable alike for early Spring, Summer or Fall-It makes a head that is unusually hard, solid, round, rather flattened on top, and quite large. All Season is an early Drumhead cabbage, and on account of its "all season" adaptability is grown very heavily. Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 10 cts; oz 20 cts; ½ 1b 60 cts; 1b \$1.80, postpaid. All

Danish Ballhead, or Hollander.

110 DAYS TO MA-TURITY. A medium-late variety and one of the most famouscabbages ever intro-duced into America, and that on account of its keepsplendid ing qualities recognized as the very best variety grown for stor-ing for Winter Its grand, solid heads, of size, medium round, fine-grained, are the joy, not only of the grower and the market man but also of the house keeper, who is the final judge who makes or mars the reputation of every vegetable. Our seed is of the best



PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH: A FAVORITE WINTER CABBAGE and genuine Danish grown Ballhead strain and is in great demand. Another feature of this cabbage is its strong growth, which enables it to withstand dry weather wel!. When properly stored you can have delicious cabbage all Winter long, with the flavor of heads freshly cut from the garden.

Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 15 cts; oz 20 cts; ½ lb 65 cts; lb \$2.15, postpald.

Lapark Extra Early Solidhead. A general crop cabbage introduced by us, and of which we are very proud. You will find it among our Vegetable Novelties and Newer Things or (Page 56) one of the first pages.

Danish Roundhead. A strain of the Danish Ballhead which has a shorter stem, less outer foliage, and matures a little quicker. Otherwise it is exactly the same and possesses all the splendid growing, keeping and eating qualities of its parent Danish Ballhead, so that we need not repeat that lengthy description of it. It is a popular variety with those who know it.

Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 15 cts; oz 20 cts; ½ lb 65 cts; lb \$2.15, postpaid.

Surehead. A Winter cabbage, very popular for its exceedingly large head, of the Flat Dutch type, round, flat-tened at the top, uniform in shape, extra hard, at of fine texture. Weighs from 10 to 15 pounds, ships well, and keeps well. Many growers plant no other late variety.

Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 12 cts; oz 20 cts; ½ lb 60 cts; lb \$1.75.

Large, Late Drum-head. A dependable head-er, with very large, hard, solid, flattened head, uniform in shape and color, produced on a short stem, the leaves folding in closely around the nead and leaving very few oose ones on the outside. An old variety, constantly im-proved, maturing in about 120 o 125 days; a standard late abbage for home growing ind kraut-making, a good reeper and an excellent seller on the market during the Winter. Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 1 ets; oz 18 ets; 1 lb 55 ets; b \$1.70. postpaid.

Premium Late Flat Dutch. A superior strain of this magnificent old cabpage. It forms a very large,

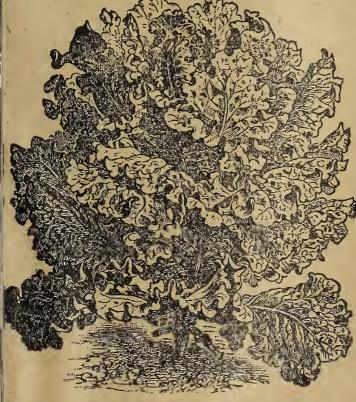


PERFECTION DRUMHEAD SAVOY

round, somewhat oval, hard head, the leaves very closely wrapped and over-lapping in the center, bluish green in color and of excellent flavor. It is a hardy cabbage, grows slowly, and practically every plant can be depended upon to make a head. Of first quality and frequently improved during storage in both solidity and quality. Practically everyone grows Late Flat Dutch for Winter because it is dependable.

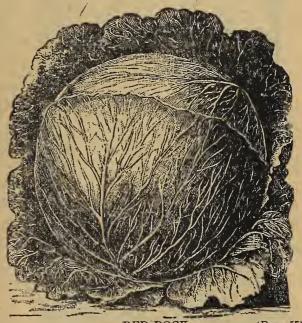
Pkt 50: 1 or 12 cts: or 20 cts: 1 lb 55 cts:

Pkt 5e; ½ oz 12 cts; oz 20 cts; ¼ lb 55 cts; lb \$2.15, postpaid.



SOUTHERN, OR GEORGIA COLLARDS See next page for description of Collards.

Autumn King, or World Beater. The argest of all heading cabbages, with many admirers; great, enormous, rather flattened head, the dark,



RED ROCK

(Page 57)

bluish green leaves, crisp folding in closely around it. It is a late variety, requiring extra good strong soil to head well, and we have frequent calls for the seed.

Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 12 cts; oz 20 cts; ½ lb 60 cts; lb \$1.80

Savoy Cabbage. PERFECTION DRUMHEAD THE BEST. We are especially anxious that more of our friends would try Savoy cabbage. It is a distinct class in which both the leaves and the head are crumpled, or savoyed, instead of being smooth. It is a slow growing sort, and, as a rule, the heads are comparatively small, but such head as there is, is surrounded by a mass of hand some, lovely, green leaves, all of which, with the exception of the extreme outside ones, are tender and of perfectly delicious flavor boiled. In our judgment there is no better late cabbage for cooking along with corned beef, or salt or smoked pork. Every horticulturists would tell you that the Savoy is worthy of more general cultivation for the family garden, and for nearby-markets. It is not a shipping variety, but keeps well in the winter. Perfection Trumhead is the best, and make more head than any other strains. Do try a dozen or two this year; we know you will prize it.

Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 15 cts; oz 20 cts; ½ lb 65 cts, postpaid

Red Cabbage. FOR GOULASH AND PICKLING-RED ROCK THE BEST. Those who grow red cabbage need no description except that we should tell you Red Rock is the largest and surest heading variety, more deeply colored right through to the heart than any other, grown on a med ium to long stem, and of very fine grain and distinctive flavor. Those who have never eaten Hungarian goulash with red cabbage, or who have never tasted the crisp, delightful, red cabbage pick le that many of us would not think of keeping house without, are urged to grow a few heads this season. We feel very sure you will always thereafter remember to plant red cabbage.

Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 15 cts; oz 20 cts; ¼ lb 65 cts, postpaid

Collards, The Cabbage of the South. A species of cabbage grown everywhere in the South, a hardy, vigorous and continuous grower, producing a mass of leaves and sometime loose head. Can be sown from early Spring until August 1st in the far South. An ounce of seed to 200 feet of row. When the plants are 6 inches high set them in the open ground, 2 feet apart in the row, and cultivate like cabbage. The Southern, or Georgia collards which we offer, is an improved strain of the old True Georgia, and will make a crop where the soil is too poor for head cabbage. It is of better eating quality than the older strain, the leaves are larger, thicker, more tend er, succulent, and of better flavor. It will stand the winters as far north as Atlanta, and is a very desirable addition to any Southern garden where it is not already grown and appreciated.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; \(\frac{1}{2}\) lb 25 cts; lb 85 cts, postpaid



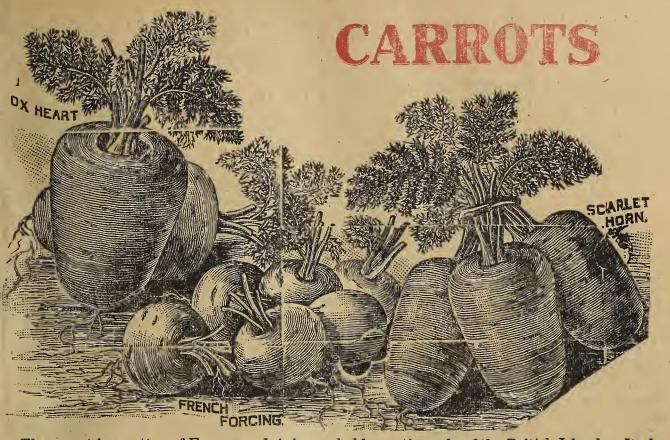
though called Chinese cabbage and catalogued with cabbage, strictly speaking it is not a cabbage but rather mustard. However, it has been grown for more than 4,000 years by the Chinese and is one of their chief vegetables. It was brought to America in 1850, and was first catalogued in 1885, and until a few years ago was to be found in the catalogues of not over half a dozen seedsmen, whereas it is today given a prominent place in every catalogue bear cause it has earned it. Petsai is served with dressing like lettuce and for that purpose deserves to be more generally used. It is also cooked like spinach, or Swiss chard. Resembling cabbage in appearance, it tastes more like Brussels sprouts, and is more nutritous than lettuced keeps better, and is cheaper to grow. It may be grown successfully virtually everywhere in the United States. Sometimes it is called celery cabbage. We offer the best variety, in which the leaves are long, thick, tender, crispand brittle, almost white, certainly the main part of the leaf is white, the crinkled edges a greenish gold, and i makes quite a firm head, something like a Cos lettuce of Petsai should be sown early in the early Spring, and them again in late July or August for Fall use, as it grown better, is sweeter in flavor, and remains in best condition for the table longer in cool weather, running to see quickly in the hot Summer. In our own part of Pennsylvania we prefer sowing the first week in August. This the rows so that the plants stand 12 to 15 inches apart—it does not transplant so very well. Slight frost does it not harm, but before severe freezing it should be taken up be the roots and placed between layers of straw in a cool dry cellar. An ounce plants 500 feet. We urge ou friends to grow Petsai; it is a genuinely desirable addition to our vegetable gardens.

Pkt 5 ets; ½ oz 15 ets; oz 25 ets; 1-4 lb 75 ets; lb \$2.44

postpaid.

FREE PACKETS

With Every Order Amounting to 25 Cents of Over We Include Free One or More Packets of Out Own Selection—Usually Novelties and Varieties With (Page 58) Are Anxious Our Friends Should Try.



The carrot is a native of Europe and Asia, probably particularly of the British Islands. Its deelopment as a table vegetable is supposed to have been in Holland, from which country it was inroduced into England in its improved form during the reign of Good Queen Bess. The present
ay, particularly perfect varieties have been nearly all propagated in France. It is questionable
whether the carrot for the purpose we use it was known to any extent before the 15th century. In
lurope it is used a great deal more than over here because its particular purpose is for use in stews
oups and salads, forms of economical cooking not yet so generally practiced in America. We are
f the opinion, however, that prime cuts of beef, lamb, mutton and pork are now so comparatively
igh in price that the tasty stew and goulash, with housewives on this side the Atlantic, will ocupy a much more prominent part from now on, and nothing can possibly take the place of the carots in making them delicious. We hope to be instrumental in persuadir g our friends to use more
arrots, a hardy, easily grow vegetable that insects do not bother and of which we soon become
ery fond and the properties of which play an important part in our physical welfare.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. Sow as soon as the ground can be prepared. Early sowing is essential for success in

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. Sow as soon as the ground can be prepared. Early sowing is essential for success in arket gardening, as it gives the highest yield of best quality, Carrots succeed in any good garden soil, but they prefer light loam, rich and friable. The seed germinates slowly, and, as the crop should be kept free from weeds, it is a good lea to sow a little lettuce seed in with the carrot, so that you will know where the rows are and will be able to cultivate stween them before the carrots are up. Pull the lettuce out when you thin your carrots. Make the rows 12 to 15 inches part, sow rather thinly, cover ½ inch deep, and when they are 3 to 5 inches in height thin 2 to 3 inches apart in the row, earding to the size of the variety. In home gardens, where space is limited, the rows may be 9 inches apart. Keep lowing it to grow as long as weather permits. Then pull, cut off the tops, a half inch above the crown, and place in ost-proof storage for the Winter. In Florida and along the Gulf, sowings may be made in September to December. In ounce will sow 200 feet of row.

Early Golden Ball or French Forcing. The earliest carrot, either for forcing in old frames or for first planting in the garden. The roots are almost round, not over a couple of oches in length and an average of 1½ inches in diameter. They are very smooth, of an orange-red blor, very fine grained, tender and of exquisite flavor. A great treat for they come so early.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; 2 ozs 18 cts; ½ lb 30 cts; ½ lb 55 cts; lb 90 cts, postpaid

Short Horn or Early Scarlet Horn. Very early, only a few days later than Golden all, ready for the table in 55 days. It is the standard variety for forcing for early crop, for marking, is a reddish orange in color, with small tops; the roots about 3 inches in length, blunt roots, fine-grained, and is of a rich, buttery flavor. Like other early, quick-growing vegetables, it should e used rather promptly after maturity, or it looses its flavor and tenderness, and has a tendency become fibery.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 9 cts; 2 ozs 15 cts; \(\frac{1}{4}\) lb 25 cts; \(\frac{1}{2}\) lb 42 cts; 1 lb 75 cts, postpaid.

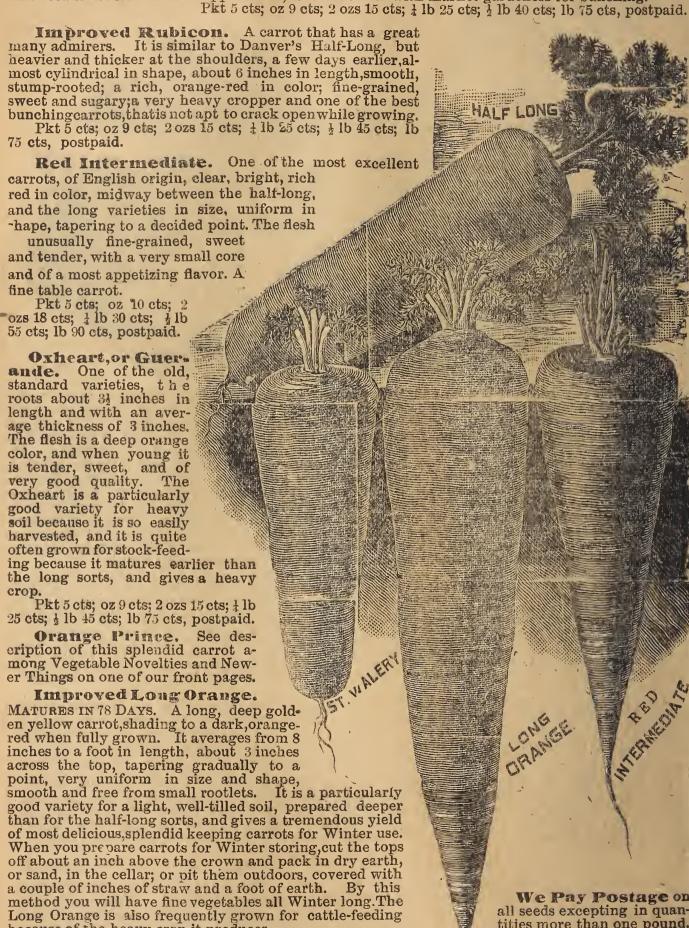
Chantenay, or Model. 65 DAYS TO MATURITY. France is the country where carrots ce most appreciated, and where they have been brought to great perfection. Chantenay is their worite, general crop variety. It is about 4½ inches in length, tapering slightly, and stump rooted, nooth, a deep orange color, the flesh crisp, tender, and of excellent quality. As a rule the well-rown Chantenay will measure about 3 inches across the top, so it should be thinned to about 5 ches apart in the row.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 9 cts; 2 ozs 15 cts; ½ lb 25 cts; ½ lb 42 cts; 1 lb 75 cts, postpaid.

Danver's Half-Long. In our judgment, one of the very best of all carrots except for the quick-maturing, very early crop. It is superb in form, color and quality, developed and improved here in our own country to best fit American soil conditions. Averages 6 to 8 inches length, tapering gradually to a rather blunt point. Deep oarnge color, the flesh espectives (Page 59)

ially tender, of a melting deliciousness of flavor unsurpassed in any carrot, unless it is our own introduction, Orange Prince. The Danver's Half Long is a very heavy cropper, and for this reason, and because of its beautiful appearance, it is a favorite with market gardeners for bunching.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 9 cts; 2 ozs 15 cts; 1 lb 25 cts; 1 lb 40 cts; lb 75 cts, postpaid.



Pkt 5e; oz 9e; 2 ozs 15e; 4 lb 25e; 1 lb 45e; 1 lb 75 ets. St. Valery. Also called point-rooted Danver's. A large and handsome carrot, coming be tween the half-long and the long varieties, about 10 inches in length and from 2 to 3 inches across the top, tapering to a point. In color it is a deep orange, smooth, the flesh sweet and tender, and with very little hard core.

Pkt 5c; oz 9c; 2 oz 15c; ½ lb 20c; ½ lb 35c; 1 lb 65c, postpaid.

because of the heavy crop it produces.

We Pay Postage on all seeds excepting in quantities more than one pound.

Large White Belgian. For Stock Feeding. The great cattle-feeding carrot crop of Belgium, where population is large, land limited, and every farmer grows only what gives him (Page 60) the greatest returns. There dairymen prize the carrot for the great amount of

sacchrine it contains, the desirable flavor it gives to milk, the relish with which cattle eat it, and its immense yield. It is a large carrot, a couple of inches across the shoulder and a foot or more in length, retaining its thickness pretty well all the way down, tapering only slightly to the root. About a third of its length is above ground, so that it is easily cultivated and economically harvested—it is pulled out and does not have to be dug out. Has few little roots, but is smooth and clean and of a creamy white in color, the part above the ground sometimes slightly greenish tinged, the flesh finely grained, sweet and tender. When I was a boy my mother very often boiled and mashed a couple of white carrots along with the yellow ones, for the table, and said that she thought they improved the flavor, and I believe they do.

Pkt 5 cts, oz 9 cts; 2 ozs 15 cts; ½ lb 20 cts; ½ lb 35 cts; 1 lb 65 cts.

CAULIFLOWER

Cauliflower is a form of cabbage and is descended from the wild cabbage referred to in our story about cabbage. The white, creamy head of the cauliflower is composed of flowers and flower stems, the name meaning stem flower.

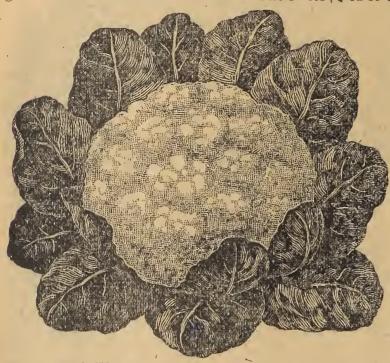
CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. The idea is to produce a perfect "curd". or head, and, to be perfectly frank with you, this requires considerable more care and attention than to successfully raise cabbage. We might write a lot about cauliflower but we will be as brief as possible. In the first place, cauliflower requires, for production of realty satisfactory heads, the sort of heads you would unsist on if you bought at market and the quality you would have to take to market it you were offering them for sale, a rich loamy soil well supplied with plant food. In the form of thoroughly rotted stable manure, well distributed through the soil. If you use any commercial fertilizer the best is one composed of 3 to 4 percent of introgen 6 to 8 percent phosphoric acid and about 10 percent potash. The introgen should be in the form of intrate of soda or suifate of ammonia and the potash as suifate of potash. Use about 14 pounds to 10 feet square, or 500 lbs to the acre. The soil should be such that it does not dry out quickly (Page 61)

but that will furnish the plants with a constant supply of moisture. Cauliflower plants are not quite so hardy as cabbage plants and they cannot be properly wintered in cold frames. If they are so wintered they will not give such good heads. For the early plants, sow in hot-bed, or greenhouse; for the late crop in the North, sow along a shady side of a building, or where the bed is shaded in any other manner. In this part of Pennsylvania set the plants out at the end of June, or early in July. Set them 18 inches apart in the row, and make the rows as much wider as you need for your method of cultivation, whether hand or horse. Cultivate frequently, and make it shallow, to prevent formation of a crust. The plants must be kept free from insects, by treating the same as for cabbage. As soon as the head is the size of a hen's egg arrange the leaves so as to protect it from discoloration by summer heat and rain; towards maturity you must be particularly careful about this. The the leaves over the top. Large growers use different tying colors as an indication of the maturity of the head. Some growers practice giving cauliflower a little more of the commercial fertilizer about a week before the heads have reached maturity. Cauliflowers must be grown outdoors, as they do not like heat and always do best in the cool Spring and Autumn; and they must have a constant supply of moisture. While cauliflower requires more care than any other crop excepting vegetables that must be blanched, it is one of the most delicious for the table and one of the most profitable for market. By all means try cauliflower. An ounce produces 3000 plants.

All Absolutely Highest Quality Imported Denmark Grown Seed

Rarliest Snowball. 95 Days To Maturity. The surest heading, earliest cauliflower for the family garden; as well as for truckers. The plant makes a compact, sturdy growth, with short outside leaves and a medium size head, pure white, solid, and of superb quality. No better cauliflower exists, and nearly all seed planted is of this variety. We import our seed directly from Denmark where it is grown for us especially by one of the most reputable seed growers.

Pkt 20 cts; ½ oz 55 cts; ½ oz 90 cts; oz \$1.40; ½ lb \$5.95, postpaid.



CAULIFLOWER, DWARF ERFURT

Pry Weather, or Danish Giant 110 Days To Maturity. The best dry weather cauliflower for growing in parts of our country where Snowball and other varieties do not obtain sufficient moisture for finest results. Danish Giant has been developed particularly for resistance to heat as well as drought. The heads grow to a large size, are solid, snowy white, and of excellent flavor. It has large leaves, and is not suitable for forcing under glass, but is proving very valuable in the South where the seasons are long and dry.

where the seasons are long and dry.

Pkt 10 cts; ½ oz 60 cts; ½ oz \$1.05; oz \$1.90; ½ lb \$6.80, postpaid.

Early Dwarf Erfurt. 100 Days
To Maturity. Also Danish seed and a
variety quite similar in appearance of
head and high quality to earliest Snowball, but is a few days later. The plants
are very dwarf, and, when care is taken
to protect the heads as we have advised,
the color is of the purest, snowy white.
We offer the finest strain of seed of this
standard variety. Pkt 5 cts; \$ oz 55 cts;
\$ oz 85 cts; oz \$1.55; \$ lb \$5.45, postpaid.

Veitch's Autumn Giant. A vigorous growing plant, with rather a high stem, bearing great quantities of leaves, which surround the large heads and thoroughly protect them against sun and weather, so that they are pure white and of very good quality. Away out West is known as California Wonder.

Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 12 cts; ½ oz 18 cts; oz 30 cts; ½ lb \$1.05, postpaid.

Algiers. A favorite late variety among market gardeners. It is a vigorous grower, with large, bluish green leaves, that produces a very large, solid, white head, late in the Fall, in locations where the weather is cool and the soil very rich. Pkt 5c; \(\frac{1}{2}\) oz 25c; \(\frac{1}{2}\) oz 45 cts; oz 70 cts; \(\frac{1}{2}\) lb \(\frac{5}{2}.30\), postpaid.

CARDOON

A thistle-like plant of southern Europe, cultivated for the thick leaf-stalk and mid-rib. It is a perennial but not hardy, and, therefore, seed is sown every Spring, either in pots or under glass, or in the open ground where it is to stand, in rich soil with abundance of moisture. When the leaves are nearly full-grown they are tied together near the top, straw piled around them and the soil banked up against them. This is to blanch them, and it requires 2 to 4 weeks. Set plants 2 to 3 feet apart in rows 4 feet apart. Sometimes grown in trenches like celery used to be planted. Cardoon is comparatively little known in America excepting among foreigners, who prize it highly, and it is at their request particularly that we are offering the seed this year for the first time. Tours is generally conceded to be the best Cardoon. Pkt 5 cts; oz 25 cts, postpaid.

BROCCOLI

Broccoli is really a long season cauliflower, except that it is somewhat coarser in growth, the heads smaller, and do not form quite so early. It is particularly adaptable for cultivation where the climate is more mild than it is here where we live, so that it can be planted the Summer before and carried through the Winter to form heads early in the following Spring. Sow the seed the same as Autumn cabbage. It is a particularly good crop for the southern and western states where it is easier to grow than cauliflower, and, for pickling purposes, will give a larger return per acre than cauliflower. Farther north and east, if the seed is sown in a hot-bed, or house, in January or February, and plants/transplanted in a cold frame, to be set out very early in the Spring, in rich soil, it should produce a nice crop of satisfactory heads in the late Fall. (Page 62) White Cape is the best variety. Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 15 cts; ½ oz 25 cts; oz 40 cts, postpaid.

CELERY

Celery was a luxury that only the rich could afford on their tables until only a very few years ago, but today it is one of the most generally grown and most profitable market vegetable crops. It is one of European origin, the cultivation of which probably began in the Middle Ages and was at first classed with parsley. In 1629 it was mentioned as a rarity in England, and it was not until after 1800 that it began to be a common that the same that the same to be a common that the same th until after 1800 that it began to be a common vegetable. It is only within the last 35 to 40 years that the splendid varieties of today have been developed, and even later than that, that modern, successful cultivation has been practiced. Today celery is looked upon as a necessity on every dining-table, for eating raw, the coarser parts boiled with milk-dressing, and the leaves for flavoring purposes, and everywhere it is now sold at moderate prices. Thousands of acres, in Michigan, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Florida, California particularly, are occupied in celeryuntil after 1800 that it began to be a common California particularly, are occupied in celery-raising. Celery can follow early crops such



CELERY, WHITE PLUME



GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING

as peas, beans, beets, radishes, bunch onions, etc. the soil being thoroughly enriched again before setting the celery.

Muck soil is preferable because celery thrives in soil abounding in vegetable matter, and muck soil is 60 percent at least of the food that celery needs. But celery also is successfully grown in any friable soil adequately provided with moisture, plant-food, and vegetable matter. Such spots of soil are found near every large city throughout the North. Celery can be grown with good results in nearly every home garden, and there is little, if any, excuse for failure of anyone to grow plenty of celery for his own home table. Work your soil up well and give it plenty of manure. Remember that celery roots are not long and manure must be very close to them. Stable manure is best, much preferable to commercial fertilizer, celery growers often using 30 to 40 tons of stable manure to the acre. Even when you have plenty of stable manure it will pay to add a little commercial fertilizer composed of 4 percent nitrogen, 8 percent phosphoric acid and 10 potash, 7 to 8 lbs.: 100 square feet, or 2 tons to the acre. After the plant is well started, cultivate in just a little of the same fertilizer, or nitrate of soda, say a pound to 100 square feet, or 200 lbs to the acre, applications about 3 weeks apart.

SEED. Buy good seed. Poor seed may result in nithy

square feet, or 200 los to the acre, application apart.

SEED. Buy good seed. Poor seed may result in pithy, or hollow stalks for you. We are particularly careful to secure the very best celery seed. An ounce contains about 70000 seeds, and should, therefore, produce in the neighborhood of 35,000 plants, but the rule is to count on only 10,000 plants from an ounce, because a good deal of celery seed does not germinate, and the little plants are so small that it is hard to make them all grow. Sow in fine soil, cover with muslin so as to keep free from weeds, and try to have your soil always roist but never wet. For early crop sow seed the first of March. Seed can be sown in February, transplanting into frames. Do not cover your seed more than an the first of March. Seed can be sown in February, transplanting into frames. Do not cover your seed more than an eighth of an inch, and remove the muslin as soon as the plants begin to come up. Then give them plenty of light, sunshine and fresh air. When the rough leaves appear transplant the seedlings into flats, or beds, an inch and a half apart each way: 2 inches are better. The flats should be about 2 inches deep with an inch of manure in the bottom. Spraying the seedlings several times with Bordeaux Mixture is a precaution against blight. For the late crop sow seed in the open ground, or protected seed-bed, as soon as the soil can (Page 63)



WINTER QUEEN

be prepared in the Spring. Nearly all the failures to get good stalks of celery in the home garden are because seed is not sown early enough to have large, sturdy plants in time. If your plants are too high, 5 inches or more, before you set them out, cut off the tops before transplanting. Do not set the plants for the early crop in the open ground in this latitude earlier than May 10th, nor earlier than June 20th for the late crop. For commercial growing the date of planting depends largely on location and variety, many growers do not transplant the late crop until nearly August 1st. But in most parts of the North it is wiser to plant any time around the middle of July. It is of more importance to have your ground in proper condition and your plants right than to plant quite so early. Some intensive growers set the plants 7 to 8 inches apart each way; others 4 inches apart in rows a foot apart. This has the effect of the plants pretty well blanching themselves. This method should not, however, be attempted by anyone save an experienced grower. Generally speaking, 4 to 5 inches apart; in rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart, are the rule. About 60,000 plants are required for an acre, set 4x24 inches apart; 28 inches apart is better. If horse cultivation is employed more space must be left between the rows if soil instead of boards is used for blanching. Dotble rows are not advisable. The large, green varieties should be 5 to 6 inches apart in the rows. Quite often early maturing vegetable crops, like radishes, can be run in rows between celery, and they are out of the way before the celery needs so much room. Cultivate frequently, and shallow; keep the dirt out of the hearts, and do not let the weeds grow. Mulching with horse manure is a good idea, 3 or 4 inches thick, it keeps the weeds down, and forms a splendid moisture mulch that pays. Keep well and forms a splendid moisture mulch that pays. is a good idea, 3 or 4 inches thick, it keeps the weeds down, and forms a splendid moisture mulch that pays. Keep well supplied with moisture by irrigation, hose-sprinkling, or watering; water in the evening, or at night, so that the foliage may be dry during the day. Water thoroughly, in order not to have to water too often. There are many ways to blanch celery, with boards, earth, paper, tiles, etc., but most eelery is bleached with earth, which should not be applied until September, when the weather is cool. The early crop is blanched mostly with boards, or paper, boards especially. The method of growing celery differs entirely in the South, in Florida particularly. The sowing of the seed is done there in July, August and September, and heavy burlaps, usually old fertilizer sacks, is stretched over the beds to conserve the moisture cool the soil and protect the seeds against the beating of heavy rains. Then the plants are set a little bit farther apart than in the North, 6 to 8 inches, frequently 2 double rows 8 to 10 inches apart, and the blanching is done by means of boards. Also, in the South, commercial fertilizers are preferred, and \$80.00 to \$125.00 per acre are expended for them. In California seed is generally sown in March, April and May, and usually soil is used for blanching. For blight use Bordeaux Mixture freely, beginning with the young plants and following through the growing stage about every 3 weeks. through the growing stage about every 3 weeks.

> Golden Self-Blanching-French-Grown Seed. 120 DAYS TO MATURITY.

American-grown seed costs less money, and for the home garden is every bit as good. But many commercial growers insist on paying the price and having the very finest imported, French-grown seed. And so we offer genuine French-grown, imported seed and it is thoroughly tested and of highest germination. Golden Self-Blanching is a vigorous plant, with large ribs closely set, stocky and robust in growth. It is entirely self-blanching, without any banking up or covering, the large, crisp, tender heart a beautiful, golden yellow. This is one of the most delicious varieties

of table celeries for early crops, and it lasts well until after Thanksgiving, free from pithiness and strings, and of a most fascinating flavor, combining everything you want to find in an ideal celery.

Pkt 10 cts; ½ oz 25 cts; oz 40 cts; ½ lb \$1.40; lb \$5.25,

postpaid. Golden Self-Blanching—Américan-Grown Seed. The only difference is that this is splendid American-grown seed, and is sold at a lower price than the

French-grown seed. Pkt 5 ets; ½ oz 20 ets; oz 30 ets; 1-4lb \$1.05; lb \$3.75,

postpaid.

White Plume. 110 Days To Maturity. The earliest and most easily blanched celery. Grows very rapidly, making a somewhat thin but tall stalk, with light green leaves, shaded nearly white at the tips. As the plant matures, the stem and leaves bleach white. It is a celery widely grown by market gardeners for the early market, but is not a good Winter keeper and therefore we do not make the stank that t Winter keeper and therefore we do not recommend it for the family garden for Winter keeping.

Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 15 cts; oz 20 cts; ½ lb 65 cts; lb \$2.40,

postpald.

Easy Blanching. MATURES IN 120 DAYS. A splendid second-early variety, ready a few days after Golden Self-Blanching. It is a dwarf, compact



celery, a strong, stocky grower, with pale green foliage having a slight yellow tinge, which gives it a self-blanching appearance. The individual stalks are large, thick and solid, with shallow ribs, the heart firm and solid. Easy Blanching is somewhat taller than Golden Self-Blanching but very much like it when blanched, the inner stalks, at a very early stage of growth, self-blanching to a delightful golden yellow, doing away altogether with bother of banking up. Besides, it is one of the best keeping sorts, and if (Page 64) properly stored will last perfectly all Winter. We recommend Easy Blanching to

veryone, particularly to those who have been growing White Plume and want something better. asy Blanching is one of the very good blight-resisting varieties.

Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 25 cts; oz 35 cts; ½ lb \$1.25; lb \$4.70, postpaid.

Columbia. A nather splendid secondarly variety, following solden Self-Blanching and maturing about the ame time as Easy stanching. It is of dwarf abit, compact in growth he stalks extra thick, road, smooth, marelously crisp, and of a elightful nutty flavor, lanching almost snowthite, the heart tinged with gold. Columbia not nly has the advantage fibeing in perfect concition to follow Golden elf-Blanching, or Easy stanching, but it is an xcellent keeper, lasting a first-class condition hrough the Winter. It esembles Golden Self-slanching very much, a giving splendid satisaction wherever grown and is highly recommended.

Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 20 cts; z 30 cts; ½ lb \$1.05; lb 3.75, postpaid.

Emperor. Please ead full description on me of the front pages mong Vegetable Noveles and Newer Things.

Winter Queen. ne of the finest, dwarf, Vinter celeries e v e r rown. It is very similar Golden Self-Blanchig, but is a rich green color like Giant Pasil, but more easily lanched to a pure, snowhite, and is ready for arkets quite a little arkets quite a little trlier in the Fall than ascal. It makes a large alks and a large heart, te stalks all of even ngth, presenting indsome appearance hen bunched for maret, and they are excep-onally brittle and of ne flavor. A standard rriety now widely rown in preference to me of the older sorts.

Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 12 cts; 18 cts; ½ lb 55 cts; lb 2.00, postpaid.

Giant Pascal.
5 Days To Maturity.
standard Fall and Winr celery for homeowing, nearby mar-



EASY BLANCHING

t, and for shipping rather short distances, but not recommended for shipping long distances on count of its tender stalks. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, of stocky habit, with edium length, solid, thick stalks that are nearly round at the top but flattened towards the root.

They blanch to a golden yellow, are crisp, very tender, and keep well through the Winter. Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 15 cts; oz 20 cts; ½ lb 55 cts; lb \$2.25.

Dwarf Golden Meart. One of the very best celeries for the home as well as for the main-crop for Fall and Winter use by commercial growers. It is a half-dwarf, compact variety forming large bunches of very solid, crisp, deliciously nutty flavored stalks, with a solid heart. Dwarf Golden Heart blanches to a lovely golden yellow, and is a variety that we cannot recommend to our friends too highly; we grow it ourselves for our own table, and are entirely pleased with it. It is also an excellent Winter keeper.

Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 12 cts; oz 18 cts; ¼ lb 55 cts; lb \$2.00, postpaid.

CELERIAC -- Turnip-Rooted Celery



variety, the roots being almost globe-shaped. cellar, or properly packed underground.

A variety of celery distinct from all others, grown for its edible root, which some what resembles a turnip, and is used for boiling and for flavoring soups, stews, and other dishes. It has been grown in the United States for more than 100 years, and ought to be more extendedly known than it is. The seed should be planted in the house, in seed flats, shallow, and be kept moist and mod erately warm. It takes 3 to 4 weeks to germinate. Seedlings should be transplanted as soor as they are large enough to handle, and be set out in the garden when 3 to 4 inches in height, in rows 8 to 10 inches apart each way For horse cultivation plant 6 inches apart in 2 foot rows, hoeing frequently to keep then growing. The roots are produced below the surface, require no earthing up and are ready to eat when an inch and a half in diameter Moist, mellow, well-manured soil is needed to grow perfectly, but it will do quite satis factorily in almost any well cultivated garden with liberal moisture and kept free from weeds.

Giant Smooth Prague is the bes Can be kept for Winter use if put away in a dr Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 10 cts; oz 15 cts; ½ 1b 40 cts, postpaid

CHICKORY, or French Endive for Salad

One of the most delicious of all Winter salads, and a great demand is growing up for it in the markets of the eastern states. However, our truckers have given it so little attention that mos of our Chickory is imported from France and other European countries. Sow the seed in May of June, in rows 15 inches apart, and thin to 9 inches in the row. In October, lift the roots, trim of the leaves about half an inch from the crown, lay them horizontally in the cellar, covering with a foot of dry soil. In the Winter, when you want the salad, set the roots closely, upright, in a deep box, in a warm cellar or room, and cover absolutely from light. In from 3 to 4 weeks perfectly white leaves will have grown 6 inches in length, and they are ready for the table. It is a most delightful salad, served throughout the Winter in all leading restaurants, and on many home table. les. If the roots are not disturbed they will continue to produce new leaves for weeks. who are fond of salads, and who is not, should certainly try chickory.

Witloof Chickory is the variety best suited for salad purposes. It looks somewhat lik a cos lettuce, and is served like a lettuce salad, but is also sometimes boiled as greens. When wat ering, heat the water slightly.

Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 10 cts; oz 20 cts; ¼ lb 55 cts, postpaid

Large Rooted. A variety that has very thick, long, straight roots, often 14 inches i length and 2 inches through, mostly used for mixing with ground coffee, the roots being cut in thi slices, roasted, and then ground. Some people in America prefer a little chickory mixed wit their coffee, but in Europe, especially in France, it is the rule to add chickory.

Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 10 cts; 2 lb 55 cts, postpaid

SWEET CORN For Roasting

Corn, as we know it, is classified as maize, from a Spanish word, maiz, derived from a name Mahiz, which Columbus adopted for this cereal from the Haytians in 1492. The strange thing i that maize has never yet been found wild, the nearest thing to it so far discovered being teosinter. a grass grown in Mexico. But a perfect ear has been found in Peru, 85 feet above the presen sea level, which geologists tell us proves that it was grown more than one hundred thousan years ago. It is quite probable, therefore, that maize, or corn, is of American origin, in Mexic undoubtedly, and that some day we shall discover just exactly what its ancestry is. However that may be, the use of corn as a food was quickly learned by Europeans from the Indians whom they found inhabiting America, the New World, and it was by them designated as Indian corn the Indian being gradually dropped until today it is known simply—as corn. A number of forms of cooking corn, such as hominy, samp, succotash, were also adopted from the Indians. Sweet corn, with which we have to do in this Catalogue, according to records, was first introduced into Massachusetts, around Plymouth, by the Indians of the Susquehanna in 1779. Up to 1854 only two varieties were known. After that its development was rapid, because in 1899, 61 distinct varieties are said to have been listed. The consumption of sweet corn in the United States and Canada today is temendous, the last available statistics showing 14,321,000 cases, or nearly 350,000,000 individual cases were put up in factories, to say nothing of the enormous quantity eaten on the ear, canned, and dried at home. And

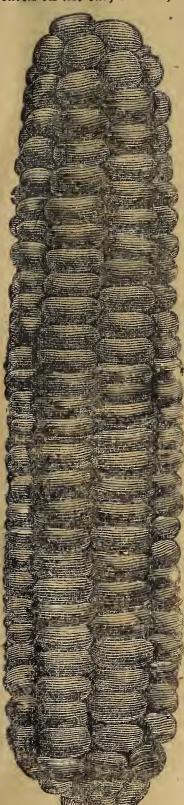
practically all this enormous supply, probably very nearly double today, if not more, was consumed by the people of the United States and Canada, as very little was sent abroad.

GOOD SEED.
Great care should be exercised in procuring good, plump, well-ripened and thoroughly seasoned seed of early maturing strains. For this reason we are especially careful in the selection and growth of our seed ears.

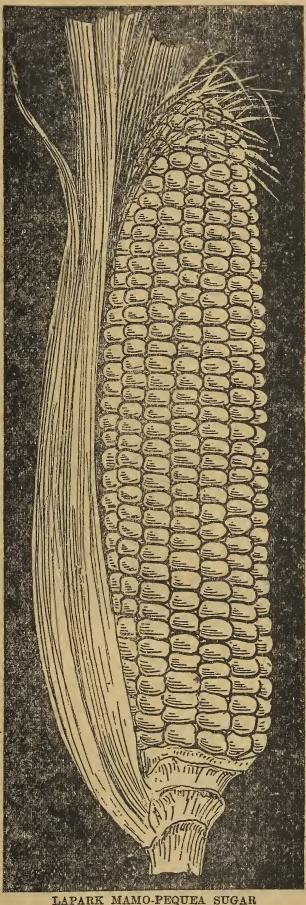
CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.In the North, sweet corn should be planted as early as possible after all reasonable risk of loss from frosts or rotting of the seed in the cold soil has passed. May 10 is just about as early as planting should be thought of here at Lapark. Although in an early Spring it is worth while to take a chance in one of the earlier good spells. The garden should be dug deeply, and the soil thoroughlyworked up, for a depth of 3 inches it should be like a dust mulch for best corn conditions. Sow the seed from 1 to 2 inches deep, varying according the dryness and looseness of the soil, in rows from 2 to 3½ feet a part, according to variety, space and method of cultivation, the kernels 3 to 4 inches apart in the row. Press the soil down firmly over the top of the seed, and make successive plantings from 10 days to 2 weeks apart up to the second week in July. A pint of

and make successive plantings from 10 days to 2 weeks apart up to the second week in July. A pint of seed, 3 to 4 inches apart will plant about 200 feet of row or 100 hills. If planted i hills make them 3 feet apart each way and sow 5 grains to a hill. Thin to from 8 inches to a foot in rows according to the variety. Cultivate frequently a couple of inches deep near the plant and twice as deep between the rows, gradually increase the depth of the cultivation between the rows, and throw the soil up toward the plants to a depth sufficient to cover all roots and support the stalk. Keep down the weeds. In the field, rows should be from 3 feet to 3½ feet, but whether in the garden or in the field, the soil should be thoroughly prepared and enriched with stable manure, with addition of commercial fertilizer varying in quantity according to the natural richness of the soil, but it must be mixed thoroughly with the soil before planting. Use a fertilizer containing a heavy percentage of nitrogen in a quickly available form.

DISEASES AND INSECTS. Smut is prevalent in some gardens. There is no remedy except to cut off affected parts and remove them so that the disease will



GOLDEN BANTAM



not attack other plants. Blight, indicated by wilting and drying up of the whole plant, is troublesome in 3 or 4 states, but there is no known remedy. The corn worm, known in the South as the cotton-ball worm, does quite a little damage. It burrows in the tender, green corn, ruining the ear for either canning or marketing. Weekly spraying with equal weight powdered lead arsenate and lime is proving effective. For choice corn, keep the suckers pulled off.



LAPARK EARLY SUGAR MOUNTAIN

Lapark Mamo-Pequea Sugar. 65 Days To The Table. The earliest, largest-ear It is a 10 to 12 rowed variety, the ear averaging for us close to 8 inches in length, the ed, snowiest white sweet corn we have to offer.



could not spare the seed. You will find it fully written upthis year among our Novelties and Newer Things on MAMMOTH EARLIEST WHITE CORY one of the front pages of this Catalogue.

grains very large, tender, retaining their intense white color when cooked, and of sweet, agreeable flavor. The stalk is about 4 feet in height, and bears, on an average, 2 splendid ears. We catalogued this variety for the first time 2 years ago and it is giving excellent satisfaction to the many hundreds of customers who are gradually increasing the amount of seed they order. It is strictly for early

Pkt 5 cts; 2 oz 9 cts; ½ pint 38 cts; pint 45 cts; quart 60 cts; (by express, receiver to pay charges; 10 lbs \$1.40; 25 to 50 lbs 12 cts a pound.

First On The Table. new and very fine, earliest of all sugar corn, that we listed in our Catalogue last year for the first time, but neither described it nor offered it for sale, because, at the last moment, we

Golden Bantam. 68 DAYS TO MATURITY. A quite old variety of corn that has become Page 68

very popular during the last few years under its name, Golden Bantam. It is one of the earliest, sweetest, most delicious, productive and satisfactory sweet corns grown. Some people object to it on account of its rich, golden color, and have an idea it is old and tough because it is yellow. On the contrary, it is one of the most tender ears one can put a tooth into, never needing scoring or to be cut off and criticisms are promptly set at rest by the eating of a single ear. On the market, in some parts of the country, objections are made to the small ear, but that, too, is no longer mentioned after a first trial, and anyone who has Golden Bantam to sell is soon cleared out. The stalks grow only from 3 to 4 feet in height, bearing 2 to 3 perfect ears from 4½ to 6 inches in length, 8 rowed, the kernels extremely large and easily detached from the cob. This is one of the especially best varieties for the home garden, and many of our friends sow it every two weeks from first planting until the last to the exclusion of all other sorts and it does equally well all through the season. Our seed is the choicest Michigan grown, of strongest germination test and quickest maturing qualities.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 9 cts; ½ pt 20 cts; pt 30 cts; qt 50 cts, postpaid; 10 lbs \$1.50; 25 to 50 lbs 11 cts lb, by express.

Lapark Early Sugar Mountain. A very early and very large-eared sugar sweet corn, introduced by us last year, and that has made so splendidly good for the few hundred customers to whom we were able to spare a trial packet last year, that we recommend it for a good, liberal planting this season. The stalks grow about 5½ feet in height, bearing close to the ground, two ears, as a rule about 9 inches in length, well filled right to the very tip, with splendidly large, exquisitely tender, juicy, sweet and pure white grains quite like Stowell's Evergreen in delicious flavor. It is a variety of genuine sugar corn that can be planted very early. You will be pleased with it.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 8 cts; ½ pint 28 cts; pint 45 cts; qt 60 cts, postpaid; (receiver to pay express charges, 10 lbs \$1.50; 25 to 50 lbs 12 cts a pound.

De Lue's Golden Giant. The only criticism of any consequence made by admirers of Golden Bantam is that the ear is not twice as large as it is good, and, therefore, strenuous efforts have been made by corn-growing specialists to produce a variety with all the good qualities of Golden Bantam but with a larger ear. DeLue's Golden Giant is the nearest approach to success. Last year we offered it for

the first time and stated that, instead of 8 rows as in Golden Bantam, De Lue's Golden Giant ran from 12 to 16 rows, and that the length of the ear was 8 inches. Another celebrated grower claims that the ears average with him 11 inches in length, well filled from butt to tip, with rich, tender, golden yellow grains. De Lue's Golden Giant, therefore, actually yields from 2 to 3 times as much corn as a stalk of Golden Bantam, and has the market requisite of a large, handsome ear, but we will be perfectly frank in saying that it is not

yet as sweet, or as delicious in flavor as Golden Bantam. But it is so good a variety that we have given it a colored picture in this year's Catalogue. Pkt 5 cts; oz 8 cts; ½ pt 25 cts; pt 35 cts; qt 58 cts, postpaid: (receiver to pay express charges, 10 lbs \$1.95; 25 to 50 lbs 18 cts per pound.)

Howling Mob. Largest Eared Second-Early Sugar Corn, and one of the most deliciously tender, pure white varieties, maturing in about 70 days from planting, or about a week later than the earliest sorts. The ears are 8 to 10 inches in length, with 16 rows of large, broad, sweet, snowy-white grains of exquisite quality. The stalks grow about 5 feet in height, yielding 2 (Page 69)

to a stalk, well covered with husks, so that it is not bothered very much worms. by Howling Mob becoming more and more popular and has made a place for itself that its merits entitle it to hold permanently. We urge you all to try it. Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 7 cts: ½ pt 20 cts; pt 28 cts; qt 45 cts, postpaid; 10 lbs by

express \$1.35; 25 to 50 lbs, by express. 12 cents per lb. Mam-moth Earl-iest White Cory 65 DAYS TO MATURITY. A splendid, very early,

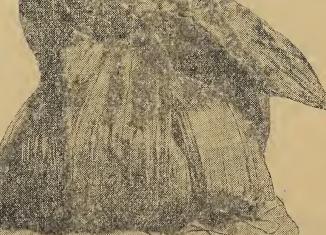
larg e-eared,

pearly white sweet corn, the ears 10 to 12 rowed, and 7 to 10 inches in length, the grains large. This is the most improved strain of the old, standard, White Cory, grown everywhere because it can be planted early, matures so quick-

ly, and

such a large,

gives



HOWLING MOB

fine ears of such desirable quality. Planted a great deal by truckers for early market, where it is

in big demand at a fine price by those who want an early, pure white ear, sweet and tender.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 8 cts; ½ pt 20 cts; pt 30 cts; qt 50 cts, postpaid; (by express, receiver to pay express charges; 10 lbs \$1.65; 25 to 50 lbs 15 cts per pound.)

Mendall's Early Giant. Quite like Howling Mob in size, appearance and quality, so nearly like it indeed that, were it not for the fact that some of our customers are so much attached to it, we would drop it out of our Catalogue in favor of Howling Mob. Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 8 cts; ½ pt 20 cts; pt 30 cts; qt 50 cts.

Minnesota. One of the old, well-known, second-early sugar corns, the ears about 8 inches long, with 8 rows of extra broad, large kernels, very sweet, tender, juicy and of most excellent flavor. We know of one corn-grower who faithfully tries all the newer varieties.

but who has turned them all down and, for 15 years at least, has grown nothing but Early Minnesota for his second-early and mid-season table purposes.

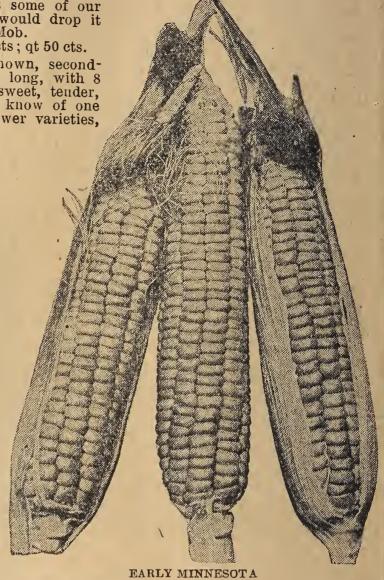
Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 8 cts; ½ pt 20 cts; pt 30 cts; qt 50 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs \$1.50, 25 to 50 lbs 14 cts per pound, by express.)

Introduced by Metropolitan. Henderson and pushed by that seedsman as his best, largest, sweetest, biggest yielding, earliest sweet corn. It comes along after the very early varieties, makes a strong stalk 51 feet in height, with numerous narrow, very dark green leaves, bearing ears 8 to 9 inches in length, set well down and of 10 to 15 rows of large, deep grains which are very tender, sweet and exquisitely rich. On account of the heavy husks it remains tender and milky

for an unsually long period.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 8 cts; ½ pt 18 cts; pt 28 cts; qt 45 cts, postpaid; (by express, 10 lbs \$1.35; 25 to 50 lbs 12 cts per pound.)

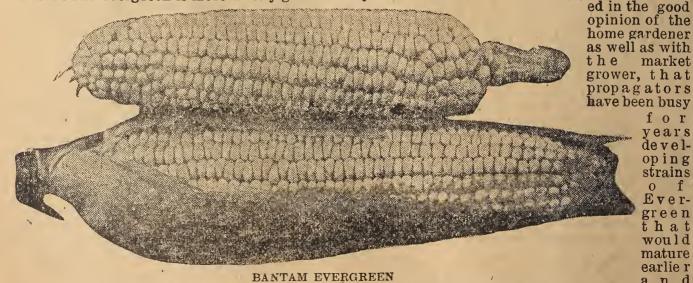
Black Mexican. A medium early variety that has a great many admirers. We have not catalogued it heretofore, and are doing so now at the request of our customers. It grows 6 feet in height, the ears 8 inches in length, with 8 to 10 rows of large, rather flat grains, blu-ish-purple to black in color. Very sweet, tender and delicious for the table, cooking pure white in color.



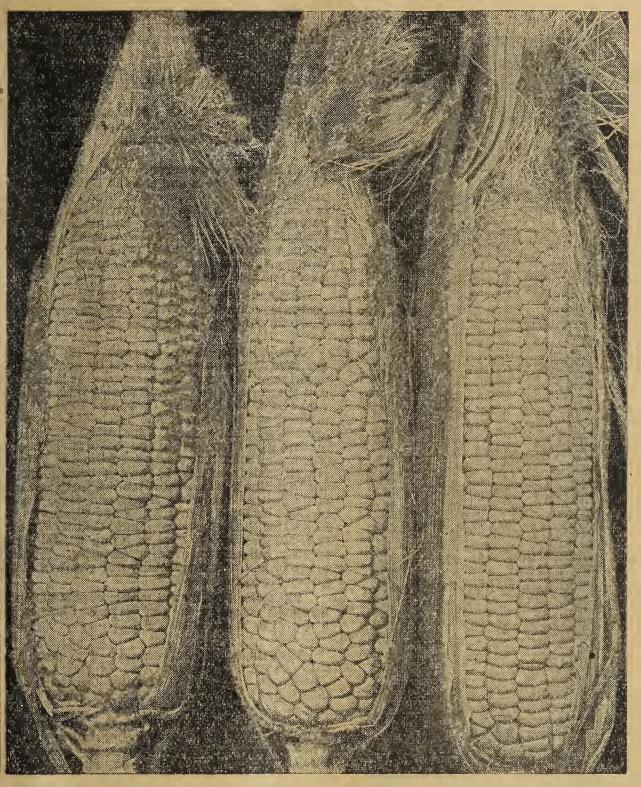
Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 8 cts; ½ pt 20 cts; pt 30 cts; qt 50 cts, postpaid.

THE THREE EVERGREEN SUGAR CORNS

Stowell's Evergreen. Introduced 60 years ago, still maintains its supremacy as the standard mid season and late sweet corn for all purposes. Many other varieties have been instandard mid season and late sweet corn for all purposes. Hany other troduced but Evergreen is more widely grown today than ever before. So strongly is it entrenched in the good



that would compete also with Golden Bantam. All three Evergreens are now permanently stand-(Page 10) ardized, we therefore offer this season the most carefully selected seed of each, as follows:



EARLY EVERGREEN

METROPOLITAN

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN

Three Leading Sugar Corns

Do They Not Make You Long For Corn Time?

This is one of the finest photographs we have ever seen of corn in the ear. We do wish we might have nted it in colors, or at least on plate paper, but with a catalogue as large as ours, and so many copies being nted, we have to use our very fast rotary printing presses that will print only on paper like this and permit use of somewhat coarse-screen half-tone cuts, and not too black or too much ink.

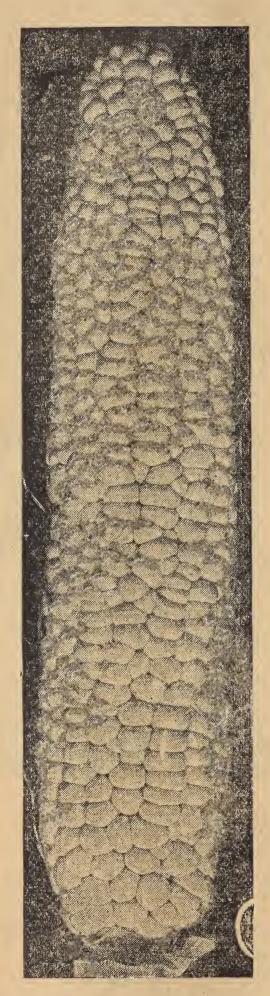
SEED IN QUANTITY

Truckers and Growers Please Take Notice

In varieties of seed used in quantities we have here and there included specially low prices or shipments in bulk by express. But we shall be glad to give prices on additional items, or send you

An Estimate of Prices on Your Requirements We handle only first grade seed and our prices are right. Please write us.

(Page 71)



COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—GENUINE LAPARK STRAIN OF THIS LUSCIOUS SUGAR CORN

Page 72)

Rice's Early Evergreen. A very pr ductive strain of excellent quality. The ears a almost as large as Stowell's Evergreen, about 8 inc es in length, made up of 14 to 16 rows of somewh narrower grains. It is ready for the table a few da ahead of Stowell's, and therein lies its particular very ue.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 8 cts; ½ pt 20 cts; pt 30 cts; qt 50 cts; postpaid; (receiver to pay express charges, 10 light \$1.50; 25 to 50 lbs, 14 cts per lb.)

Bantam Evergreen. A cross between Stowell's Evergreen and Golden Bantam to produce an earlier strain of Evergreen, ready for the table where the same time as Howling Mob, of the rich, golden yellow that Golden Bantam has made so popular. It is a splendid variety for those who like yellow corporathe ears 8 inches in length, with from 12 to 14 royal of rather broad grains, deep, tender, exceeding sweet and fine flavored.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 9 cts; ½ pt 20 cts; pt 30 cts; qt 50 cm postpaid; (receiver to pay express charges, 10 l ft \$1.50; 25 to 50 lbs, 15 cents per lb.)

qualities are so perfectly known to everyone that description is almost unnecessary. It is said to be fact that more Evergreen is grown than of all other varieties of sweet corn. It takes about 90 days mature, and in the extreme north only those should grow it who know from experience that they can mature it in their part of the country before from the magnificent large ears are from 8 to 10 inches length with from 16 to 18 rows of broad, deep, lill white grains that are most tender, juicy and mary ously sweet. Stowell's Evergreen is so superb quality, productive in quanity and retains its tend fitness for the table so very long that it is not on the standard variety for the home garden and the trucker, but also for canning factories. We are for unate in having an especially fine strain of Michigagrown Evergreen seed.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 8 cts; 1 pt 20 cts; pt 30 cts; qt 50 cl postpaid; (receiver to pay express charges, 10 l \$1.50; 25 to 50 lbs, 14 cts per lb.)

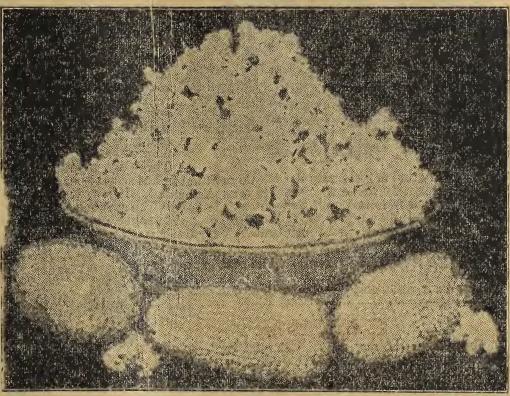
Country Gentleman. The only compositor Stowell's Evergreen has as the leading lassweet corn. Sometimes Country Gentleman is called as Shoe Peg and Ne Plus Ultra, but it neither one nor the other, but a very decided in provement on both of them. You are all familis with the ear, unlike any other, not in rows at a The length of the ear is 6 inches, filled solidly wis small, but very deep grains, exquisitely tender, excessively juicy, sweet as sugar, and one of the morefined flavor. Country Gentleman is a tall growing corn, about 6 feet, frequently producing 3 at 4 ears to a stalk, maturing along with Stowel Evergreen, or in about 12 weeks. Country Gentleman has earned such a reputation for itself the inthe leading restaurants in large cities and at the prominent hotels of the country it is printed the late Summer's menus under its name, Country Gentleman, instead of simply as sweet corn, at both in the local markets and at the great city makets it commands an extra price, and is, therefore very profitable to grow, and every garden show contain some Country Gentleman. Some farme have contracts for growing Country Gentleman eclusively for certain canning factories that put corn for wholesale grocers who cater to an exclusiver than the local markets and the best of evergence that will have only the best of evergence than the local markets are to an exclusivery for certain canning factories that put corn for wholesale grocers who cater to an exclusivery for certain canning factories that put corn for wholesale grocers who cater to an exclusivery for certain canning factories that put corn for wholesale grocers who cater to an exclusivery for certain canning factories that put corn for wholesale grocers who cater to an exclusivery for certain canning factories that put corn for wholesale grocers who cater to an exclusivery factories that will have only the best of evergence for the corn factories that the factories that the

Pkt 5 cts 2 ozs 9 cts ½ pt 20 cts pt 30 cts qt of cts postpaid (receiver to pay express charges, bs \$1.60 25 to 50 lbs 15 cts per lb.)

POP CORN

Pop Corn can be closer than anted veet corn, particular-Tom Thumb, which quite dwarf. It can so be planted earlier, slower in germinatg but matures earlier. should be planted 11 2 inches in depth, or ren 3 inches in a very Shallow season. iltivation is necessary avoid cutting roots. fter you have picked ne ripe ears, pop corn tust be thorough-dried. There are nany variet Ifer the best. varieties; we

White Rice. most generally he rown variety and very roductive. The ears re 4 to 8 inches in lenth, the kernels deep, pering and pointed.
When popped it makes
large, very white
rain with practically o core. It is a late mauring pop corn, but is



LAPARK GOLDEN HULLESS

so good and so reliable and dependable that it is used almost exclusively for popping to sell in stores, on the street, etc.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 8 cts; ½ pt 20 cts; pt 30 cts; qt 45 cts, postpaid.

White Pearl. Matures a little earlier than White Rice, with same sized ears, but the kernels are round and silvery white in color. Many people prefer White Pearl to all other varieties.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 9 cts; ½ pt 20 cts; pt 30 cts; qt 50 cts, postpaid.

Black Beauty. A new variety which ripens earlier than any other pop corn. The ears are fair, average size and the kernels round, smooth, without sharp points. When popped it makes a large, tender though crisp grain. The grains on the ears are black, but they are white when popped.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; ½ pt 20 cts; pt 35 cts; qt 55 cts, postpaid.

Tom Thumb, or Austraian Hulless. Also known as Japanese Rice and Bumble Bee. It is a dwarf growing sort yielding heavily, many of the ears being as thick as they are long, the kernels similar to White Rice but longer and thinner, and pearliest white in color. This is a sure popping variety, opening up a delicious, creamy white, free from hulls, toughness and hardness, and of the most melting, enticing flavor.

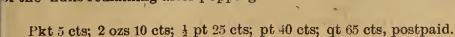
Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 9 cts; ½ pt 20 cts; pt 30 cts; qt 50 cts, postpaid.

WHITE RICE Lapark Golden Hulless. A tall growing variety, reachng a height of 6 feet, with thick ears filled with clear, bright yellow grains which pop perfectly, opening lily-white, contrasting atractively with the glints of gold formed by the only little specks of the hulls remaining after popping.



WHITE PEARL

(Page 73)





CORN SALAD

Fetticus, or "Lamb's Lettuce". 65 Days to Maturity. A very mild and palatable salad of excellent quality that originated in southern Europe, or northern Africa, and that has been used in the United States for more than 100 years. It grows about 4 to 6 inches in height. The seed should be sown in earliest Spring with the first sowing of lettuce, and occasionally thereafter. For very early Spring use, sow the seed in September and cover the little plants with a light mulch, wintering them just like spinach. Sow in drills a foot to 18 inches apart, shallow, in soil that has been worked thoroughly, and give them plenty of moisture. The leaves may be eaten green, or be blanched, as you please. There are several sorts in Europe, but in this country only one is generally used. Corn Salad is not so tasty as cress or lettuce, but is preferred

to both of them by those who want a very mild salad. It is frequently served mixed with lettuce, water cress, or mustard, and sometimes it is boiled like spinach. Very easy to grow, has no insect enemies, and an ounce will plant 150 feet. We sold a great deal more seed last season than

ever before showing that corn salad is becoming quite popular.

Large Seeded Dutch. The sort grown in the U.S.

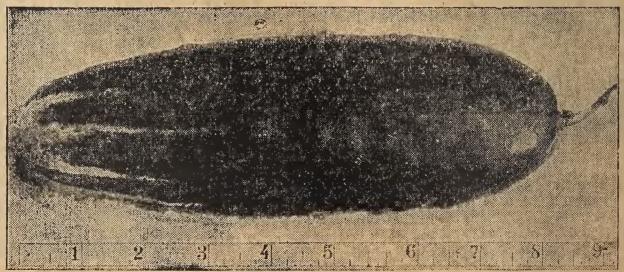
Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; ½ lb 30 cts; lb 90 cts, postpaid.

Cress is one of our most delicious herb salads. Garden, or Upland Cress, also called Pepper Grass, probably came from Persia, and has been cultivated for a great many centuries. Water Cress is a native of Great Britain, is a hardy perennial and grows in almost any running stream, shallow pool or ditch, coming through the Winter safely when covered with water. The leaves are very "bitey", and very population of the leaves are very "bitey", and very population of the leaves are very "bitey", and very population of the leaves are very bitey. lar not only as a salad with dressing, but also for garnishing purposes.

Extra Curled Cress, or Pepper Grass. A biennial. Sow the seed outdoors or under glass in the early Spring. It has a pungent, curled leaf that is eaten with or without dressing. Grow it like lettuce, and sow every week or 10 days as it goes to seed rather quickly. In three days it is usually up and in leaf.

Pkt 5 cts; 1 oz 10 cts; 1-4 lb 25 cts, postpaid.

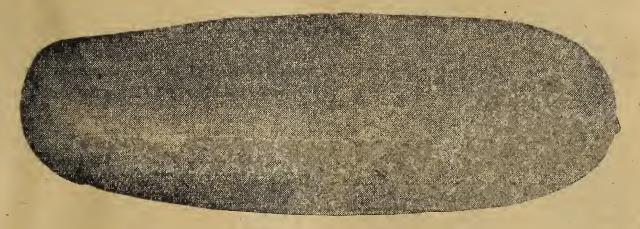
Water Cress. Unless the current of the stream is too strong, sow the seed right in the water, making sure that some of it at least is imbedded in the soil at the bottom or side. Keep weeds from interfering with the growth, and when the bed is once established it will need little, if any, care. Do not plant in contaminated water, but preferably in a fresh, running stream. Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 20 cts; ½ oz 30 cts; 1 oz 50 cts, postpaid.



IMPROVED EARLY WHITE SPINE

The cucumber came from Asia, authorities differing as to the exact part of that contiment, ome crediting it to the East Indies, others to northern India. It is one of the oldest cultivated regetables, grown long before the Greek and Egyptian civilizations, and raised and improved in England for centuries and thence to America. Until 200 years ago, the name was written cowcumbers. The cucumber mentioned in the Bible was probably a wild form of melon known in Egypt at that time in the world's history.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. The seed should be planted in a warm location, after danger of frost is past. For the very early crop, choose a sandy soil, thoroughly enriched with well-rotted stable manure. Sow the seed in hills 3 feet

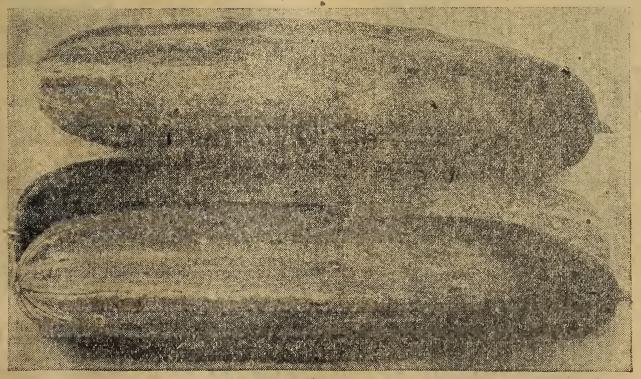


NEW EMERALD ISLE CUCUMBER

part, in rows 6 feet apart, or 4 feet each way, or in drills 6 feet apart. Plant plenty of seed on account of insects. If you rish, plants may be started under glass, earlier, in pots, or glasses, or on sods turned upside down, Given a temperature rom 60 to 65 degrees at night, running up to 100 in the day time, with plenty of moisture and ventilation, and you will et a good, early start. Remember, you must be very careful in transplanting cucumber plants so as not to injure the cots. Fruit is ready in from 7 to 8 weeks, and the vines should continue to bear until frost. Leave 2 to 3 plants to a hill r 1 to every 18 inches to 2 feet in a row. Pick the fruits daily in the height of the bearing season. Be sure to give them ell-rotted manure, not frosh. In the South cucumbers can be planted as late as September. An once will plant 50 hills; pounds to the acre.

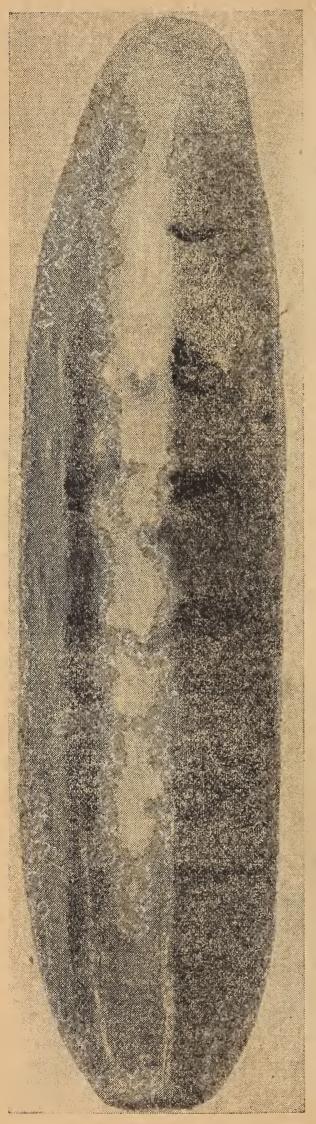
INSECTS AND DISEASES. The striped beetle plays havor with curumbers. It is a chewing insect. Arsenate of each is the most effective remedy, but be sure to put it on a little stronger than usual, and to cover the under side of the leaves thoroughly, as well as the tops. They do not bother the plants much after they are fairly grown. It is a cool idea to spread tobacco stems around the plants on the ground. For cucumber blight use Bordeaux Mixture, at east 3 or 4 sprayings so as to keep the vines covered. It is becoming a great industry to grow cucumbers under glass, and quite profitable. Start the plants in 4 to 6 inch pots and set them on manure, or in the greenhouse. The plants row quickly and begin bearing in from 6 to 8 weeks, and as many as from 25 to 125 fruits have been gathered from single plant, a normal yield expected by growers is 6 to 7 dozen. They require plenty of manure and moisture. The ines in the greenhouse must be pruned. We would prefer to write full instructions to anyone who proposes to make his business to grow cucumbers in greenhouses; we could write more fully and clearly than we can afford to do in its Catalogue, where space is limited.

There are many varieties of garden and field growing cucumbers; but we have carefully selected those that are nost desirable:



DAVIS IMPROVED PERFECT

Improved Davis Perfect. 60 Days To Maturity. A superb cucumber. Containsess seed than any other and is particularly fine for slicing. It is of strong, robust habit, maturing in 55 to 60 days, retaining its dark green color longer than most varieties. Fruits (Page 75)



cylindrical in shape, free from the neckiness of the original Lavis Perfect, from 11 inches to more than a foot in length, and not so thick as the White Spine really as beautiful as an English greenhouse cucum ber, and so surpassingly rich, sweet and crisp in quality. When it ripens it becomes almost white instead of yellow. Very productive and succeeds equally welfor forcing indoors or out. Indeed, this was the object Mr. Davis had in mind when he worked so successfully in developing the wonderful cucumber that bears his name. Another specially desirable feature is that i retains its crispness and flavor for quite a long time after being picked.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; ½ lb 30 cts; lb \$1.00, postpaid (by express 2 lbs \$1.45; 5 lbs \$3.40, at receiver's expense.

ed strain of Arlington White Spine. A select earlier. It is true to type, uniform in shape, very productive, fruits about 7 to 8 inches in length, rich green in color, whitened towards the end, the flesh white, crisp and solid, with comparatively few seeds



JAPANESE CLIMBING

An all purpose cucumber planted by everyone, and delightful for both slighting and nighting

delightful for both slicing and pickling.

Pkt 5 ets; oz 10 ets; ½ lb 30 ets; lb 90 ets, postpaid
(2 lbs \$1.15; 5 lbs \$2.70, receiver to pay express charges.

Klondike. 60 Days To Maturity. A strain of White Spine of rich, dark color that has a tendence to hold its color longer than most varieties, making it a favorite particularly for shipping long distances. The average length is 7 to 8 inches, tapering tower the blossom end and rather blunt at the stem, streaked with white. It was named Klondike because of it hardiness and vigorous growing qualities even under most unfavorable conditions, and it is an excellent variety for slicing and also for pickles, the flesh bein firm, even when the fruit is quite small, and of vergood flavor.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; ¼ lb 30 cts; lb 90 cts, postpaid (2 lbs \$1.30; 5 lbs \$3.00, receiver to pay express charges.

Early Fortune. See photograph and description of our new strain on one of our front page Kindly refer to the Index for page number.

New Emerald Isle. 60 Days to Maturity. special strain of White Spine of a rich, dark, gloss

PHOTOGRAPH OF LONG GREEN IS TOO LCNG TO PRINT (Page 76) NAME UNDER OUT

rish green, that holds its color until it is well ripened. The vines are vigorous growing, the fruit veraging 7 inches in length, round, full, uniform and symmetrical, rounding at the end and very mooth with almost no spines. The flesh is very solid, containing few seeds and is of high quality. Witable for pickling at any stage. Emerald Isle is not a very productive variety but this is made p for by its superior quality, resembling the English forcing cucumbers very much.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; ½ lb 35 cts; lb \$1.10, postpaid; (2 lbs \$1.60, 5 lbs \$3.70, by express.)

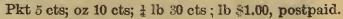
Improved Long Green. 70 DAYS TO MATURITY. A very fine strain of the old, original, black spine variety, he vine a hardy, vigorous grower, very roductive of long, dark green, some-vhat slender fruits, often a foot and nore in length, more or less warted, nd tapering toward the stem end. The lesh is very firm, solid and tender. A ariety very much favored for pickling n its early stages, and for sweet pickle when the fruits are ripe and yellow.

Our seed is particularly good.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; ½ lb 30 cts; lb \$1,
hostpaid; (by express, 2 lbs \$1.45; 5 lbs 340, receiver to pay express charges.)

Lapark White Wonder. A cenuine white cucumber, pure, snowy white, not even changing color when ully matured. It is a handsome, long, mooth cucumber from 8 to 10 inches in ength, uniform in shape; the flesh firm, risp, fine - grained and tender. The ine is a sturdy grower and produces a arge crop, maturing about the same chicago pickling in eating condition rather longer. It is of excellent slicing qualities and an account of its color makes an ideal pickle.

ies, and, on account of its color, makes an ideal pickle.



Japanese Climbing Cucumber. A distinct climbing cucumber, the young plants ushy, growing rapidly, soon covering fences, poles, and trellises, saving space in the garden that an be used for other purposes. The fruits are are 10 to 12 inches in length, early, perfect maturage, straight, dark green in color, with black spines; flesh thick, firm, pure white in color, crisp, tender and fine for both slicing and salads. When young it makes excellent pickles. The vines are practically mildew-

proof, are not bothered so much by drought as most varieties and continue to bear until late in the season. Ready for the table in 70 days.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; 1 lb 35 cts; lb \$1.10, postpaid.

Lapark Everbearing. A very early, heavily productive variety that will continue to bear all season long if the fruits are picked regularly. The cucumbers are dark green, 4 to 5 inches in length, by 1½ inches in thickness, of excellent quality and especially fine for pickling. One desirable characteristic of Freehold in the contraction of the c acteristic of Everbearing is the fact that all sizes of fruit are on the vine at the same time. Ready in 60 to 65 days.

Pkt 5 cts: oz 9 cts; ½ 1b 30 cts; 1 lb 90 cts; (2 lbs by express, \$1.15; 5 lbs \$2.70.)

Chicago Pickling. We prefer Chicago Pickle to all other small fruiting varieties for pickling. The vine grows vigorously, producing a heavy crop of small fruits of uniform shape and size, and excellent color, the flesh brittle, free from toughness and with small seeds and few of them. This is the variety used almost exclusively by the large pickling houses. Matures in from 7 to 8 weeks.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 9 cts; 4 lb 25 cts; lb 65 cts, postpaid.

West India Cherkin. 50 Days To Maturity. Probably the oldest pickling cucumber known in America, as it was introduced into Virginia in 1793 from Jamaica. It is the smallest variety of cucumber, the fruits averaging from 2 to 2½ inches in length, oval, covered with spines, light green in color; and they should be picked when young and tender. They make

most delicious pickle, but the seeds are very slow in germinating, taking as much as 3 weeks, and erefore the beds should be prepared carefully, and the soil worked up quite fine.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 15 cts; \(\frac{1}{4}\) lb 40 cts; lb \(\frac{\$1.30}{2}\), postpaid.

English Forcing Cucumbers For Growing Exclusively Under Glass.
We are cataloguing two leading varieties, the seed of which has been especially imported by us om most reliable English growers. Those who have eaten hothouse grown cucum- (Page 77)



FORCING CUCUMBERS

bers declare the flesh and flavor simply superb, and it is said that the crop is a very profitable on for those who have the hothouses in which to grow them.

Lockie's Perfection, and Veitche's Improved Telegraph. Both are ver long, straight, smooth cucumbers of finest grain and highest quality.

In packets of 10 seeds 15 cts; 100 seeds \$1.25



The two great authorities of vegetables differ as to the tropical origin of the egg plant, one giving it origin of the egg plant, one giving is as South America, the other as the West Indies. Owing to its similarity to the tomato and the pepper, both of which are definitely known to have come from South America, we are inclined to place its origin in the country. Egg plants were known in England as early as the 16th century, but the people were warned against eating them, as possibly poisonous, so that it is only withing the last hundred or so years since the last hundred or so years sinc people began to arrive from acros the seas, that the egg plant has been cultivated in America. It require a long, hot season, and, although grown satisfactorily as far north as New York, it reaches its perfection in the warmer states of the South. It succeeds on almost any South. It succeeds on almost any soil, but does very much better on a rich, deep, loamy soil, drier land than for either cabbage or beets. Do not use stable manure unless thoroughly well-rotted and worked up into compost. Growers, who make a specialty of egg plants, when the plant begins to bloom and the fruit to set, apply from 100 to 30 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre.

If you have a hot-bed or green house, sow the seed from 120 to 150 days before fruit is wanted in rows.

days before fruit is wanted, in rows inches apart. When the leaves be gin to show, or the plants are getting spindly, prick out in another bed inches apart each way. Force them

EARLY BLACK BEAUTY
and when they are crowding trans
fer again. When they are 6 inche
high and the weather permits, set them outdoors. If you just want half a dozen, or a dozen plant
for the home garden, set them in flower pots, and shift as often as they become pot-bound. You can in this way have them very early, because they will stand setting out in the garden even afte they have begun to blossom and the fruit to form. Plants should be set outdoors in rows 3 to feet apart, and 2 to 4 feet apart in the rows, cultivating regularly. In wet seasons cultivating a deep as possible, in dry weather shallow, just enough to keep weeds from growing. Where the season is short, earlier maturity is obtained by pinching out some of the buds and new growth. As ounce will produce about 2,000 plants.

Early Black Beauty. A rich, purplish black, spineless and 10 days to two weeks earlie than any other egg plant. The plant is a strong, healthy grower, the fruits developing freely and very quickly, and they retain their attractive color without fail, making it a particularly valuable variety for the market grower as well as for the home garden. Egg plant is very rich and nutrit ious, and when crisply cooked is an excellent substitute for meat.

Pkt 5 cts; \(\frac{1}{4}\) oz 15 cts; \(\frac{1}{2}\) oz 20 cts; oz 35 cts; \(\frac{1}{4}\) lb \(\frac{\$1.45\$}{;}\) lb \(\frac{\$4.00\$}{;}\)

New York Improved Spineless. A large, longer, very nandsome, dark purple fruit free from spines and thorns, the flesh firm and solid and of excellent quality. 6 to 8 full size fruits are frequently grown on a single plant. There is really very little difference between Nev York Improved and Black Beauty, excepting that Black Beauty matures a few days earlier. Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 15 cts; ½ oz 25 cts; oz 40 cts; ½ lb \$1.30; lb \$4.80 (Page 78)

ENDIVE

A salad plant for which we are indebted to East Indies, or as some other authorities re it out, to Egypt. 2,000 years ago endive eaten by the old Romans as a pot herb and lad. It was introduced into England about and followed to America along with the y white settlers. Endive is grown to quite a siderable extent in the United States, but it is en almost entirely by citizens of foreign birth lescent, and we who are native Americans her neglect this splendid salad. Sow the seed ne open ground towards the end of March and ry 3 or 4 weeks until about the middle of e. Sow where the plants are to grow, in a foot apart; thin the plants to a foot apart he rows. Cultivate frequently. Give plenty manure. As the plant matures gather the result and heart will blanch. If more content set a big flower pot over the plant, or se a 10 inch board along each side of the row ing them lean on each other at the top like letter V to exclude the light. The blanchwill take about 3 weeks, the inner leaves being whitish or cream - color, crisp, tender, of very pleasing and apetizing flavor. For



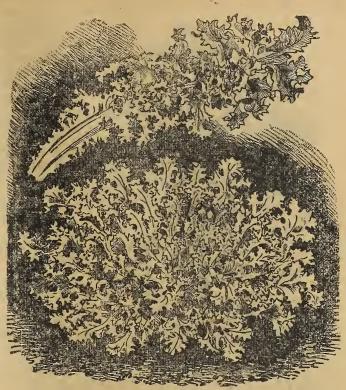
GREEN CURLED ENDIVE

Broad Leaved Batavian, or Escolle. The leaves are broad, twisted and led, but not cut or lacinated as in the other varieties. Neither is the head quite so large, it blanches easily, is very tender and crisp, makes a most delightful salad. Broad Leav-Batavian is growing rapidly in favor, and to is more generally grown than either Green White Curled.

Prices of All Three Varieties the Same: Pkt s; oz 10 cts; ½ lb 30 cts; lb 90 cts, postpaid.

KALE, or BORECOLE

A member of the cabbage family which, h Collards, is more closely allied to the old i cabbage, that we have described fully uncabbage, than any other cultivated variety. Simply a non-heading cabbage that does in cool autumn and early spring. It is so

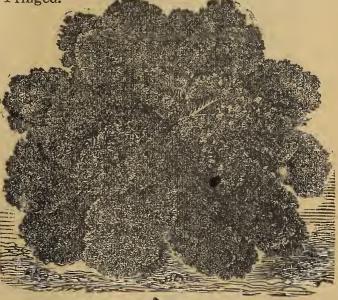


WHITE CURLED ENDIVE

Winter use sow the seed of the Green Curled variety in August. When plants are fully grown but not blanched, take them up with a ball of earth at the roots, and store in a roothouse or cellar, like celery. If kept in the dark they will soon blanch and be ready for use. An ounce of seed will sow 500 feet of drill. Do not plant endive on poor, dry soil as it needs fertilizer and moisture.

Green Curled. 90 DAYS TO MATURITY. The variety most generally grown both in family gardens and market gardens. The rosette head averages 15 inches across, the leaves beautifully cut and divided, and of a rich, dark green color. The heart and inner leaves blanch an attractive golden white. A delightful salad.

White Curled. Similar to Green Curled, but the outer leaves are a light, yellowish green color, blanching to a creamy white. Sometimes it is said White Curled endive is self-blanching, but it will be found that both color and flavor are decidely improved by tieing up as we have stated for Green Curled. A large, tender, good-flavored variety, sometimes catalogued as "Giant Fringed."



DWARF CURLED SCOTCH KALE

(Page 79)



hardy that it will stand the average Winters as far north as I Jersey. It is very heavily cultivated for market around Norf Va., and on Long Island, but of course can be grown many of places and is found in gardens everywhere, and is considered indispensable vegetable by those who know it. It supplies that and palatable pot herb during the Winter. For the he garden, early plantings of seeds can be made exactly like of bage, but generally seed is planted in the open ground in de 2 to 3 feet apart and then thinned out so that the plants a inches apart in the row. Kale does not require as much fer inches apart in the row. Kale does not require as much fer zer as cabbage, is less expensive to grow, and usually mak heavy crop. Those who know kale only as they buy it in market after it has been shipped a considerable distance, do know how delicious it is when taken right out of the gard while young and tender. Kale tastes like cabbage, and is take cabbage for boiling. The flavor is considerally improved slight freezing, and quite often the leaves are taken from un the snow. An ounce makes 5000 plants.

Dwarf Curled Scotch. MATURITY 50 DAYS. A fly curled, dwarf, spreading variety, foliage long, and of a brigreen color. It is very hardy, and so attractive in leaf that i also used sometimes for garnishing purposes. In our judger the best variety of kale.

Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 10 cts; oz 15 cts; ½ lb 40 cts, postpaid.

Tall Green Curled Scotch. The leaves are name

TALL SCOTCH KALE long, fine-curved and fringed like a plume, light green in color and very showy. This variety grows from 2 to 3 feet in height and is very hardy.

Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 12 cts; oz 18 cts; ½ lb 55 cts.

Dwarf Curled Siberian. A vigorous, spreading variety with large leaves that are rather smooth near the center, but cut and frilled towards the edges. It is a very hardy, bluish green leaved variety that will stand zero weather without ill effects. While it has these advantages, it is not so delicate in quality as the Scotch Curled kales.

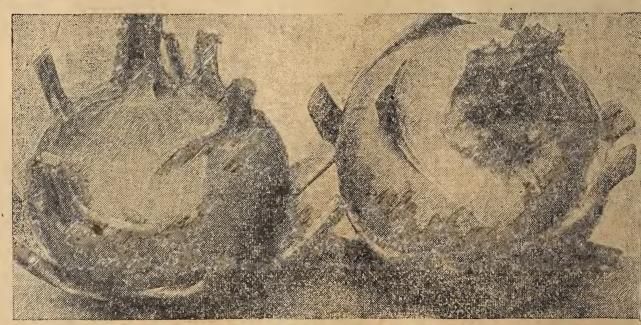
Pkt 5_cts; oz 9 cts; 4 lb 25 cts, postpaid.

Gourds. Of all shapes and for all purposes. Please see Index for page on which they are described.

Herbs. Are given a department by themselves following vegetables. Please look in the Index for the page number.



CURLED SIBERIAN KALE



KOHL RABI

Another member of the cabbage family, different from most of the others, being like a tu (Page 80) grown on acabbage stalk, the flesh of the thickened, round stem, above ground, res

ng a turnip but very much more delicate in both texture and flavor. As a matter of a fact, kohl i, when well grown, is more delicate and delicious than any other member of the cabbage fam-, excepting cauliflower, and kohl rabi is worthy of being grown in every garden. Sow the seed a hotbed or indoors, and transplant outdoors just as early as you would your first cabbage, in a h, loamy, well drained soil, for most tender results, the rows from 15 inches to 2½ feet apart, the ents set or thinned to stand 6 to 8 inches apart in the row. Kohl rabi grows best in cool weath-therefore, you want to start it early, and keep it growing, and eat the young, tender bulbs sen about two inches in diameter. Quick growth means quality. Or the seed may be sown increase at the same time as cabbage. For the table, peel, cut into ½ inch squares, and cook and ve the same as cauliflower. Sow again about the middle of June for late Fall use.

Early White Vienna. MATURITY 45 DAYS. An old, very early, handsome variety that me to us from Austria. In color it is a beautiful light green, the fiesh intensely white, tender, d delicate in flavor.

Purple Vienna. Grows taller and the bulbs are generally larger. A newer variety in this untry than White Vienna, of a bluish purple color, coarser growing, and taking from 2 to 3 weeks ager to mature, a variety, however, that we have a great deal of call for, so that our sales are out the same for both colors.

Either variety, postpaid: Pkt 5 cts; oz 12 cts; 1 lb 40 cts; lb \$1.30.

LEEK

The history of the leek is shrouded in mystery and e land of its birth is not definitely known. ow, however, that leeks were cultivated in Egypt the time of the Pharoahs, and history tells us that a Roman Emperor Nero feasted on leeks a couple of nes a week. Switzerland also claims to have pro-ced the original leek, and in the 6th century the ople of Wales in war wore leeks in their hats, and il, on St. David's Day, decorate themselves with eks to commemorate their victory over the Saxon. eks have been cultivated in America for about 100 ars. Continental Europeans and their descendants in nerica use leeks as we native born use its relative e onion, for flavoring soups, stews, etc., boiled and red like asparagus, and raw like green onions. Alough the leek has a rank, offensive and pungent or in its raw state, when cooked the flavor is mild d agreeable. Sow seed in March, in the greenhouse indoors, in drills 2 to 3 inches apart. When large ough thin to stand 1 inch apart in the row. In May, early June, transplant these seedlings to the open ound, cutting the tops off half way down, and setting ep so that they will begin blanching as soon as they ach a fair size. Set the plants in rows 12 to 15 inches ach a fair size. Set the plants in rows 12 to 15 inches art, and 6 to 9 inches apart in the row. Any good rden soil will do, but they prefer a rich, moist, light am, thoroughly prepared with well-rotted stable matre, if possible, just before planting. Cultivate often, de thoroughly, earthing up slightly as they grow. Leks are also sown in August or September in cold ames and wintered over with slight protection, and ansplanted outdoors in April. If you do not wish the leeks blanched they may be grown green st like onions. For Winter use store like celery. An ounce plants 100 feet of row.



Monstrous Carentan. The largest and hardiest, the roots often 2 inches in diameter. anching a pure white, mild, tender, and of excellent quality. Pkt 5 cts; oz 15 cts; 1-4 lb 50 cts; lb \$1.55, postpaid.

Broad London, or Large American Flag. Particularly popular for the home garn, making a longer, narrower stalk than Carentan. Hardy and of good flavor. Pkt 5 cts; oz 15 cts; ½ lb 45 cts; lb \$1.40, postpaid.

PACKETS OF SEED WE GIVE AWAY

We always like to surprise our friends with seeds they have not included in their order, and nerally have never tried before, and we are always running across something, in some part of e world, that is new, novel, interesting, or strange, and it is a very rare occurrence when an der goes out of our establishment without at least one to a dozen packets of such things with r compliments, depending upon the size of the order. Please remember that sending these free ckets is purely optional with us and that we make the distribution guided by what each order ntains, so that it will be something that will interest each individual customer. Of course a see packet is not to be expected with an order under 25 cents—we could not afford that. (Page 81)

Lettuce hails from Asia, but from just what particular part of that continent is a question It is known, however, that 500 years before the time of our Lord lettuce was served at the table of the Persian kings, and presumably it was carried thence into Europe by the Roman generals



GRAND RAPIDS

who recognized it marvelous cooling quality, on accoun on accoun have been used, no only as a deliciou vegetable, but for the reduction of fevers Lettuce was first cul tivated in England in the reign of Queen in 1662 Elizabeth, and within less that 40 years, Gerard, an authority on sucl matters, recognized distinct varieties From Britain devel oped varieties of let tuce early found their way to America

CULTURAL DIREC rions. Lettuce is quit hardy to cold, mature rapidly, is very easil grown and very littl bothered by insects. is of the easiest cultivatio

is of the easiest cultivatio and really the only condition that acts against it is the hot, dry weather. For the family garden sow not more than to 2 yards of row at a time. Sow in hotbeds, or in house, during February or early March, and prick the little plants int flats or cold frames 2½ inches apart each way, and transplant again outdoors as soon as you have a nice, warm, ric spot carefully prepared for it, in rows 8 to 12 inches apart and a foot apart in the rows. For succession sow seed in the open ground every 2 or 3 weeks, and thin to 5 or 6 inches apart in the rows. Lettuce is the easiest crop to grow is a delicious, cooling, crisp slad and, with just a little thought in selecting the varieties and attention in cultivating, an ampi supply can be had from early Spring until late Fall. If you ask your physician

ask your physician he will tell you to eat plenty of lettuce. that you cannot get too much of it. An too much of it. An ounce will produce about 3.000 plants. We offer a comprehensive list of the best varieties and those most in demand.

Grand Rapids. READY IN 69 DAYS. Known to every gardner who grows lettuce under glass for early markets, as the best loose-leaved, forcing variety in existence. It is a great, large, handsomely attractive mass of leaves, blistered and crumpled to antunsual degree, the edges heav-It ily fringed. never forms a solid head, but makes an unbelievably large



BIG BOSTON

and close mass that is often a foot across, light green in color without a trace of red or bronze, an when properly grown is deliciously crisp and brittle. It is also successfully grown outdoors from Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; \(\frac{1}{4}\) lb 30 cts; lb \(\frac{\$1.00}{2}\), postpaid; (5 lb) early Spring plantings. or more by express, 68 cts per lb.) (Page 82)

Big Boston. 75 DAYS TO MATURITY. The most largely grown of all head lettuce, making a big, solid head, white-seeded, of the butter type, nedium light green in color, with a slight tinge of brown on margins of the outer, rather smooth eaves, the heart greenish white tinged with gold, brittle, sweet and buttery in flavor, and of choice quality. Big Boston is used almost exclusively prittle, sweet and buttery in havor, and of choice quality. Big Boston is used almost exclusively is a head lettuce for growing in cold frames, and is widely grown in the South for shipping. North in the early Spring, and a little bit farther south than Lapark, with a slight covering of marsh hay for straw, it will continue to grow outside retaining its splendid quality, until almost Thanksgiving. No one can make a mistake using Grand ng. No one can make a mistake using Grand Rapids for a loose-leaved, forcing lettuce, and Big Boston as a head lettuce in cold frames and outdoors, where it will hold almost 3 weeks beore shooting to seed.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; ½ lb 30 cts; lb \$1, postpaid; 5 lbs or more, by express, 68 cts per lb.)

Wayahead. One of the very earliest and urest heading lettuce maintaining its very fine quality throughout the season. It makes a large, ightly folded head, the outer leaves light green, and the inner head blanched to a rich, buttery rellow, handsome in appearance, sweet, tender and delicate in quality, both in cold frames early



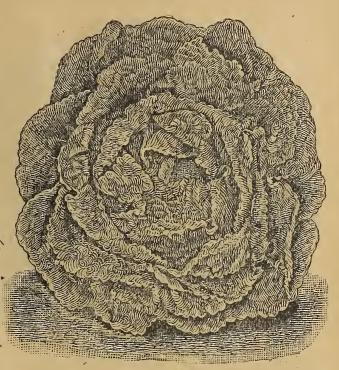
VERIFIRST

All Heart. One of the most reliable hard-headng lettuce, adapted to both Spring and Summer use in oth private and market gardens, as it withstands in-ense heat, forming grand heads, the leaves closely trapped, with an extra solid heart even before it is half rown. Of an attractive yellowish green, crisp, tender nd of rich, buttery flavor.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 12 cts; \(\frac{1}{2}\) lb \(\frac{35}{2}\) cts; lb \(\frac{\$1.10}{2}\), postpaid.

Mammoth Black Seeded Butter. The eads are large, oval-shaped and fairly firm; leaves broad, ecidedly crumpled and blistered, and of a clear, light reen, the well folded heads blanching a golden yellow ght to the heart. A tender lettuce of splendid quality nd rich, buttery flavor. One of the best known and nost widely grown of the Butter-headed lettuces.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; ½ lb 30 cts; lb \$1.00, postpaid.



WAYAHEAD

in the Spring and in the open ground for both Spring and late Summer.

Pkt5 c; oz 10c; \(\frac{1}{4} \) lb 30c; lb \(\frac{1}{2} \), postp'd.

Verifitst. Similar to Rapids in size and appearance, loose-leaved, light green without any brown-ish tinge, hardy, vigorous in growth and very early. Is recommended for forc-ing and early outdoor culture, making a large mass of tender, sweet, nutty fla-vored leaves fringed, crumpled and vored leaves, fringed, crumpled and blistered. Verifirst, like Grand Rapids, is a Michigan introduction, and the propagator recommends it for the home garden and to growers who force let-tuce for the fancy trade that demands a large, showy, crisp lettuce. Pkt 5c; oz 15c; ½ lb 50c; lb \$1.55, p'tpd.

Golden Queen. An early, small heading variety, attractive and of exceptionally good quality, used largely for forcing in cold frames. The leaves are broad, slightly blistered and crumpled, of an appealing light yellow color, with no brownish tinge. The head is quite solid, somewhat pointed and blanches beautifully. A most excellent

Pkt 5 cts; oz 12 cts; ½ lb 35 cts; lb

\$1.10, postpaid.



GOLDEN QUEEN



Crisp-As-Ice. A very desirable lettuce particularly for the home garden, because it has a slightly long head of medium size, growing very compact, so that it can be planted rather close together. The leaves are broad, somewhat blistered and crumpled and very thick, the outer leaves green, variegated dark brown, the interior blanching well and of a rich, buttery flavor, sweet and tender. A variety that goes to seed very slowly and acquired its name on account of its wonderful crisp-

Pkt 5 cts: oz 12 cts; 1 lb 35 cts; lo \$1.10, postpaid.

Unrivalled. A very fine, sure-heading lettuce with large, compact heads of delightful, buttery flavor, quite similar to Big Boston, except that it is lighter green in color, free from any tinge of brown. It is fully satisfactory to grow in any season, outside in Spring and Summer and under glass



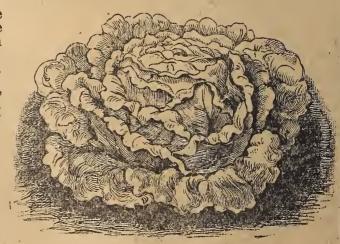
UNRIVALLED.

in Winter, and is highly recommended for home garden. It goes to seed slowly and is therefore sweet and in eating condition much longer than any other sort.
Pkt_5 ets; oz 12e; 1-4 lb 35e; lb \$1.10, postpaid.

May King. Earliest solid-heading variety, a quick growing lettuce that develops a solid, round head from 6 to 7 inches in diameter, of the Butter type, light green, in cool weather the edges of the outer leaves are tinged slightly with brown, the heart blanching a rich, golden yellow. It is tender, crisp and of very high quality, particularly desirable for the home garden, and used considerably for shipping on account of its solid, round head which arrives in such fine condition and makes such a lot of lettuce when pulled apart. In general appearance it resembles the White-Seed Tennisball.

Pkt 5 cts: oz 10 cts: 4 lb 30 cts: lb 90 cts. post May King. Earliest solid-heading variety,

Pkt 5 ets; oz 10 ets; 1 lb 30 ets; lb 90 ets, post-(Page 84) paid; (5 lbs by express, 60 cts per lb.)



POPULAR MAY KING

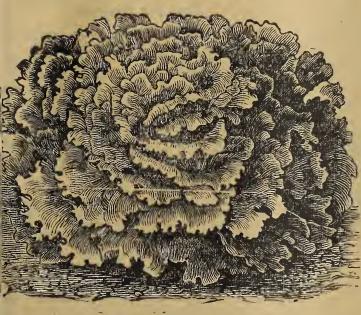
Improved Hanson. A large, lid, sure-heading variety, and one of e very best for the hot Summer onths. The leaves are large, very oad, fairly blistered and crumpled, e edges finely frilled; clear, light een in color, sweet, crisp, tender and very good quality. Will not go to very good quality. Will ed for from 3 to 4 weeks.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; ½ lb 30 cts; lb 90 s, postpaid; (5 lbs or more by ex-ess, 60 cts a lb.)

Black Seeded Simpson. nis is our favorite loose-leaved lettuce r Summer planting and in our judgent the best of that class for this purse and season anywhere and under most any condition, a lettuce that rives when other varieties would be or, spindly plants, bitter and tough at stages of growth. The leaves are tht, yellowish green, very broad, much istered and crumpled and excessively illed on edges. It is tender, crisp, reet, stands the heat so well that it is ee from bitterness, does not shoot to ed, but remains edible for an extra long time.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; 1 lb 30 cts; lb 90 cts, postpara; (5 lbs or more by express, 60 cts a lb.)

ETTUCE



BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON

Mammoth Salamander. One of the most pular American varieties, with head of medium e, very solid, compact and globe-shaped, the tves straight on the edges, but crumpled, medium een in color, and of fine quality. Salamander letce succeeds under adverse weather conditions nere most other varieties fail, and, on account of habit of growth, it can be planted quite close the field. The inner parts blanch a rich, creamy lite. Almost identical with Black Seeded Tennisball. Pkt 5 ets; oz 10 ets; 1 lb 30 ets; lb \$1, postpaid;

lbs by express, 68 cts a lb.)

Early Curled Simpson, or Silesia. ite a little like the Black Seeded Simpson enjoymany of its superior qualities, but somewhat rker in color, smaller, and less dense in habit of It is a very popular, early, loose heading riety, light green in color, the leaves broad, crumed and well frilled along the edges, fairly large
d of good flavor and quality.
Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; \(\frac{1}{2}\) lb 30 cts; lb 90 cts, post
id; (5 lbs by express, 60 cts a lb.)

Prize Head Early. A very large, loose-leaved head of finely crumpled and fringed leaves, the outer edgesheavily shaded red-brown. A crisp and tender lettuce of very good quality.

Pkt 5 ets; oz 10 ets; 1 lb 30 ets; lb 90 ets,

postpaid.

New York, or Wonderful. One of the largest heading varieties, curled, crisp, and dark green in color. At first the heads are rather pointed but at maturity they are globular. Exceedingly crisp, sweet, and of high quality. It is also called Los and of high quality. It is also called Los Angeles, and on the other side of the water it is known and highly esteemed as Webb's ${f Wonderful}.$

Pkt 5e; oz 12e; \(\frac{1}{4}\) lb 40e: lb \(\frac{\$1.30}{}\), postpaid.

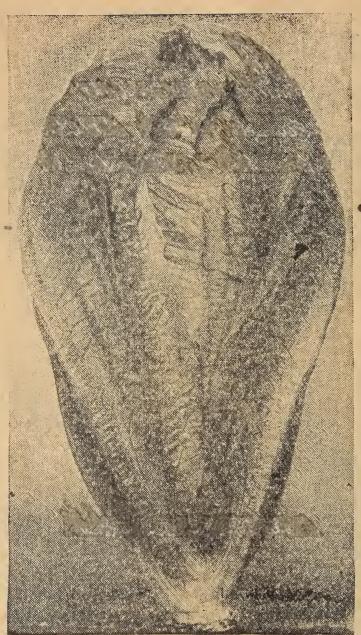
Iceburg. A late, large, firm headed, curley cabbage variety, the leaves medium green with faint brown tracings, on the border, unusually broad and somewhat blistered and crumpled. Quality A1.

Pkt 5c oz 12e; ½ lb 35e; lb \$1.10, postpaid (5 lbs by express, 75c a lb.)



PRIZE HEAD

Dutch Butter. Fine, large heads, the leaves crumpled, of night quanty and ittery flavor. A very fine variety that is used quite a lot for forcing and for market. Pkt 5 ets; oz 12 ets \(\) 1b 35 ets; lb \(\) 1.10, postpaid. Fine, large heads, the leaves crumpled, of high quality and rich, delightful, (Page 85)



PARIS WHITE COS LETTUCE

PARIS WHITE, or TRIANON
COS. A distinctive class of lettuce that
makes a delicious Romaine salad and is an
appetizing change from the soft, buttery varieties. Cos lettuce has been grown in America for more than 125 years. It prefers, and
for protection of growth should have, cool,
moist soil, and be grown in cooler weather.
The variety we offer has proved itself for the
American climate, the plant is compact, round
at the top, very dark green on the outside,
well blanched on the inside, never spotted of
brownish, and is very firm in texture, excessively crisp and sweet, will hold 3 weeks
before shooting to seed, and, for shipping purposes, will travel a long distance, arriving in
perfect condition. Cos lettuce takes about 11
weeks from seed planting and every home
garden really should find a place for it for ar
Autumn and Fall salad.

Pkt 5 ets; oz 10 ets; 1-4 lb 30 ets; lb 90 ets; postpaid.

MUSHROOM GROWING

Is Assuming Vast Importance On Account of Improved Methods of Culture Making It

Easy and Profitable

During the last few years mushroom growing has become a stable industry in the United States, and it is estimated that as many as 5,000,000 pounds are grown in a single year. They are not hard to grow, are a delicious vegetable for the home table, and a good money-maker delivered to private customers, sold in stores and on the market The spawn we offer contains the necessary spores germinated in the most recently perfected scientific method, and will be found entirely satisfactory.

CULTURE DIRECTIONS; Mushrooms are grown in houses built especially for the purpose, or in caves tunnels, cellars, under the benches in the greenhouse and in similar places, and some of the essentials for success are that the soil be thoroughly drained, the manure carefully prepared, that you obtain good spawr and that the conditions of moisture and temperature

It is very necessary that you follow our instructions carefully in regard to the preparation of the manure. It should

be composted, and never allowed to heat or to receive too large an amount of moisture. It should be 8 to 10 inches in depth, and sometimes it may be necessary to sprinkle it with water during the composting process. It should be just sufficiently moist to leave the hand damp when a handful is squeezed, but not so moist that water is squeezed out of it. When the temperature of the bed reaches 70 to 80 degrees, according to the thermometer and not by guess, break up the bricks and divide evenly, laying its share on each foot of 8 to 10 square feet, raising a little portion of the manure in the center of each square feot, and slipping the spawn underneath replacing the manure. About 2 weeks after the spawn has been placed in the manure spread an inch to 2 inches of fine, rich, loamy soll over the manure.

This is known as easing the bed, and is done to conserve the moisture in the manure and to make a nice support for the mushrooms. Over watering must be avoided, but light sprinkling must be given every time the bed seems dry, remember, light sprinklings but often and not heavy water ing, only enough to moisten the soil and it must not go through to the manure. Spawn will, of course, grow in lower temperature than 70 to 80, but the process taker longer. The actual growing is best in a temperature of 55 degrees. Growth is more rapid with greater heat but the quality is not so good. Light on the bed will do no harm, a though mushrooms are grown successfully in absolute dark the objection to sunlight is drying out the soil. Mushroom (Page 86)

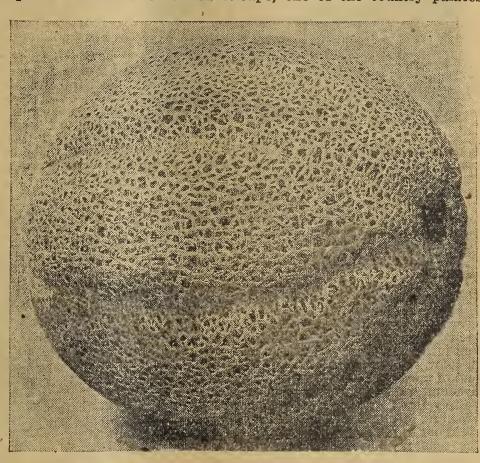


othered by gnats, mites and springtails, and sometimes by the common sow-bug. Placing slices of poisoned raw bes here and there over the beds will generally take care of some of them at least and will not harm the mush-s. Under right conditions you will have mushrooms in from 6 to 8 weeks, and the bed should continue to bear 4 to 6 weeks. By starting new beds, a continuous supply may be had, but it is just as well not to start spawn in bt Summer months. ur price, per brick, 40 cts; 5 bricks, about 6½ lbs, by express \$1.45; 10 bricks \$2.65.

IUSKMELON, or Canteloupe

The melon hails from southern Asia, and has been grown so many centuries that it is imible to tell definitely how long ago its cultivation was first started. But reading the 11th ster of the Book of Numbers in the Bible shows us that the ancient Egyptains grew it, and lso know that the Romans and Greeks both enjoyed the cultivated melon about the time of st. It is quite likely that it may owe its origin to an oblong melon grown in old Persia. group known as canteloupe received its name from Canteloupe, one of the country palaces

n old pope, where ons were grown that been brought from ia by Armenian misaries. Authorities of the opinion that the on is at its best in pt and under the hot of the Orient, but it rown all over the d, and was introduced America very early, records showing that 494 the companions of mbus grew it, and in "muskmelons" were rted as growing along St. Lawrence River. 540 they were met in New Mexico; in they were plentiful they were plentiful aytis in 1584 they were vated in V in 1609 they Virginia, ring along the Hudson and had become tiful throughout New and by 1629. In 1806 een varieties were vn in America, whereday there are more 400, and we, here in rica, have done more ag recent years to ct the melon than any nation on earth.



EXTRA EARLY KNIGHT, OR SUGAR SWEET

The named varieties are legion, many differing decidedly in shape, color and quality, but often the same melon bears several different names to suit the personal fancy of the seeds in whose catalogue it is listed. This year we are printing a considerably larger list, but melon has its own particular merits, and the selection of varieties is a matter of the inquality wishes of our customers. The seed is all very fine, qualifying fully under our rigid for germination.

Ve are quite often asked whether there is any difference between a muskmelon and a cante-c. Technically, the netted melons, or "soft-rinded", are called nutmeg melons, while the drinded", or warty melons, are known as cantaloupes. This latter class is grown chiefly prope, under glass. In America cantloupe is a trade name applied to nutmeg melons in tral, but perhaps more particularly to the smaller melons shipped to market in baskets and

LTURE. Melons can be grown successfully on almost any sort of land, from light, sandy loam to heavy clay, led it is properly drained, sufficiently fertilized and thoroughly cultivated. Natural drainage is best, and this is ason melons are generally grown on a slope or side of a hill. The soil should be well supplied with humus, and naturally rich, fertilizer should be given where each melon hill is to be set. For the home garden a hole can and partially filled with rotted manure, which is then covered with soil in which the seeds are planted. In the reland is furrowed out both ways and a quart to a half peck of compost is placed at each intersection. This is is then covered with fine, moist soil, and from ten to a dozen seeds are planted in each hill, covered about inch in depth. Experiments in using commercial fertilizer instead of manure have not been successful, just most so grow melons without special treatment of the individual hill have been failures, excepting on very rich as found in an especially well cared for garden, market garden soil or a field that has been in alfalfa and it under.

d under.
In the ground is thoroughly warm, because melons will not stand frost or cold, wet weather, ag melons indoors to gain time is all right provided you use pots, or inverted sods, and they are very carefully d and transplanted, as melons are apt to die if the roots are disturbed. Make the hills 4 to 6 feet apart, and thin pwing plants to 2 to 3 plants to each hill, and cultivate frequently to keep soil well worked and weeds down. Be

l not to handle the vines roughly.

EMIES. Next to proper cultivation, protection against enemies is of vital importance. The striped cucumber is generally ready to start in as soon as the plant appears above ground. For protection against it use turpentine

mixed with land plaster dusted on the plants, or Bordeaux Mixture sprayed on. The melon-louse, or aphis, is seric especially in a dry season. Against it spray with nicotine sulfate being careful to reach the under side of the leav Leaf-spot, or "rust" is bad in some localities and prevents the maturing of a marketable crop. For it spray repeate with Bordeaux Mixture. In home gardens heavy dusting of the surface of the soil with tobacco dust is an effect protection against insects.



melon, of medium size, round but with tendency to become slightly heart-shape densely covered with a fine-grained net and distinctly ribbed. The flesh is very thick, of a ri orange color, ripening perfectly to the rind, of the finest quality and most entrancing flavor, as

having a very small seed cavity. It is so uniform in size and perfect in quality that it is grown and shipped in quantities to hotels and fancy stores whose patrons are especially particular, or "cranky" about their melons.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 13 cts; 1 b 35 cts; 1 \$1.30, postpaid.

Fordhook. A small, round melon flattened on the ends like an Emerald Gem, averaging around 5½ inches across and 3½ inches from top to bottom, deeply ribbed and fairly netted; of a deep, bright green in color, the flesh extra thick, rich orange, and of most excellent quality, remaining firm and solid after the melon has become quite yellow. The vines are strong, healthy growers, setting fruit close to the hill and right out to the end of the vine all through the season. A very fine melon for the home garden as well as growing for nearby markets, but not a shipper. Pkt 5 cts; oz 12 cts; ½ ib 35c; ib \$1.30 ptpd.

Extra Early Knight, or Suga Sweet. The Earliest and One of the Mo Delicious of All Melons. It is extreme early, of medium size, oblong, deep green tur ing to golden at maturity, well covered wi a close-grained net and distinctly ribbed. T flesh is thick, medium green blending gold pink near the center and excessively swe luscious and delicious. Our strain of Ext Early Knight, being of such very high quali and so extremely early, is recommended i northern gardens everywhere and is part ularly favorable for planting, and is ide for the home table, and for nearby markets Pkt 5 cts; oz 13 cts; ‡ fb 40 cts; fb \$1.35 post

Golden Hearts. A delightful mel introduced by us last year, and with su pleasure and satisfaction to our custome that we feel encouraged to urge its more ge eral planting this season. It is a splend



DELICIOUS EMERALD GEM

early, is very prolific, and if the fruits are gathered as soon as they ripen the vines we continue to bear right through the season. It is a deep, emerged as soon as they ripen the vines we continue to bear right through the season. It is a deep, emerged as soon as they ripen the vines we continue to bear right through the season. It is a deep, emerged as soon as they ripen the vines we continue to bear right through the season. It is a deep, emerged as soon as they ripen the vines we continue to bear right through the season. It is a deep, emerged as soon as they ripen the vines we continue to bear right through the season. It is a deep, emerged as soon as they ripen the vines we continue to bear right through the season. It is a deep, emerged as soon as they ripen the vines we continue to bear right through the season. It is a deep, emerged as soon as they ripen the vines we continue to bear right through the season. It is a deep, emerged as soon as they ripen the vines we continue to bear right through the season. It is a deep, emerged as soon as they ripen the vines we continue to bear right through the season. It is a deep, emerged as soon as they ripen the vines we continue to bear right through the season. It is a deep, emerged as soon as they ripen the vines we continue to bear right through the season. It is a deep, emerged as soon as they ripen the vines we continue to bear right through the season. so free from fiber and stringiness that it actually melts away one's mouth, and is of a deep, rich, bright salmon-orange color. T seed cavity is very small. Emerald Gem is a perfect melon for thome garden and nearby markets, but it will not stand shipping any distance.

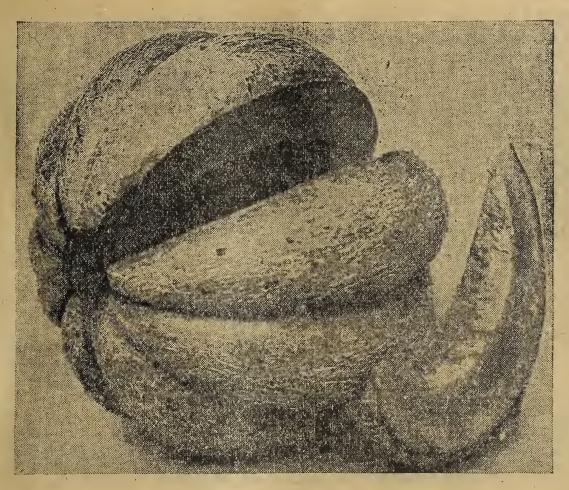
Pkt 5 ets; oz 10 ets; \(\frac{1}{4}\) th 30 ets; lb \(\frac{\$1.00}{1.00}\), postpa

Lapark Improved Extra Early Osage. This super and our favorite variety is described among "Novelties and New Good Things" on one of the front pages of this Catalogue, so please the index to find the first pages of the Catalogue. see the index to find the page number.

Lapark Honey Comb. Another introduction of ours great merit. It is written up on one of our front pages and we a you to please look in the index to get the page number.

Eden Gem. A strain of the celebrated Rocky. Ford known Gold-lined Rocky Ford, and a very fine melon, round, covered with the netting and without ribs. The flesh is green, very thick, ripening right to the rind, having small seed cavity, and of exquisite flavor, deliciously tender and juicy. The vines are vigorous group (Page 88) ers and reliable in producing many perfect fruit. Pkt 5c; oz 10c; ½ lb 28c; lb 90 cts, postpa





EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK; THE TRIED AND TRUE

Extra Early Hackensack. The Hackensack is an old, well-known and admirable elon, green-fleshed, medium to large in size, nearly round but somewhat flattened, the flesh of exllent flavor, a variety used for early market and for the home garden. But it has always had one tawback, it is not quite so early as its friends wished. This objection, however, is splendidly overme in the Extra Early Hackensack, which ripens two weeks earlier, and as a consequence this tra early strain is taking the place of the regular Hackensack. It is a very fine melon and we commend it to those who wish a good sized fruit with plenty to eat in it, that looks well and is lickly picked out on the market.

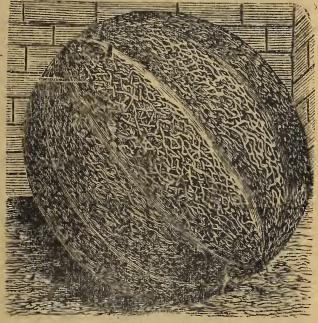
Pkt 5 ets; oz 10 ets; 1-4 lb 30 ets; lb \$1.00, postpaid.

10-25 Canteloupe. A tender, deliciously twored, salmon-pink fleshed melon, thick and solclear to the rind, entirely free from toughness id stringiness, and having a very small seed cavy. This is one of the very finest melons, both in a home garden and for shipping. The vine is a rong grower, practically blight-proof, prolific in its roduction of beautifully netted melons averaging inches in length by 3 1-4 in breadth, maturing about a week later than the earlier melons. Also nown as Salmon-Tinted Pollock No. 25.

Tip Top. A large, globe-shaped, well-ribbed tht green skinned, rather late maturing melon, veraging about 7 inches in diameter, slightly netd when ripening, the flesh a rich, deep salmon, thick, veet and spicy.

kt 5 ets; oz 10 ets; 1-4 lb 30 ets; lb 90 ets, postpaid.

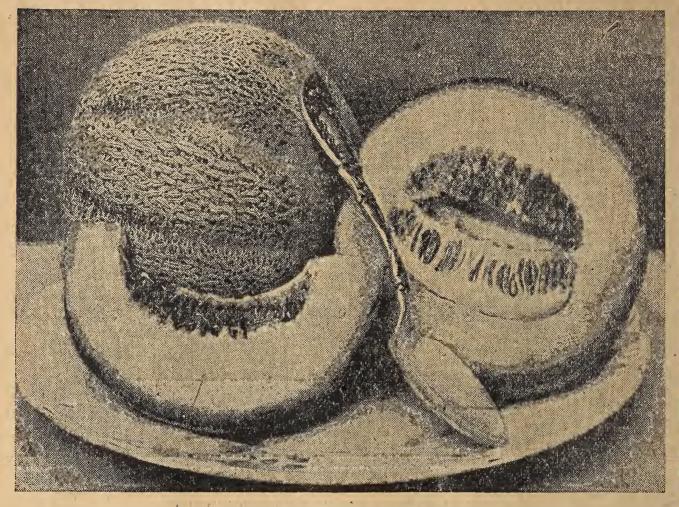
Jenny Lind. The sweetest of all greeneshed melons, a small, flattened melon, measuring aly 3½ to 4½ inches across by 2½ to 3 inches from em to blossom end, having a small seed cavity and eautiful, light green flesh, very thick and of the ost delicious flavor. Jenny Lind is one of the



LUSCIOUS 10-25

d-time favorites that is better than ever in quality and our seed is very fine, producing heavily.

Pkt 5 ets; oz 10 ets; 1-4 lb 30 ets; lb \$1.00, postpaid. (Poge 89.)



THE GENUINE APPRONED ROCKY FORD

Improved Rocky Ford. The latest improved strain of this wonderfully popular melon, which has become the standard shipping variety for the entire United States, thousands of carloads



IRONDEQUOIT

being sent everywhere each year, making Rocky Ford Canta loupe synonymous with quality wherever a melon is eaten. Originally this particular melon was known as Netted Gem and was introduced under that name years ago. The seed we offer is the result of years of experi mental work, leading toward a type completely netted in silve color, the skin green turning to a peculiar grey color when the melon is ready to pick. The flesh is also light green, swee and luscious and can be eater close to the rind. The seed cavity is very small and the edge of the flesh around the seed cavity is tinged slightly yellow. The average weight is about a pound and a half per melon, o quite uniform size and shape and for shipping purposes it i the standard melon, running from 45 to 36 to the crate. Rock Ford is as nearly blight-proo as any muskmelon.

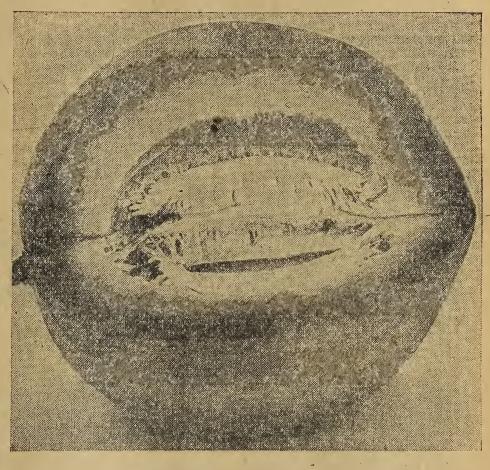
Pkt 5c; oz 10c; 1-4 lb 30c; lb \$1.00 postpaid.

type of Tip Top, and an excelent main-crop melon. The fruis large, grey-green in color round, flattened at the end, distinctly ribbed and well neted. The flesh is unusually thick of a deep, rich salmon color an

of highest quality. Irondequoit is fully equal to Tip Top for the home garden, and in addition is (Page 90)

Honey Dew. The Honey Dew, so well known now to everyone in America who is fond of melons and who has been willing to pay the price asked in fruit stores for this unique and at-

tractive variety, might have been introduced into America years ago but for some reason it was overlooked by every seedsman in this country. It is a variety that has been grown for many years in the south of France, and also in Algeria for foreign shipment, and for a long time seed has been catalogued by great French seed Vilmorin-Andgrowers, rieux & Co. as White Antibes Winter. It is a splendid melon, averaging 9 to 10 inches in length and 7 to Sinches broad, of a light, greenish white until dead ripe when it turns a pale yellow. It requires a long season, is of such delightful flavor that we urge everyone who can grow melons at all to try the Honey Dew, by starting it in pots under glass or in the house and later transferring to cold frames,



HONEY DEW IS ALMOST SOLID FLESH

ready to set outdoors just as early as danger of frost has passed. The rind is hard, smooth and without any netting, while the flesh is a light, emerald green, with almost no seed cavity, ripening right



up to the rind, and is very tender and melting, with a delightful sweetness found in no other melon.

Pkt 5c; oz 13c; 1-4 lb 40c; lb \$1.30, postpaid.

Vine Peach, Mango Melon, or Vegetable Or-

ange. The fruit is about the size of a large peach, and of a bright orange color; the flesh is very firm, and, when stewed with lemon to give it a slightly acid flavor, makes delicious pie, sauce, preserve and sweet pickel. It is easily grown, like a melon or cucumber, and keeps for months in a cool, dry place.

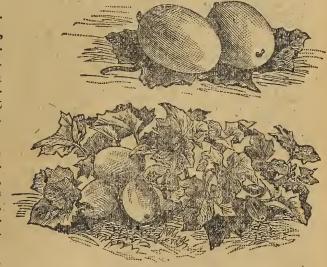
Pkt 5 ets; ½ oz 12 ets; oz 20 ets, postpaid.

Banana Cantaloupe. A very long melon-like our picture, with a delightful banana aroma. The fruits are from 15 to 20 inches in length, sometimes more than 2 feet, and from 4 to 6 inches in diameter; the flesh thick, salmon colored and of enticing flavor when picked thoroughly ripe. Most home gardeners will enjoy having a couple of hills. Pkt 5c; oz 12 cts; 1-4 lb 35 cts, postpaid.

Kin-Makuwa, The Golden Japan-ese Melon. We will be perfectly frank in say-ing that we have neither seen nor eaten this melon, but are cataloguing it on the recommendation one of our seed growers, who reports it as entitled to a trial by every melon grower. He says it is an attrac-tive, rich, golden yellow, both skin and flesh, aro-matic, and with a unique flavor which appeals fase-ing in the overword after the first 2 or 2 mentionly inatingly to everyone after the first 2 or 3 mouthfuls.

It is said to be a quite large, almost round melon,
and that the vines are very prolific. We shall try it ourselves this year.

Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 15 cts; oz 25 cts; 1-4 70 cts, postpaid.

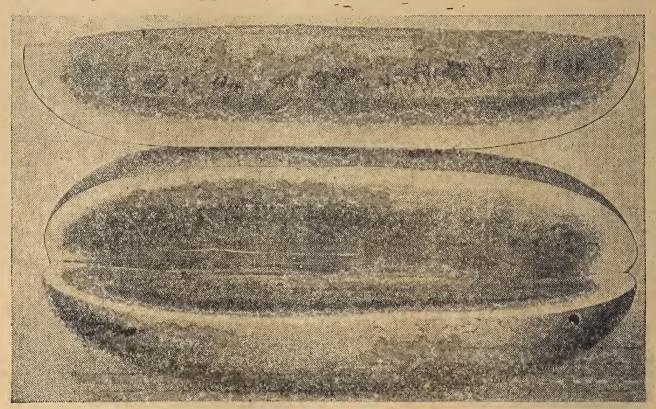


(Page 91)

WATERMELON

A native of Africa, and undoubtedly known for many centuries. In olden times the word melo, was used to describe all sorts of melons and the term watermelon is therefore not met with in the writings of the Greeks and the Romans, but we have reason to believe they enjoyed watermelons certainly as early as the first century of the Christian era. The watermelon, however, while enjoyed, according to David Livingston, when he wrote home from central Africa in 1857, alike by human beings and by animals, even man-eating lions and tigers, and widely known in India and successfully cultivated all around the Mediterranean Sea, is more popular in the United States than anywhere else. We do not know how it reached America, but we do know that here it has been brought to marvelous perfection, particularly in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia and Florida, and that today few vegetables and fruits are so thoroughly enjoyed in the hot Summer months as a nice, cold, juicy watermelon.

The watermelon hybridizes very easily, and, therefore, there are a great many different varieties and no other vine fruit is cultivated to such tremendous proportions as watermelons, the value of shipments reaching probably at least \$10,000,000.



TOM WATSON: ONE OF THE GRANDEST WATERMELONS

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. The watermelon thrives best in light, warm, sandy soil, well supplied with humus, and given liberal moisture during its early life. But it is able to produce a good lot of melons in regions where there is very little rainfall. For highest quality good hot weather is required during the fruiting period. Any well cared for garden soil is all right for the watermelon, and you can depend upon good fruit if you select seed of the variety best suited for your location, but give it plenty of fertilizer. Stable manure is best, but if a commercial fertilizer is used have it 3 to 4 per cent nitrogen, in the form of nitrate or sulfate of ammonia, 8 per cent potash, either sulfate or muriate, and 8 per cent phosphoric acid, either super phosphate or a high-grade acid phosphate, and in the field, drill it in 400 to 500 pounds per acre. Watermelon seed does not need to be planted early, not until after danger of frost is past and the soil is warm enough to insure quick germination and rapid growth, but the ground should be prepared early. As a rule, watermelon planting time follows within a couple of weeks of corn. Watermelon needs more space between hills and rows, than either melons or cucumbers. Plant in hills in the garden and follow your own taste or experience in the field. Hills should be 6 to 8 feet apart, plant a dozen seeds not more than an inch deep, and, after they have begun to grow well, thin to 3 or 4 plants to a hill. Generally in the field the rows are 8 feet apart with individual plants thinned to 2 to 3 feet apart furrows and at each 8 foot intersection throwing in a shovelful of compost. In the garden use two shovelfuls to a hill. Cultivate to keep the land free from weeds and in fine tilth, until the vines are too large. In the garden try to keep the weeds out as long as you possibly can, even when you must use your hands. It is a good idea to plough under a crop of cow peas where you are going to grow watermelons to any extent, and do not grow melons on the same soil the following y

ENEMIES. The striped cucumber beetle is one of the worst. In a small garden spread mosquito netting over the top propped up on a little stake and the edges retained in place by soil. Dusting with tobacco dust,, using it as a nulch, is a fairly effective repellant, as well as valuable fertilizer. Wilt causes considerable loss, and this is one reason for not sowing year after year in the same place. In the home garden, a hill 6 feet apart will be all right, and you can afford to take time to stick the seed in edgewise with the eye downward.

Tom Watson. An extra long melon, from 18 to 24 inches in length, and 10 to 12 inches through, specimens not infrequently running up to 50 and 60 pounds in weight. In color it is a medium green with a light tracing of a darker shade, thin but very tough. The flesh is very thick, rich red and extends well to the rind and is sweet and delicious. Tom Watson originated in Georgia a few years ago and is today recognized as the great, successful shipping watermelon, sold in every market, grocery and fruit store of any consequence throughout this country and exported to foreign countries.

Pkt 5c; oz 7c; 1-4 lb 22c; lb 70c, postpaid; (5 lbs or more by express, receiver to pay express

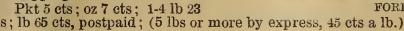
charges, 45 cts a lb.) (Page 92)

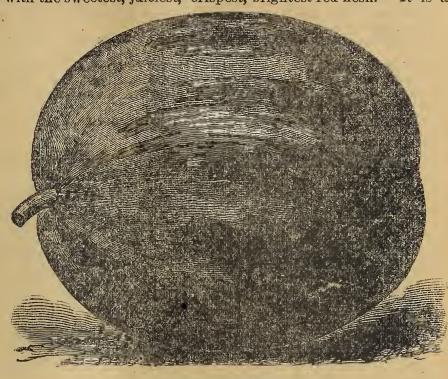
Fordhook Early. The earliest, large-fruited watermelon in cultivation and no other va-ety of large melon is better adapted for the home garden, because it is a beautiful melon, of good ze, shaped like our photograph, with the sweetest, juiciest, crispest, brightest red flesh. It is a

irk green melon, sometimes lowing faint stripes of lighter een, with a thin rind. On acunt of its early maturity it is especially fine variety for the irdens of the North.

Pkt5c; oz 10c; 1-4 lb 30c; lb \$1, ostpaid: (5 lbs or more by excess, 70 cts per lb.)

McIver's Sugar. And standard melon of medm size, the skin striped or vargated something like a Rattle-lake; the flesh a beautiful red clined to light, free from ringiness, fine grained and onderfully sweet, so sweet at it is also known as "Wongrful Sugar". The vine is a rong, thrifty, prolific grower, ell adapted to withstand either weather or drought. wet weather or drought, hichever may happen. A ther early maturing melon commended for home gardens ad nearby markets, but not r shipping.

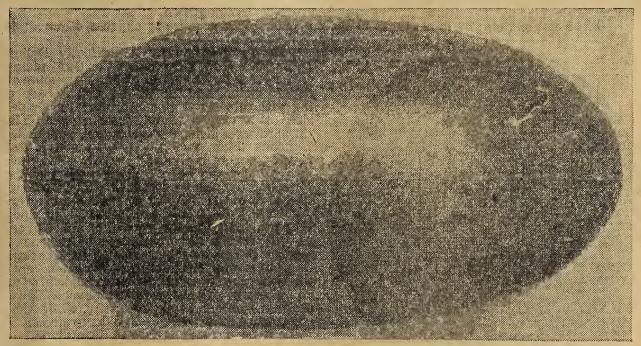




FORDHOOK EARLY

Halbert Honey. A superb melon for home gardens and nearby markets. It does not riparquite so early as Fordhook Early, but it is of magnificent quality. The vine is a good, healthy, rong grower, often producing 4 or 5 full size melons clustered together, and although of Texas oring, this melon will ripen well in northern gardens if planted in a favorable location, and it should be grown on account of its unexcelled quality and delicious flavor. The melons are from 20 to 25 ches in length, shape shown by our photograph, are a dark, glossy green in color, the flesh a beautul crimson extending right to the thin rind. An ideally perfect melon.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 7 cts; 1-4 lb_23 cts; lb 70 cts, postpaid; (5 lbs or more by express, 45 cts per lb.)



IRISH GRAY, OR GENERAL PERSHING

Cole's Early. A very hardy, medium size, nearly round melon, about 9 by 12 inches, the in rind dark green striped lighter green; the flesh deep pink, sweet and of excellent quality, pening right up to the rind. Cole's Early is an extremely early melon, one of the very best for the home garden in the North and a sure cropper that succeeds even as far north as Canada and parts of the United States where watermelons are as a rule not successfully grown.

Pkt 5c; oz 9c; 1-4 lb 25c; lb 75c, postpaid; (5 lbs or more by express, 50 cts a lb.)

Irish Gray, or General Pershing. A melon that does honor to our great Amerin hero, General Pershing. It is a large, handsome melon, the rind a mottled, greenish gray, e flesh red, crisp, free from stringiness and as sweet as honey. One grower describes it as one prolific than Tom Watson and sweeter than Kleckley Sweet, and the originator claims it is a property disease registing insect conquering and steady dry weather better than any (Page 1986). ore perfectly disease-resisting, insect-conquering and stands dry weather better than any (Page93)

other variety, contains fewer seeds, the delicious flesh fairly melting in one's mouth. It is little earlier than Tom Watson, weighs from 25 to 50 pounds, and remains in good condition fo days after picking. The rind does not scorch in the sun, which is another good point. An ex cellent melon for home garden and for field cultivation for nearby markets where a light colored melon is preferred.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 9 cts; 1-4 lb 25 cts; lb 75 cts, postpaid; (5 lbs or more by express, 50 cts a pound.

Peerless, or Ice Cream. One of the best early melons for the home garden and for truckers having nearby markets. It is medium size, oval, but medium long, with a thin, ligh green rind, mottled and finely veined a darker shade; flesh bright scarlet, fine-grained, solid to the center, juicy and very sweet.

Pkt 5c; oz 7c; 1-4 lb 22c; lb 70c, postpaid; (5 lbs or more by express, 45 cts a pound.



KLECKLEY SWEET DOES NOT EXPRESS HALF ITS DELICIOUSNESS

Kleckley Sweet, or Monte Cristo. Very attractive, oblong melon with a glossy, dark green skin, averaging about 20 inches in length and a dozen in diameter. The flesh is bright scarlet ripens right up to the thin rind, firm, exceedingly sweet, melting and luscious. This is one of the very highest quality melons for the home garden and for nearby markets and should be grown for that purpose, but it is not a shipping melon. One very desirable feature of Kleckley Sweet is that the seeds come close to the rind leaving a splendid, deep, solid heart that is most enjoyable. Many growers place Kleckly Sweet in first place as the sweetest melon grown.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 7 cts; 1-4 lb 22 cts; lb 70 cts, postpaid; (5 lbs or more by express, 45 cts a pound.



BABY DELIGHT

to 20 fully matured melons, quite often 3 on consecutive joints of the vine, almost invariably in pairs Pkt 5 cts; oz 20 cts; 1-4 lb 60 cts; lb \$2.00, postpaid

Baby Delight. A Perfectly Delightful Individual Size Watermelon. Our picture in Our picture in colors gives just something of a suggestion of this superb melon, and the photograph we are print ing with this description indicates its shape and size. It is almost round, measuring 6 1-2 inches through from stem to blossom end, by a little over 7 inches thick, and it weighs between 5 and 6 pounds, generally almost 6 pounds. The vines are very prolific, and Baby Delight is the result of efforts. forts to produce a perfect melon that would serve one, or at most, two persons with a most refresh ing dessert. Not only are the vines prolific, but they are thrifty, healthy growers, and will continue to produce an abundance of melons right through the season. The rind is brilliant, dark green thin but strong contrasting your attractively with thin but strong, contrasting very attractively with thin but strong, contrasting very attractively with the rich, carmine of the flesh, which is always solid, sweet and of most exquisite flavor. The seeds are very small and separate easily, while the mel-ons mature quite early. We have grown Baby Delight for our own table and certainly did enjoy it, and this description is therefore written from personal experience right after eating a whole melon at one sitting, and wishing for another. single vine has often been observed with from

Georgia Rattlesnake, or Striped Gypsy. Introduced over 30 years ago from Georgia, and a magnificent melon in the South, where it reaches perfection. The fruits are long, light green in color with mottled stripes of a darker shade; the flesh dark red, very tender and sweet while it is, as stated, particularly for Southern planting, it will mature in the North if planted sufficiently early ficiently early.
(Page 94) Pkt 5 cts; oz 7 cts; 1-4 lb 22 cts; lb 70 cts, postpaid; (5 lbs or more by express, 45c a lb.)



Florida Favorite. A large, smooth, well-shaped melon, lark green irregularly striped lighter green, with rather tough rind, of medium thickness, the flesh deep, rich red, ripening right up to the rind, and of very fine flavor. A melon grown considerably in the South, and for home and nearby markets where it is very popular

Pkt 5 cts; oz 7 cts; 1-4 lb 22 cts; lb 70 cts, postpaid; (5 lbs or more

by express, 45 cts a pound, receiver to pay express charges.)

Hungarian Honey. A superb early variety, uniformly globe-shaped, dark green in color mottled and veined with a still darker shade; flesh brilliant red, of highest quality, and ripening clear to the rind with very small seeds. A melon for which we had considerable inquiry and which we therefore eatlesses have had considerable inquiry and which we therefore catalogue this year for the first time.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 9 cts; 1-4 lb 30 cts; lb 90 cts, postpaid.

Darkey's Dream. Introduced by us two years ago and now one of our heaviest sellers nearly every customer who tried a package at 10c coming back for more. This year we have sufficient seed so that we can place Darkey's Dream here in the body of our logue and have reduced the price to 5c a packet. It is one of the largest, sweetest, and most sattery and satisfying watermelons grown, with all the good qualities of Tom Watson combined the delicate flavor of Kleckley Sweet. Pkt 5 cts; oz 15 cts; 1-4 lb 50 cts; lb \$1.65, postpaid.

Rolden Ice Cream. Although not entirely new to our customers because we have cataged it for two years, we are so pleased with Golden Ice Cream, that we are showing a picture

on one of our first pages—please see the index for the proper page number.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 20 cts; 1-4 lb 65 cts, postpaid.

Phinney's Early. We feel that we are cataloguing too many watermelons, and yet some would be disappointed if we did not include every one that we have described. Phinney's Early early be left out because it is such a good melon for growing in the North, which is not true means of all the melons we catalogue. It ripens early, is of medium size, oblong and the right hair mottled with various shades of grown; the flesh is now we are nct in color, the rind being mottled with various shades of green; the flesh is very sweet and er and of good quality. While it succeeds anywhere it is particularly recommended for the

kt 5 cts; oz 9 cts; 1-4 lb 30 cts; lb 90 cts, postpaid; (5 lbs or more by expaess, 65 cts a pound.)

Preserving Citron. Colorado Preserving Citron. A larger, round, rather oblong melon nexclusively for preserving and sweet pickles, and most delicious and satisfactory for both oses. It has a firm rind, smooth and attractively mottled, the flesh solid, pure white, with olive 1 seeds. This is the improved strain of citron growing somewhat larger than the older red-seedred, and we feel sure if you have never preserved citron, you will be glad we urged you to do so. It is a same as for watermelons, but it requires less room.

Pkt 5 ets; oz 15 ets; 1-4 lb 50 ets, postpaid.

ted-Seeded Citron. The older, better known and very popular preserving citron, simi-Colorado but somewhat smaller and with a harder, flintier rind.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; 1-4 lb 35 cts, postpaid.

MUSTARI FOF

And A Very Delicious And Appetizing Salad At That

The bottom, large, soft leaves are the ones and they grow better, are larger and more er in the very early Spring months, and the should, therefore, be sown very early in pring. It does pretty well in the Fall, but at time does not make so many leaves, nor hey so large. They are not only served as, but are boiled as greens like spinach. often the seed comes up itself the follow-Sow in drills a foot or more apart hin to 6 inches in the row. Mustard is of asiest culture, but for largest, tenderest is it should have rich soil. In the South ard is extensively used as a boiling greens ag the Fall and Winter. It has a most saneffect on the human system, offsetting the ourishing and ample diet that most of us ften delight in. Mustard can be used in 4 to 6 weeks after sowing, and in the a can be out all Winter.

Giant Curied. This is the popular s are finely curled. ty in the South for planting in the Fall.

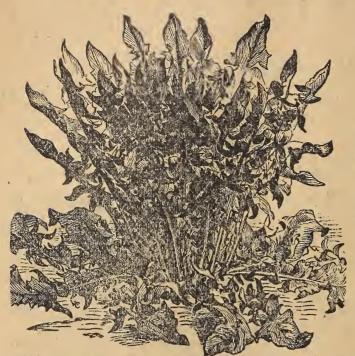
New Chinese. Very large leaved, twice as big as the ordinary white mustard, light green, crumpled and sweetly pungent in flavor. This is a very vigorous sort.

White London. Of rapid, upright growth, the deep green leaves rather small and smooth, y cut. A very good variety when cut young.

Price of all three the same: Pkt 5 cts; oz 9 cts; 1-4 lb 20c; ½ lb 35 cts; lb 55c, postpaid. (Page 95)



DANDELION, Improved Thick-Leaved



We missed Dandelion in its alphabet place for the reason that we have not co logued it before, and were not sure that could get a satisfactory supply of seed u we found it in Europe. Dandelion is a na of Europe and Asia but it has become na ralized in all temperate countries. Some rieties are undoubtedly native to our Rocky mountains. The name is from t Rocky mountains. The name is from the French, dent delion, which is French for lie tooth. Dandelion is cooked and served spinach or as a salad. The improved, the leaved variety is very much more desiration that the common dandelion. The seed shows be sown in the Spring and the crop is refor the table the following Spring. Usus the seed is sown where the plants are to stand the cooked and served that the seed is sown where the plants are to stand the cooked and served the seed is sown where the plants are to stand the cooked and served the seed is sown where the plants are to stand the cooked and served the seed is sown where the plants are to stand the cooked and served the served that the cooked and served the served that the cooked and served the cooked and served the served that the cooked and served although transplanting may be done sa factorily, one foot apart each way, and was a year old they will completely cover the sface. Sandy or loamy soil is best.

Pkt 5 cts; 1-4 oz 30 cts; ½ oz 50 cts; oz 65

postpaid.

OKRA, or GUMBO

Okra is a half-hardy plant introduced into the United states and the West Indies from Africa somewhat over a hundred years ago. In soups and catsup it gives an agreeable body, and served as a vegetable a taste for it is quickly acquired and it is really very delicious. It is also dried and canned for Winter. Okra should be sown in a dry, warm soil of medium fertility, after all danger of frost is past. It should be a well-drained, sandy loam, or, if clay only is available it should be loamy and not apt to become water-logged during rainy weather. Prepare the soil deeply, the more deeply the better if it is good soil. Make the rows 3 to 5 feet apart, according to variety, and drop the seeds about 2 inches apart in the rows, covering them 1 to 2 inches in depth. After the plants are 6 inches high thin to a foot apart for dwarf varieties, and 3 feet apart for tall sorts, after States and the West Indies from Africa somewhat over for dwarf varieties, and 3 feet apart for tall sorts, after which cultivation should be frequent and rather deep. The seedlings transplant with difficulty, so if you wish to get an early start, plant the seed in flower pots. The pods the edible part must be get band before the firm pods, the edible part, must be gathered before the fibre develops in them; if they are too "stringy" to cut with a dull pocket knife they are too old for use. Keep old pods cut off. A plant constantly cropped remains in bearing condition until frost kills it, but if allowed to retain its pods it stops growing until the seed can mature when a second growing takes place. In the South ture, when a second growing takes place. In the South, where there is no danger of frost, they will live for years if not destroyed; in the North, however it is an annual. The demand for Okra in the market is increasing very much and we advour friends to try it. We list the 3 most desirable sorts. One ounce plants 75 feet of row.

White Velvet. An especially fine variety, growing about 32 feet tall, productive, mat ing early, with good sized pods, white, smooth, free from pricks and very tender.

Perkin's Green-Pod. An excellent variety producing numerous fine, tender pogreen in color, and when ready for use from 4 to 5 inches in length; a variety that has taken place of the other green sorts, on account of its splendid quality.

Dwarf Prolific. Quite dwarf and stocky in growth, early and very prolific, with gr pods of splendid flavor. It is ready for the table in from 55 to 60 days.

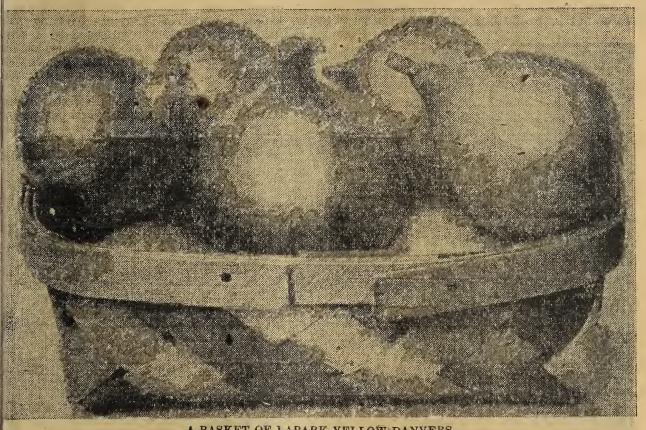
Pkt 5 cts; oz 8 cts; 2 ozs 13 cts; 1-4 lb 20 cts; lb 60 cts, postpaid Price same for all three: lbs or more by express, 40 cts a pound.)

OUR FREE SEED

There is no guarantee about it, and no promise, but we do try to keep up a supply of stra and unusual vegetables and flowers, so as to slip one or more complimentary packets into evseed order amounting to 25 cents or over—always something, at any rate, not included in y (Page 96) seed orderfor this year.

ONIONS

All onions are forms of one variable species, allium cepha, allium being the ancient Latin name rarlic, evidently hailing from southwest Asia, and having been cultivated from remote historical as as shown in Sanskrit and Hebrew manuscripts and in inscriptions on old Egyptian monuments. te often in the Bible one may read references to the unusual sweetness of onions from Egypt. The d onion itself probably comes from the Latin, unio, meaning a single root. The onion is one of oldest vegetables known to man, and was introduced here from Britain, by the early white set, where it has been cultivated for many centuries. We know that the "Silver Skin" was being vn here as far back as 1792.



A BASKET OF LAPARK YELLOW DANVERS

ULTIVATION. The onion is very hardy and is grown in the Southern states largely as a Winter crop, and the is sown and sets planted as soon as the ground can be worked in the Northern states and in Canada. It is always to prepare the soil the preceding Autumn, in order that the seed may be sown in the Spring on the first approach arm weather. For seed the soil must be fine and loose, all stones and litter being removed. It germinates slowly the young plants are surface feeders, so if the seed is sown late and there should be a lengthy period of dry weather plants either die or make no headway. Do not plant on weedy ground if you expect a good crop. Save work by plantin as long rows as you can so as to work on both sides with a wheel loo. Even then the weeds next to the onions ald be pulled out by hand. Sow seed rather thickly and as the young onions begin to crowd thin them out. Use a but the best seed.

e but the best seed. Onion sets are merely ordinary onions arrested in their growth, so when they are set out they almost immediately n to grow and may be pulled up for table use at any time. See that your sets are small and firm Some people t large sets, but if they are over ½ inch in diameter they are apt to go to seed quickly instead of producing good,

targe sets, but it they are over 2 inch in diameter they are apt to go to seed quickly instead of producing good, bulbs.

Another method of growing onions is to sow the seed in the seed bed and transplant the seedlings to the open ground, is a particularly good way for onions of Spanish type, enabling America to compete successfully with the imported nish onions so that today quite often onions sold in grocery and fruit stores as imported Spanish onions are home with prizetakers, and at that the buyer receives full and splendid value. The plants should be started under glass, enably in a greenhouse, during January or February, sowing the seeds thickly in drills ½ inch to 2 inches apart, it an ounce of seed to 10 square feet of bed surface, the soil sandy and very rich. As soon as the soil and weather right outdoors, set these seedlings in rows a foot to 14 inches apart and from 3 to 4 inches apart in the rows. Green unching onions can also be grown this way, but they need not be more than 2 inches apart in the rows. For commercial growing in the North the soil must be rich and moist, but not wet, and, for ideal conditions it should loam with a subsoil of clay, or close, compact, sandy loam, not coarse gravel as that lets the water leach out too kly. Soil that has been cultivated for 3 or 4 years is better than new land, and there is little danger of getting in much fertilizer. Plough 10 to 12 inches deep, or down to the subsoil. Do not turn up too much of the subsoil or the will not mature evenly. If the soil is poor plough in 5 to 10 cords of stable manure to the acre, and after ploughing and over it the same amount of well-rotted cow-manure to be harrowed in. Unleached hard wood ashes are fine, excally on dry land; spread as evenly as possible, 75 to 100 bushels to the acre after ploughing and harrowing. The owing must be thorough, as a good crop cannot be obtained if the ground is rough. Good drainage is essential, even loping ground. Where necessary, under draining will pay well. Plant early, common Spring

airing the less amount, cover ½ to an inch deep, also according to the soil, and thin plants to from 1 to 3 inches acting to variety. Cultivate early and often.

In the South, cultivation is similar. Do not apply undecomposed vegetable matter immediately preceding the period of the cultivation. One of the chief things to guard against in the South is to sow plenty of seed, as very note only cause of an unprofitable crop is a poor stand.

ENEMIES. The only insect that bothers onions to any extent is the onion fly, or gnat, for which a thorough apation of ground tobacco stems is both an insecticide and a repellant, as well as of some fertilizer value, applied not note rows. Thrips are bothersome sometimes, especially as they pave the way for fungi. Use kerosene emulsion, use of preparations. Black mold is combated by spraying with Bordeaux Mixture. Smut can be successfully metaling crops and not sowing seed from smut districts. Rotting is best prevented by storing in a dry place.

(Page 97) (Page 97)

A magnificent, great, large, beautiful and very profitable onion to grow for early fall makets, the bulbs three times as large as Globe Danvers under ordinary cultivation, and, wit particular attention, weighing 4 to 5½ pounds each. It was formerly known as Spanish King and some seedsmen still so continue to catalogue it. As a matter of fact, many of the great, big beautiful onions sold in stores before Thanksgiving Day at 5 and 10 cents a piece, as "imported onions, are grown right here in America from American grown Prizetaker seed, as we have a ready pointed out in this Catalogue. In color it is a bright, straw yellow, the flesh white, exceedingly mild and sweet. Although not so good a Winter keeping onion as some of the smalle varieties, for so large a hulb it is really a surprisingly long keeper, practically an all the very varieties, for so large a bulb it is really a surprisingly long keeper, practically an all the year around onion, because the young plants can be used as salad in the Spring, the half grown bulb in the Summer for boiling, and the great, big, mild, matured onions in the Fall and early Winter for slicing, boiling, etc. It is a perfect onion for the home garden and we need not emphasize the proof of the market gardeners and to the large commenced and we need not emphasize

its value nor its profit to market gardeners and to the large, commercial growers. Owing to it size the Mammoth Prizetaker requires 3 to 4 week longer to full maturity than the other varieties we hav already described. We offer American grown see that can be depended upon for a very heavy crop of the finest onions.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 15 cts 2 ozs 25 cts; 1-4 lb 45 cts; lb \$1.6 postpaid; (3 lbs or more by express, \$1.25 per pound



LAPARK MAMMOTH PRIZETAKER

Sumball. Our own introduction. Please see one of the front pages for description.

Ailsa Craig. An excessively large European variety of most excellent qualities, that i becoming acclimated and popular in America to such a degree that we give it more space in ou Catalogue this year, and ask you to read about it on one of our front pages.

Ohio Yellow Globe. A selection from Yellow Globe Danvers that has become ver popular in Ohio and other eastern commercial onion growing districts. With the exception that it is considerably flatter than Yellow Globe Danvers, it resembles that variety and Southpor Yellow Globe very much and is virtually the same as Michigan Globe, and really also practically the same as Yellow Flat Danvers and Yellow Dutch. It is of a light, yellowish, copper color the flesh creamy white, crisp, mild and sweet, and of splendid keeping qualities. A variety tha can be depended upon for a crop. Pkt 5 cts; oz 15 cts; 2 ozs 25 cts; 1-4 lb 45 cts; lb \$1.65, postpaid (Page 98)



Lapark White Bantam Corn. As deliciously sweet and early as Golden antam, but a larger ear, pure, snowy white in color. We have all the seed of this magnicent, new Sugar Corn, and would like you to try a packet, at 10 cents.

DeLue's Golden Giant. A-third larger ear, a-third more eating than Golden entam. The finest, best golden colored Sweet Corn. Packet, 10 cents.

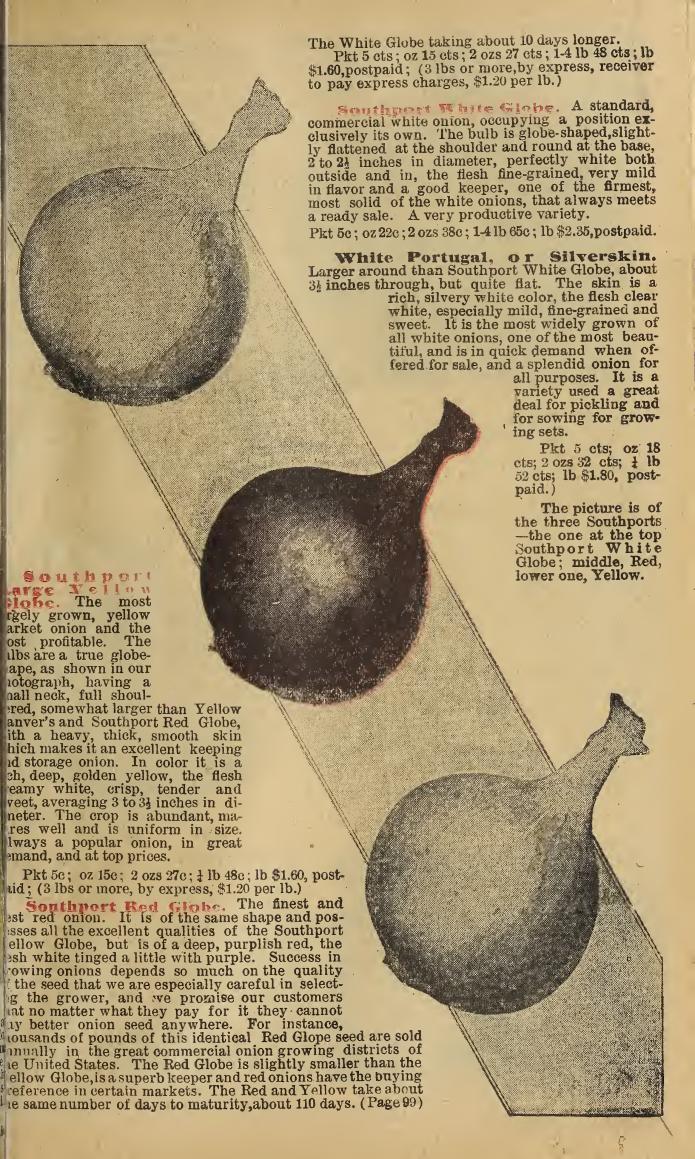
Sweet Golden Dawn Pepper. Packet, 10 cents. The handsomest, finest, reetest, yellow Pepper; as large as Chinese Giant, and of same grand qualities.

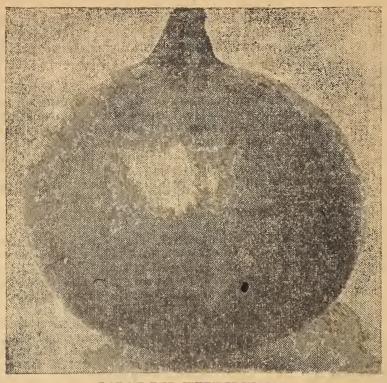
Baby Delight Watermelon. Packet, 5 cents. The crispiest, sweetest, dainest, best Watermelon for home gardens. Just the right size for an individual dessert.



We have grown Tomatoes since they were first generally eaten in the United States a vegetable, and we are perfectly willing to risk our reputation as responsible seedsmen faifty years, on the statement that four better Tomatoes were never produced. Red Morster is the largest, sweetest, most solid Tomato grown, running up to four pounds and over the statement of the same stock and quality. Lapark Pink Beauty is the same stock and A-1 in quality. Snow Queen is finest early pink Tomato we have yet discovered, and A-1 in quality. Snow Queen is pure white fruit and a splendid contrast to the more highlycolored varieties. All are full described in the Tomato Department of this Catalogue.

Any One Tomato, Packet 10 cts.





LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD

fine, large, rather flat variety, well shown in our photograph, of a deep, purplish red, exceedingly prolific and dependable for a heavy crop, the flesh is very white, tinged a little with reand of a good, strong, vigorous, onion flavor. The neck is very small, the tops, when growin are long, slender and of a clear, green color. About 10 days earlier than Yellow Danvers.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 15 cts; 2 ozs 27 cts; 1-4 lb 48cts; lb \$1.60, postpaid; (3 lbs or more, by expressions)

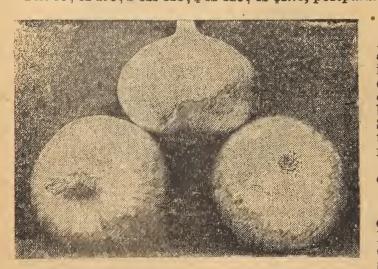
\$1.25 per pound.)

Mammoth Silver King. A great, enormous, silvery white, imported onion which frequently reaches 5 to 7 inches in diameter with a weight of 2 to 3 pounds. It is a perfectly beautiful onion, the flesh snowy white, meltingly tender and deliciously sweet. It grows very quickly, matures quite early and brings a very high and profitable price in Autumn and early Winter. The seed was first introduced into this country in the eighties, so that it can now be fairly claimed as an American-bred onion, and it certainly receives the very highest praise wherever it is grown.

Pkt 5e; oz 19e; 2 ozs 32e; 1-4 lb 52e; lb \$1.75, postpaid.

White Ducen, or Early Barletta. Also known in the South as White Pearl. A rapid growing, very early and very pretty white onion, snowy white, with flesh also white, very mild and sweet. Originally an Italian onion, running from 1-4 to 1-2 inch in diameter, flattened on top and about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch through. It is grown particularly for pickling and early bunching, but is mild and most delicious

Pkt 5c; oz 19e; 2 ozs 32e; 1 lb 52e; lb \$1.75, postpaid.



(Page 100) WHITE QUEEN OR EARLY BARLETTA

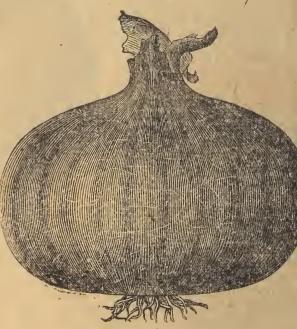
of the oldest and very best onions cultivated in America, a strain origination near Boston almost 75 years ago, and such unusual qualities that ever sing it has been the main-crop of most group ers and is constantly subject to improvement until today it is an ideally perferonion for the home garden, nearby makets and commercial growing for ships of the subject to improve ment until today it is an ideally perferonion for the home garden, nearby makets and commercial growing for ships of the subject to improve ment until today it is an ideally perferonion. ping everywhere. Our strain is glob shaped, just as deep as it is wide, ave aging 3 inches through, the skin a payellow or light, golden brown, the fless snowy white, crisp, fine-grained armild in flavor, slightly earlier the Southport Yellow Globe, ripening unformly, and a perfect keeper. A thoo oughly dependable onion, a heavyielder and one of the most profitable yielder, and one of the most profitab

onions to grow.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 15 cts; 2 ozs 25 cts; 1

lb 45 cts; lb \$1.50, postpaid; (3 lbs more, by express, \$1.15 per lb.)

Large Red Wethersfield Next to Globe Danvers, Red Wethers field is the oldest, best known and most widely grown American onion. It is



MAMMOTH SILVER KING

Early White Sugar Ball. American variety particularly for the growing of a very early, white onion to be sold gree in bunches. The introducer claims that it exceedingly mild, intensely sweet and that it other onion grown from seed will produce bulb from an inch upward as quickly as Whi Sugar Ball. He also vouches for its prodution within 7½ to 8 weeks. An excellent v riety also for pickling.

Pkt 5 ets; oz 25 ets; 2 ozs 45 ets; ½ lb

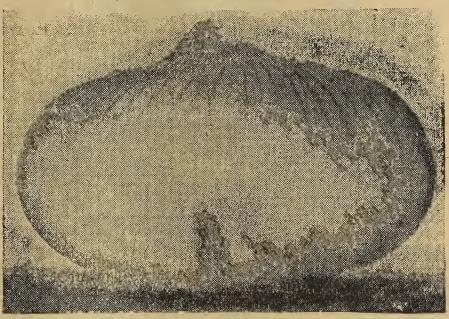
cts, postpaid.

Early White Welch Onion Grown exclusively for use as a green onion It makes no bulb, and is a very hardy, per ennial sort, the shoots reaching marketab size very quickly, indeed before onions grown from sets, and is therefore enjoyed at home

rings a good, big price as the first green onion offered in the market. Sow the seed in the ammer or Fall months for early Spring onions.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 22 cts; 2 ozs 38 cts; ½ lb 68 cts; lb \$2.45, postpaid.

Vhite, or Yellow muda. Although it nerally called White ada it is really a very yellow or straw color, esh, however, is a clear, ling white. It is the widely and largely ed of all the Bermuda s, throughout the ern states, particularly kas, for the early ern markets. It is a did onion, exactly the shown in our photo-, matures in fewer than any other variety talogue, and, in Southnarkets, it has practi-



WHITE,, OR YELLOW BERMUDA

displaced all other onions in the Spring and early Summer, giving a very heavy yield, quickly, ndsome onions of very mild flavor, gladly eaten by those who have not been able to relish other ties on account of their pronounced flavor.

kt 5 cts; oz 25 cts; 2 ozs 45c; ½ lb 75 cts; lb \$2.90, postpaid; (3 lbs.or more, by express, \$2.15 ound.)



Vellow and Red Sets. White Sets.

ONION SETS

For early onions, not merely green bunch onions, but for boiling and slicing, grow from sets, which takes about half the time as from seed. A couple of quarts are ample for the average family, and it is a good idea to plant at least that many. If you have more than you want to eat early, let them ripen to put away for Winter. It is difficult to make right prices on sets as we have to prepare our Catalogue so right prices on sets, as we have to prepare our Catalogue so early in the Fall while the prices of onion sets are decided several weeks later, and they vary quite a little during the season. Therefore, we shall follow the plan adopted last year of putting down certain prices with the explanation that they include postage, and if they should prove too high we will refund your money, as we did during some part of the season last year. We shall be glad to make special quotations to anyone wishing half/a peck or more.

Make your rows 12 to 18 inches apart and plant the sets 2 inches apart in the rows; just stick the onions in and do not cover the tops. They will be ready to use in about 5 weeks, but the soil should be very rich. A quart will plant 100 feet of row.

Pint 15 cts

Quart 27 cts

Pint 18 cts

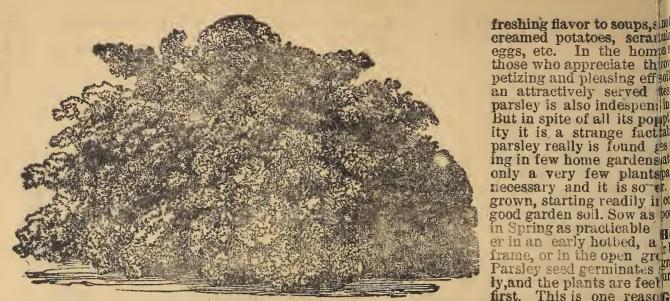
Quart 30 cts

All Postpaid.

PARSLEY

Parsley originally grew native on the Island of Sardinia, in the Mediterranean Sea. But as of the old Roman writers has written that it was poisonous it seems quite likely it was wild. In very ancient times it was a custom to serve parsley at funerals. Possibly the Sardinian variance have been the cause of some of them. However, in 1542, during the reign of King Editor, parsley was introduced into England, where those most skillful of the old world's hortistic record it to its proposent perfection, so that even today all our best parallely. ralists reared it to its present perfection, so that even today all our best parsley is brought Britain. It is a leaf vegetable, and its chief employment is for garnishing. No guest in a ern hotel, or up-to-date restaurant, would consider his meal properly served if his meat and courses were not tastily garnished with the curry leaves of parsley. Actually there is nothing ke its place for this purpose, and a finely chopped parsley leaf adds a peculiarly tasty and re-

(Page 101)



PARSLEY: CHAMPION MOSS CURLED

in Spring as practicable are in an early hotbed, a frame, or in the open gransley seed germinates all ly, and the plants are feet first. This is one reaso a sowing early; to get ahead and thin the plants to from the plants are feet to the plants are from the plants are feet to th weeds. In larger patches, sow thinly, in shallow drills a foot apart, and thin the plants to from 8 inches. Gather the leaves as needed; others will grow. For use in Winter and early Spring, the plants in the open ground in the early Fall, and on the approach of cold weather put them 5, box, with rich loam, in the kitchen or cellar window, or in the greenhouse. Old roots, if still vous, may be lifted in the Autumn and treated like seedlings. Parsley will stand considerable for and though it is perennial or biomial fresh stock should be started each year. Keep the seed still ous, may be lifted in the Autumn and treated like seedlings. Parsley will stand considerable and though it is perennial or biennial, fresh stock should be started each year. Keep the seed started each year. Keep the seed started each year. broken off and do not take all the leaves off one root at a time. An ounce plants 150 feet of rov

Champion Moss Curled. READY IN 65 DAYS. Various other names have been gothis closely curled parsley, but the true name is Champion Moss Curled, just as we have it. It

compact growing sort, attaining a height of about 8 inches, the leaves dark green, very finely cut and so closely curled as to resemble bunches of moss. Its chief use is garnishing, rather than flavoring, and it is a very fine variety.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 8 cts; 2 oz 13 cts; \(\frac{1}{2}\) b 23 cts; lb 70 cts, postp'd.

Pars-Plain ley. Especially desirable for flavoring and drying to be used for this purpose when you run out of green leaves. The leaves are flat, deeply cut, dark green and very pungent in flavor. Not being curly it is not so attractive for garnish-

Pkt 5 cts; oz 8 cts; 2 oz 13 cts; 1 lb 23 cts; lb 70c, postpaid.

Hamburg Turnip Rooted. The root is the edible part, some-



LAPARK IMPROVED HOLLOW CROWN PARSNIP

what resembling parsnip. The leaves are like Plain Parsley, and both leaves and roots are use for flavoring, the flavor resembling celeriac. These roots can be dug in the Fall and put aw in the cellar to be grated for use in the Winter. It is a very desirable variety and quite profitable sale on the market. In fact, many people prefer the roots to the leaves for flavoring.

Plat 5 ets: 0.7 9 ets: 2 or 15 ets: 1.4 lb 25 ets: lb 75 ets. nostna Pkt 5 ets; oz 9 ets; 2 oz 15 ets; 1-4 lb 25 ets; lb 75 ets, postpa

A Dollar gets you more in the way of seeds at Lapark than anywhere America-not only what you select and pay for, but we always, send something with our compliments.

PARSNIP

nother native of Europe not known very long before the year A. D. one, and developed more ularly in the northern countries of that continent. It is a vegetable, also, of very great merit, n account of its somewhat peculiar flavor and the very long time it takes it to mature, it has oved as popular in the home garden as it should be. Sow the seed in the carry's Spring; the oved as popular in the home garden as it should be. Sow the seed in the early Spring; the oil being a clean, rich loam, very deeply prepared the same as for beets or carrots. Seed geries slowly and this is one reason why the ground must be clean from weeds. Sow half an inch inch in depth, in rows 15 to 20 inches apart in the garden and a little wider in the field. The ptly thin the little plants, from 4 to 8 inches apart in the rows. Cultivate like any other root able, but parsnips may be left in the ground all Winter without injury; in fact freezing imstem. On any mild, open day in Winter as many as you wish may be dug, and in the Spring at you want to keep must be dug before they begin to grow, in order to preserve the quality. In the South, parsnips can be sown from January to April, and in Florida and along the coast, from September to December for Winter and Spring crops. An ounce to 200 feet; 4 ounds to the acre. ounds to the acre.

Lollow Crown, or Improved Large Sugar. The old, standard variety, that has been surpassed. The roots are smooth, from 8 to 10 inches in length, pure white in color, of rain, excellent quality and rich, sugary flavor. Our seed is of highly bred strain and good test. tre the soil is well and loosely dug, at least 10 inches in depth.

Very similar to Hollow Crown, but the root is somewhat shorter, with a broad der tapering downward. It is still a much disputed point whether Guernsey and Hollow n are really separate varieties; most seedsmen offer both.

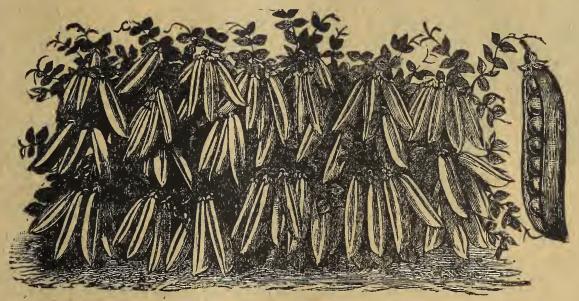
'rice is the same for both sorts, Pkt 5 cts; oz 6 cts; 1-4 lb 16 cts; lb 55 cts, postpaid; (3 lbs or

, by express, 37 cts per lb.)

Half-Long. It is said that the roots of Half-Long are equally broad but not so long as r Hollow Crown or Guernsey, firm, solid, of most excellent quality and having the advantage ing suitable where the soil is not quite so deep as necessary for the other two regular varieties. The very doubtful that this is as yet a fully established and distinct variety, but it is warmly need by one of the great Michigan good growners for the trade. cated by one of the great Michigan seed growers for the trade.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 12 cts; 1-4 lb 35 cts; lb \$1.10, postpaid.

For The Gard PEA

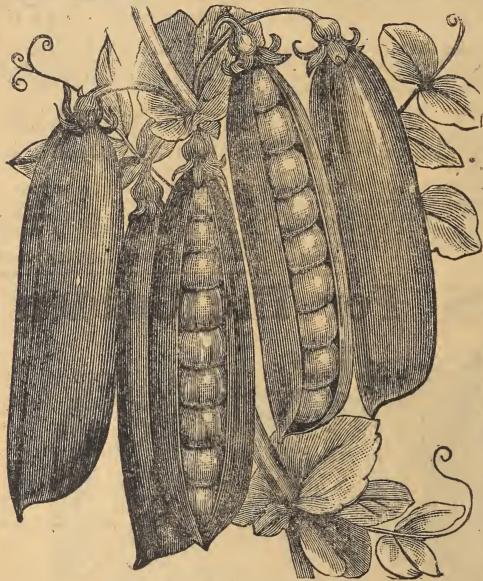


ALASKA, OR EARLIEST OF ALL

Peas are probably a native of Central Europe or the mountains of Central Asia, taking their e from Pisa, a Greek town, changed to Peson in English on its way to its present spelling. One e from Pisa, a Greek town, changed to Peson in English on its way to its present spelling. One he great authorities on vegetables of ancient times says that peas were known to the Arians 2000 is before Christ, and that they were by them brought into Greece and Italy. Antony and Cleo-a feasted on peas on the recommendation of their physician, and seed has been discovered in the ss Lake dwellings of the Bronze Age, so that peas may fairly claim to be of age. Peas followed america with the early immigrants, and in the United States the industry has grown to mous proportions and during the last few years we have taken first place among horticulturists lapting and improving the old table sorts and newer, meritorious varieties. Green peas are one he earliest maturing vegetables in the garden. They can, of course, be had in the markets almost time during the Winter, grown in the South, but it is a peculiarity of green peas that they lose it sweetness and quality very quickly after picking, and are, therefore, not good shippers, particuto be eaten by those who really know, from having their own garden, how delicious green peas be when cooked within a few hours of picking.

ULTURE.Peas do well in cool, moist weather, and will germinate and make slow, but healthy and vigorous growth ower temperature than most garden vegetables. The young plants will stand quite a little frost without injury, he blossoms and young pods will be injured and killed by frosts that do not hurt vines. For this reason it is usunore satisfactory to delay planting until after you feel pretty sure there will be no frosts to nuri blossoms. (Page 103)

Prepare your soil thoroughly before sowing, but do not use green and ifresh manure, only well-rotted manure, commercial fertilizer. Understand, please, that while the ground does not need to be excessively rich, heavy yield not be obtained on actually poor soil. If it is too rich, lots of vines will result but comparatively few pods, if not rich there will be little of either. The depth of planting depends upon the character of the soil and the season, early ings on clay land should not be covered more than 1 to 2 inches, while later plantings, on sandy land, do best in d to 8 inches deep, gradually filled in as the seedlings grow. Do not cultivate deep, only on the surface, but a promptly break up any crust that may form after a rain, especially while the plants are young. Use a half-pi seed to from 50 to 80 feet of row, the distance varying according to the size of the seed, the larger the seed the less tance covered, because the fewer seeds you will have to the half-pint, which is sufficient seed to furnish a small for a week to 10 days. Make successive planting 10 days apart if you use the same variety all through, or arrange plans according to the seed you use, whether early, mid-season or late maturing sorts. Allivarieties that grow 2 feet or in height do better with good support, and for this purpose brush is best but poultry wire is a good substitute. Si may also be used after the fashion described in this Catalogue for lima bcans. Rows should be 12 to 36 inches according to the variety. If in the field, or on a very large patch, skip an occasional row to make it easier to get the when picking. Picking of peas should be done after sundown, or in the early morning before 9 o'clock. Take ca your peas, they are worth while looking after, as they are one of the most delicious vegetables, and, unfortunately those who de not have gardens themselves, peas, in the East particularly, are becoming less plentiful and mo pensive to buy. It takes a too much room on the city I grow enough peas, and



THE DELICIOUS NOTT'S EXCELSIOR

grow enough peas, and people, with larger garden impatient and stop growing cause they do not have a sple large crop every year. men also have more trouble year to grow and obtain sur of good seed, and it is beco more and more expensive. we are handling peas today very little above the actual co growing them. But no one can possibly give the room to can possibly give the room to should fail to grow peas, the toothsome, enjoyable of all Summer vegetables. The quaturing, dwarf sorts car planted as late as June 15th, so have several good messes it Fall. For the South, several rvarieties we offer, like Lanc Prolific and Alaska, can be ged as early as January and Mareh when you should it ed as early as January and March when you should I sowing the wrinkled peas, ware richer and sweeter, but ware apt to rot if planted too in cold, wet soil. In Florida the Gulf section, all sorts of can be planted all Winter. A qui amooth peas will plant about 1 of row. Those who are particular pressured in growing peas. of row. Inose who are particu interested in growing peas pains to add leaf mold to soil fine results. The tall peas pro more pods on less ground, b is very nearly evened up by fact that you can plant the d varieties so much closer toge

Lancaster Pro Our own introduc last season and the bes all the extra early, smopeas. Fully described one of our front pages: the page number please fer to the index.

Alaska, or Ea

THE DELICIOUS NOTT'S EXCELSIOR

MATURITY. Has always been considered the earliest garden pea grown. First introduced Thomas Laxton, the celebrated English pea expert, in 1881, and offered in America the year folling, by Thorburn, as Earliest of All. Of late years it is better known as Alaska. The plant reachest of the control of the c a height of 2 feet, the foliage light green and the pods a still lighter shade, 2 to 2½ inches in length blunt at the end, containing from 4 to 6 peas of good flavor for a very early pea. Alaska mater pretty well together so that one good picking cleans the vines to such an extent that it is grown in tremendous quantities for commercial canning. It is a pale, bluish green in color, and, being round pea, it can be planted very early. A very heavy producer and desirable for early market.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; ½ pt 20 cts; pt 33 cts; qt 54 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs or more, by express, ceiver to pay express charges, 17 cts a lb.)

Nott's Excelsior. Perhaps some day we may be pursuaded to advise our customers plant Little Marvel and Sutton's Excelsior exclusively in preference to Nott's Excelsior, but we not yet ready to do so. Little Marvel is certainly one of the finest peas ever introduced, and Sutte Excelsior has large, handsome pods of most delicious flavor, but Nott's Excelsior has merits of own that, in our judgment, still entitle it to highest commendation. It is a very fine variety, c pact and dwarf in growth, about 15 inches, bearing a heavy crop of good, large pods, 3 inches length, a third larger than those of American Wonder, and filled full right to the end with la wrinkled peas flattened on the side so as to be squeezed in, 7 to 9 of them, deep green in color and the very finest, choicest, sweetest flavor. Nott's can be planted as early as any wrinkled pea, excing Big Pod Early, and can be sown in succession every couple of weeks, skipping the hot summand sowing again after the middle of August. and sowing again after the middle of August.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; 1-2 pt 24 cts; pt 39 cts; qt 67 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs or more, by exprge 104) 21 cts per lb.)

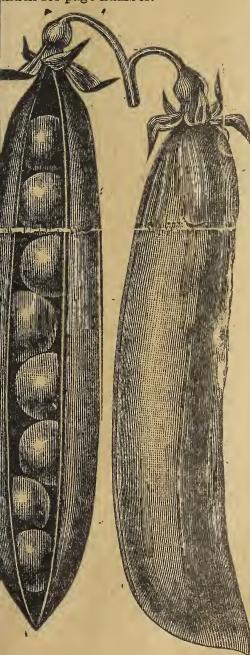
(Page 104)

The earl-Big Pod Early. large podded, semi-sugar pea. ndex for page on which it is de-

Pedigree Extra Early. ays to Table. A very old pea, duced in 1823, the present strain ng been very greatly improved in ness, size and quality. It grows nd 2 feet in height, is slightly er than Alaska and is more fic and sweeter than that va, not quite so early, but for anywho would rather wait a few for a new of somewhat better for a pea of somewhat better ity we suggest sowing Pedi-

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; ½ pt 22 cts; icts; qt 60 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs nore, by express, receiver to pay ess charges, 20 cts per lb.)

Little Marvel. A tremenly heavy bearer, early, pods a l size, peas of delightful, sugary or. So good is Little Marvel that are giving it space among our elties and Newer Things. Please index for page number.



THOMAS LAXTON



SUGAR BOWL

Sugar Bowl. One of the sweetest, tenderest, most satisfactory very early, wrinkled sugar peas. Dwarf, with a healthy, vigorous-growing vine about 15 inches in height; the pods averaging 3½ inches in length, closely filled with big bright green peas, that are splendidly tender and deliciously sweet. Sow 2 weeks apart for 3 sowings, and once, again, just about the middle of August for Fall eating. This is our own introduction and we cannot speak too highly of it. The photograph does

not do justice to this grand pea.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; ½ pt 26 cts; pt 35 cts; qt 73 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs or more by express, receiver to pay ex-

press charges, 26 cts per lb.)

McLean's Little Gem. An extra early, wrinkled, sugar pea somewhat over 1½ feet tall, bearing great quantities of handsome pods 3 inches in length, round, square ended and closely filled with 6 to 8 deliciously flavored peas.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; ½ pt 24 cts; pt 39 cts; qt 67 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs or more by express, receiver to pay express charges, 21 cts per lb.)

Extra Early Premium Gem. A more dwarf strain of McLean's Little Gem, growing under 11 feet in height, the foliage dark green, very productive, pods lighter green, 3 inches long, solidly filled with 6 to 8 light green peas of extra fine quality.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; ½ pt 26 cts; pt 43 cts; qt 73 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs or more by express, receiver to pay ex-

press charges, 25 cts per lb.)

Thomas Laxton. Ready in 57 Days. Here, again, we have rivalry, in a variety developed purposly to surpass Gradus, and some seedsmen, recognized among the very best in the country, claim that it is superior to the older variety. It is hardy, 3 or 4 days earlier, and slightly more productive. The pods resemble those of Gradus but are blunt ended, and the vines are a yard in length, vigorous growing and with heavy, healthy folicies the rich green rods completely filled with 7 to 8 yery

age; the rich green pods completely filled with 7 to 8 very large, sweet, tender, wrinkled, sugar peas.

Pkt 5 ets; 2 ozs 10 ets; ½ pt 26 ets; pt 43 ets; qt 73 ets, (postpaid; (10 lbs or more, by express, receiver to pay express charges, 26 ets per lb.)

Peter Pan. Very much like Laxtonian, described fully on one of our front pages, but the vine is slightly more dwarf about 15 inches the pods 4 inches in length fully on one of our front pages, but the vine is big.inches in length. more dwarf, about 15 inches, the pods 4 inches in length. very broad, straight and pointed, containing 6 to 8 big. (Page 105)

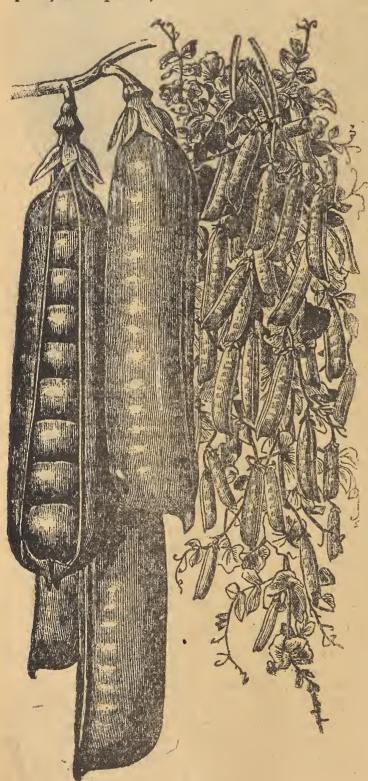
dark green peas of perfect quality. A few days earlier than Laxtonian.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; ½ pt 26 cts; pt 43 cts; qt 73 cts. postpaid; (10 lb. or more by express, received pay express charges, 26 cts per lb.)

Sutton's Excelsior. A dwarf, wrinkled sugar pea put out by Sutton, the renowne English horticulturist, to compete with Dr. Nott's Excelsior. The pod is slightly larger and pr duced somewhat more abundantly, 3½ inches in length, straight, round, square ended, light green i color, and containing 6 to 7 big, bright green peas of superb quality. We ourselves have grow both the Excelsiors in parallel rows, and shall continue to do so as they are both so splendid, an of most deliciously tender eating qualities. Sutton's Excelsior is really beginning to push Nott' Excelsior into a secondary place with a number of seedsmen, but not with all.

Pkt 5c; 2 ozs 10c: ½ pt 26c; pt 43c; qt 73c postpaid; (10 lbs or more by express, receiver to pa

express, 26 cts per lb.)



GRADUS, OR PROSPERITY

Gradus, or Prosperity. 60 Day to Maturity. A standard, early, large-pool ded, taller growing sugar pea, that is ver popular among market gardeners. The vin reaches a growth of from 2½ to 3 feet, is medium green in color and fairly heavy, producing adundant crops of large pods, over inches in length, semi-round, straight, slightly curved at the tip, pointed and containing to 9 very sweet, medium green peas of exquisite flavor. Gradus germinates quickly and matures perfectly under good gravity and matures perfectly under good growin conditions, and by some of the leading growers is catalogued as the best wrinkled pea.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; ½ pt 25 cts; pt 4 cts; qt. 73 cts.. postpaid; (10 lbs or more b

express, receiver to pay express charges, 2

ets per lb.)

Sutton's Discovery. Among the choicest, most prolific, finest flavored, semi-dwarf, second-early or main-crop, wrinkles sugar peas. The vines run about 2½ feet in the choicest, and the choicest flavored dark cross dark c height, are healthy and vigorous, dark green in color, yielding a satisfactory crop of deep green pods, 5 to 6 inches in length and wel green pods, 5 to 6 inches in long. fine-grain filled with from 9 to 10 extra large, fine-grain deliciously flavored peas. Matures in ed, deliciously flavored peas. Matures is about 73 days. Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; 1 pt 2 cts; pt 43c; qt 73 cts postpaid; (10 lbs or mor by express, receiver to pay express charges 26 cts per lb.)

Dwarf Defiance, Potlach, or Big Dinner. A second-early and main crop variety that is rich in names, of the Strategem type, growing about 2 feet in height, the vines strong and heavy, dark green, carrying an abundant crop of long pods, 5 inches and over, very broad, slightly curved, pointed, and containing 8 to 10 very large medium light green near of high quality.

large, medium light green peas of high quality
Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; ½ pt 23 cts; pt 3
cts; qt 63 cts postpaid; (10 lbs or more by ex
press, receiver to pay express charges, 21 cts

per lb.)

Dwarf Champion, or Juno. This is the dwarf strain of the Champion of Dwarf Champion, England, a hardy, productive variety, about 2½ feet long, bearing more pods than the tall er sort, 4 inches in length, straight, broad square-ended, closely filled with 7 to 8 large sweet, fine-flavored peas. A good second early and main-crop sort. Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 16 cts; ½ pt 24 cts; pt 39c; qt 67 cts postpaid; (16 lbs or more by express, receiver to pay express charges, 21 cts per lb.)

champion of England. Ready in 75 days. One of the old, very rich, best flavored, tall growing popular peas. Where

ever brush can be obtained it is desirable to use it in the home garden, but of course is not necessary in the field. The plant reaches a height of from 4 to 5 feet, the foliage is pale green, and the pods are the same color, from 3 inches in length upwards, and 5-8 of an inch broad. They are borne in pairs, mature gradually, are blunt at the apex when fully developed, and contain from 5 to 8 wrinkled peas unusually tender and rich in flavor. A very heavy bearer.

Pkt 5c; 2 ozs 10c; \(\frac{1}{2}\) pt 23c; pt 38c; qt 64c postpaid: (10 lb or more by express receiver to pay express 22 ets per lb)

express, 22 ets per lb,) (Page 106)

y. Vines 2½ feet in height, strong, dark green, bearing a fine crop of long, straight, pointed pods 4½ inches in length, each containing 8 to 9 dark green, wrinkled peas of superlative quality. ther very fine second-early and main-crop variety.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; ½ pt 23 cts; pt 38 cts; qt 64 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs or more by express, rest to pay express charges, 22 cts per lb.)

Frince Edward. The Best of the Telephone Type. A superb pea, with a strong, healthy 4 feet in height, medium green in color, bearing a heavy crop of large, dark green pods nearly hes in length, broad and pointed, containing 8 to 10 very large peas, wrinkled and of most excelsweet, tender, juicy flavor. A pea in great demand for both home gardens and market growbecause of the splendid manner in which it stands up against drought and mildew, without detection in greatling and one we recommend highly for second and main creen. ration in quality, and one we recommend highly for second and main-crop.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; ½ pt 26 cts; pt 43 cts; qt 73 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs or more by express, reer to pay express charges, 26 cts per lb.)

Prince of Wales A main-pea particularly popular for canbecause of its very heavy crop rea peas of choice quality. The rge peas of choice quality. The runs about 3 feet in height, e the pods are 3½ to 4 inches in th, straight, square-ended, coning 6 large, handsome, sweet, green peas.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; pt 24 cts; cts; qt 67 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs nore by express, receiver to pay ress charges, 21 cts per lb.)

ne pea family, the vines 5½ to 6 ft eight, with simply enormous pods 6½ inches in length, of a dark on color, abundance of them, broadted, with from 9 to 10 peas of ellent quality. Home gardeners have soil that seems to be parallerly speassful with peas would larly successful with peas would nterested in growing Quite Con-t, which is truly a very satisfac-variety.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 oz 10 cts; ½ pt 26 cts; 3 cts; qt 73 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs fore byexpress, receiver to pay exses charges, 26 cts per lb.)

ty. The old, main and late crop lety, prolific, maturing its crop mptly, the vine about 4 feet in 19th, heavy, giving ample protect to the newly formed pods inst the heat, and all-in-all a very imple and satisfactory sugar near irable and satisfactory sugar pea both family and market gardens.

pods run 4½ inches in length,
taining 8 large, light green peas.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 10 cts; ½ pt 26 cts; 3 cts; qt 73 cts, postpaid; (10 lbs more by express, receiver to pay ress charges, 26 cts per lb.)

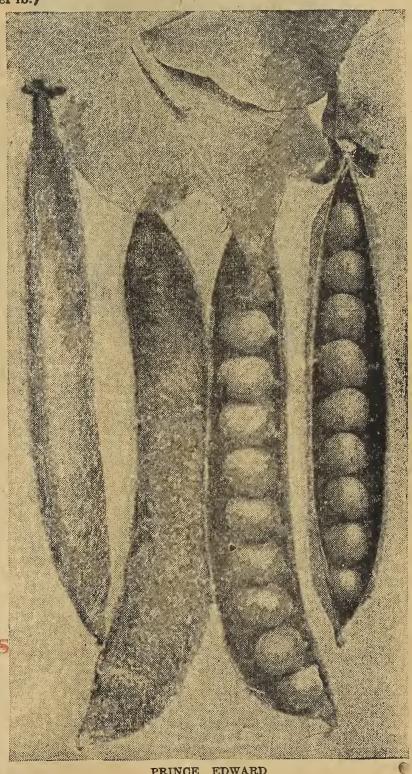
MARROWFAT

We have a great many calls for rrowfat peas, which are strong wing and immensely productive, ut 4 to 5 feet in height, filled with

g pods, producing smooth, creamy ite peas that make exceptionally d pea soup, much better, in my mation, than the green peas. But n, perhaps, I am a little old-fashed. However, I can enjoy pea soup once a week at a minimum and always complain if it is not rich, creamy yellow that always indicates the use of Marrowfat peas. For those whose teeth good, popped Marrowfats are just as delicious, and perhaps more tasty even than popped corn offer both sorts.

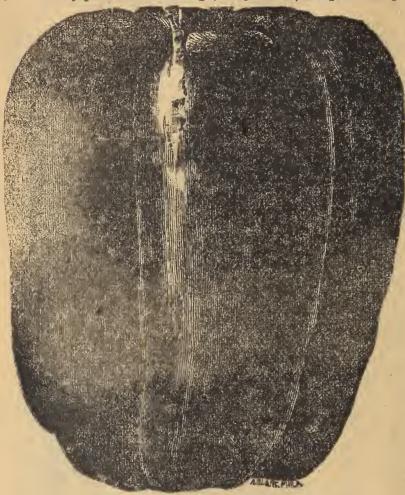
Large White Markowing, Heavy, selected seed of first quality.

Black Brod World The same excepting that the color of the eyes is black. kt 5c; 2 ozs 10c; ½ pt 21c; pt 33c; qt 54c, postpaid; (10 lbs or more by express, receiver to pay ex-(Page 107) ss charges, 17½ cts per lb.)



MELTING SUGAR, or EDIBLE PODDED PEAS.

These are the peas that are eaten in the pods, on account of their rich; distinctive flavor, a second of delightful combination of tender, juicy sugar peas and freshly cut asparagus. The vines are enormously productive of large, very broad, flat peas; they are picked when half-grown, cooked li



LAPARK IMPROVED CHINESE GIANT

snap beans and served the same was but with the addition of a good lump butter are most delicious. Plant the same as other peas, but do not let the get tough and brown, take them whethey are half grown, young and tend break each pod in about three piece and after you once try them you we never fail to find a good liberal platfor them in your garden.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 oz 10 cts; ½ pt 22 cts;

35 cts; qt 57 cts, postpaid.

PEPPER

South America has probably give the world the pepper, its first mentic being in 1492, by the physician will Columbus' fleet, on his first voyage discovery to America. Europe was a ready receiving from the East the blace flavoring pepper used on our tables, by it was not until 1600 that the pepper will have been of as growing the gardens of Europe, and it is here it the United States that the use of the Sweet pepper, particularly, has cominto prominence, and while nearly ever garden, everywhere in this country raises a plant or two, the great bulk of the commercial growing is in New Jesey, California, Florida and New Mex co, New Jersey alone producing twice as much as the other three states. The supply however is still far short, as it said we import over 4,000,000 pounds of papricka, ground peppers, every year.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. Usually seed is sown under glass in February or March, and the young plants transplanted to pots or boxes when of sufficient size to handle. From 12 to 20 days are required for germination. The plant should be set outside in May or June, or after all danger of frost is past, in rows, in the field, 2½ feet apart and 18 inches apart in the row, somewhat closer for the garden. A light, warm soil heavy with humus, soil that will not quickly do out, is best for peppers. Keep it constantly and thoroughly cultivated, not only for freedom from weeds, but to preserve an even condition of moisture. Pinching the tip ends after the fruit begins to mature is sometimes practised when especially fine specimens are desired, but not often. When you are after exhibition fruit, thin and leave only a verfew on each plant. When gathering the peppers, cut them with a knife or scissors leaving the stem an inch long—d not break off. In Florida seed is also sown in July and August.

ENEMIES. Now and again the pepper weevil bothers the crop in the South, but it is easily controlled by destroying the infested pods. Potato-bug, tomatoworm, bollworm and white-fly sometimes appear but do little damage. Red-spider and green-fly aphis frequently attack the plants under glass; spray with water for the former and fumigate with tobacco dust for the latter. An ounce of pepper seed for 1500 plants.

Lapark Improved Chinese Giant. 150 Days to Maturity. Peppers may come and peppers may go but Chinese Giant continues to hold first place as the largest, mildest, sweetest, most delicious red pepper. The plants grow vigorously, are of stocky growth, rarely exceeding 2 feet in height, but grandly branched, carrying as many as half a dozen giant peppers at one time, so large, over 4½ inches in length, divided into 4 or 5 lobes, and 4 to 5 inches in diameter, so that they touch each other in a circle around the plant. The flesh is very thick and tender, of a rich, dark green color, changing to a brilliant, glossy scarlet when ripe. We know of no better sweet pepper than produced from our own strain of seed.

Pkt 5 ets; ½ oz 33 ets; oz 57 ets; ½ lb \$1.85, pos.paid.

Ruby King: 140 Days to Maturity. This plant grows a little taller than Chinese Giant, the fruits are not quite so large, and yet they are enormous peppers, mature a few days earlier than Chinese Giant, are sweet and mild in flavor, and, when ripe, are a ruby red. In the North Chinese Giant is the standard crop, but in



RUBY GIANT

the South Ruby King seems to be in favor. They are both exceptionally fine peppers for eithe section of the country.

Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 25 cts; oz 46 cts; ¼ lb \$1.45, postpaid

Ruby Giant. 150 Days to Maturity. A hybrid of Chinese Giant and Ruby King, possessin

excellent qualities of both its parents, uniformly four-lobed, a little er, about 5 inches, sweet, mild and of excellent flavor. A deep. d when ripe.

Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 25 cts; oz 46 cts; 1-4 lb \$1.45, postpaid.

eapolitan. 125 Days to Maturity. The earliest, large, red, repper, and the most prolific. The plants are about the same as e Giant, but the fruits are 4 inches in length and about 2 inches dth, very mild, of an attractive green changing to a bright red. At e fruits grow upwards, but, as they become heavier, swing down-as many as 35 to 50 being born on a single plant.

Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 25 cts; oz 45 cts; 1-4 lb \$1.45, postpaid.

130 Days to Maturity. A very mild, medium size,unmiento.



BELL, or BULL NOSE

rly pickling pepper, 2 inches in diameter and s long, with a blunt end, deep green turning to ant red. One of the always grown varieties ant red. One of the always grown varieties insekeepers would be loath to get along withding so many uses for its rich, pungent flavor. ts; 1-2 oz 22 ets; oz 37 ets; 1-4 lb \$1.20, postpaid.

ong Red Cayenne. An old, hot pepper ches in diameter, tapering, and 4 inches in Used for every purpose where a hot, lively, flavor is desired.

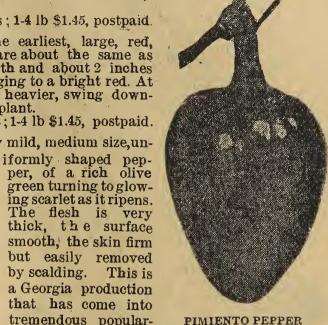
cts; ½ oz 23 cts; oz 40 cts; ½ lb \$1.25. postpaid.

eetest, handsomest yellow pepper, so beauti-perfect that we have given it a prominent colors on our front cover page. It is a rich, cent, golden yellow, approaching Chinesen size, thick, meaty and delicate in flavor, ting beautifully in the garden with the red s, and for salads a few slices of the yellow ascinatingly with the red. We are confident be glad you grew a few plants of Sweet Dawn.

5 cts; ½ oz 22 cts; oz 37 cts; ½ lb \$1.20, postpaid.

FREE PACKETS

th Every Order Amounting to 25 cents or Ve Include Free One or More Packets of wn Selection-Usually Novelties and Va-We Are Anxious Our Friends Should Try.



tremendous popularity, largely on account of its sweetness, and
mildness. It is very productive and an excellent
variety for the home garden. Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 18
cts; oz 30 cts; 1-4 lb \$1.03, postpaid.

Sweet Meat Glory. A very thick fleshed, new pepper of the Pimiento class, 2 to 2 1-4 inches across and 3 to 3½ inches in length, the skin smooth, the flesh firm and 5-16 of an inch in thickness, never hot, always sweet and mild, and a perfect shape and size for stuffing. A heavy cropping, desirable and popular pepper changing from green to a rich, crimson scarlet as it ripens. Pkt5 cts; 1 oz 33 cts; oz 57 cts; 1-4 lb \$1.85, postpaid.

Large Bell, or Bull Nose. Stand-



LONG RED CAYENNE

(Page 109)



PEANUTS

The name nut in connection with peanu so firmly fixed in the popular mind that it w be useless to try to persuade people to unstand that the peanut is not a nut at all, but longs with the grain crops, like beans and 1 to which it is closely related. Nor is it gener known that, while commercially the peam not grown north of Washington, D. C., but i er on the sandy and loamy soils of the South West, it can be successfully grown in the gal as far north as central New York state, the only a portion of the pods will actually mannets execut in the long warm, growing, so nuts except in the long, warm, growing sea when it can have four months free of frost. tops of the peanut are a very valuable for

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS are practically the sar for corn, but remember that the peanut vines are te to frost and do best in the warm weather. Harvest is before frost, stacking them in narrow piles, outside, over 6 feet in height and with slats to keep them offiground, allowing the vines to protect the nuts. Pilmuts inwards and let the vines hang out. In this wanuts are not discolored, but cure slowly and properly cultivation of peanuts is increasing tremendously a many new uses for them develop. In a field plant in 2½ to 3 feet apart and 6 to 8 inches apart in the rows, the varieties we offer set a half-bushel to the acre. Cyate until they begin to form pods. Remember, they be pulled before frost. Break the pods of those we do r shell them before planting. In the garden set the about 2 feet apart. CULTURAL DIRECTIONS are practically the sar about 2 feet apart.

New Mammoth Virginia. More profitable and desirable than the common, spreading kind, as it is more productive, earlier, is more easily cultivated and harvested and a larger percentage of the pods develop perfectly. It will ripen as far north as the Canadian border. This is the big, fine nut used for roasting, the "Virginian Handpicked Jumbo". The tops make splending the control of the cont did forage.

New Early Long Pod Bush. The most improved Southern grown peanut, and a wonderful nut that succeeds in almost any soil and fills out well. The pods are long, well-filled, containing 3 to 4 nuts, mild and sweet in flavor. A variety that is especially desirable for stock-feeding.

The only picture of a peanut that we have ready to use in this Catalogue is of the Spanish peanut, which is the round nut most generally used for candy or salted peanuts.

Price same for both, Pkt/5 cts; 2 ozs 8 cts; 1-4 lb 15 cts; lb 46 cts, postpaid; (5 lbs or more, by express, 25 cts per lb.)



SUGAR PIE PUMPKIN

PUMPKIN

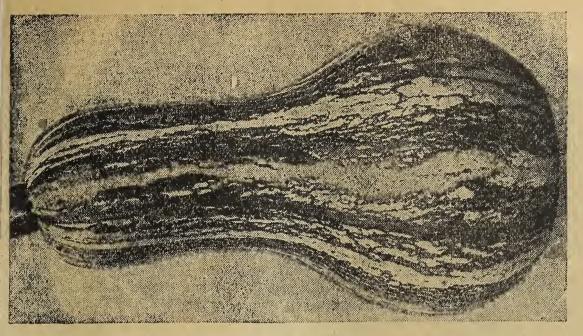
While generally speaking, botanists tell us that pumpkins grew originally in tropical Ameriand when white folks first came to these shores the Indians were growing pumpkins and squash their fields of corn, it is a fact that no wild pumpkins or squash have ever been found. The name

pumpkin and squash are used interchangea and they are of the same family, but we st treat them separately where they belong alp betically in this Catalogue.

betically in this Catalogue.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. Pumpkins will not st frost, and in the North the seed must therefore be plant on rich, porous soil where the plant will get a quick s and grow rapidly. Mix plenty of fine, well-rotted man with the soil. Seeds planted on neavy clay will start slowly that they are quite apt to be caught by early liftensts. A good plan is to start the seeds in pots, or str berry boxes, or on a sod upside down, indoors or in bed about 3 weeks before it is time to set them outdon Be careful not to remove the ball of earth from the roof good vine should produce 2 to 3 first-class fruits. So times a fruit sets from a particularly early blossom later fruits are not apt to mature as the plant gives all nourishment to the first one. For this reason many great string the practise of picking off the first fruit we starts very much in advance of others. This applies the starts very much in advance of others. This applies the starts very much in advance of others. This applies is to be seed to a hill. In the field a hill is just a freshly hoed particularly to the large varieties, the smaller once bear the confield in every 4th hill each way. Pumpkins are applied in with a couple of good big shovelfuls of well-rotted manure mixed with the soil you have dag out. On the seed an inch deep or less. When plants have escaped insects and are growing well you should leave not manure mixed with the soil you have dag out. On the seed an inch deep or less. When plants have escaped insects and are growing well you should leave not manure mixed with the soil you should leave not manure mixed with the soil you should leave not manure mixed with the soil you should leave not manure mixed with the soil you should leave not manure mixed with the soil you should leave not manure mixed with the soil you should leave not manure mixed with the soil you should leave not manure mixed with the soil you should leave not manure mixed with the soil you should leave not manure mixed with the soil you should leave not ma

(page 110)



GREEN STRIPED CUSHAW

o 5 plants to a hill. Work the surface lightly, to keep down the weeds and preserve moisture, until the vines are g strongly, then pull out the big weeds by hand.

EMIES. The striped cucumber beetle is about the worst on the young plants. with arsenate of lead, being sure to get it underneath the leaves. Also use ed tobacco. In the garden you can afford to cover the hills with mosquito netche squash-bug really has to be picked off. The stem-borer does considerable later in the season; it is overcome by covering the vines with soil at the first fter they have begun to run, so that roots will develop from them.

onnecticut Field, or Big Tom. 90 Days to Maturity. ninety-nine times out of a hundred this is the pumpkin planted fields, and while it is used for the table by those who like a good, old-fashioned American pumpkin flavor, there are really better ies for pies and custards, but none superior for canning. It is about the superior glightly oblight a great through the superior superi nes in diameter, slightly oblong, smooth, noticeably ribbed, hard, a reddish orange color. A great producer. Pkt 5 cts; oz 8 cts; 25 cts; lb 82c postpaid; (3 lbs or more by express 58c per lb.)

ugar Pie. 75 Days to Maturity. A pumpkin that is simply elled for making pies. It is a round fruit, from 7 to 8 inches in ter, without ribs; the skin a beautiful light yellow, densely covith a fine gray netting; the flesh very thick, sweet, fine-grained

and of highest quality. One of the very best pumpkins for the home garden, for piemaking and canning, and it matures frost.

before



WHITE CUSHAW

Pkt 5 cts; oz 8c; 1-4 lb 25c; lb 82c, postpaid...

Large Cheese, or Kentucky Field. A big pumpkin, round, flat, heavily ribbed, and of a creamy buff in color, averaging 2 feet in diameter, the flesh very thick, rich yellow and fine for canning. A splendid long keeping variety.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 9 cts; 1-4 lb 30 cts; lb \$1.00.

Green Striped Cushaw. 80 days to Maturity. The color is creamy white irregularly striped with green, size large, shape shown in our photograph, weighs from 10 to 15 pounds and is very productive, flesh thick, smooth and of exquisite flavor. The Striped Cushaw is grown exclusively by a number of planters. Pkt 5 cts; oz 12 cts; 1-4 lb 38 cts; lb \$1.25.

White Cushaw, or Jonathan. A very popular, crook-necked variety, like our illustration. It grows 2 feet in length, with a hard, creamy white shell; the neck solid, and the meat very thick; of rich, tender quality. The Cushaws are all three very popular pumpkins.
Pkt 5 cts; oz 12 cts; ½ lb 38 cts; lb \$1.25.

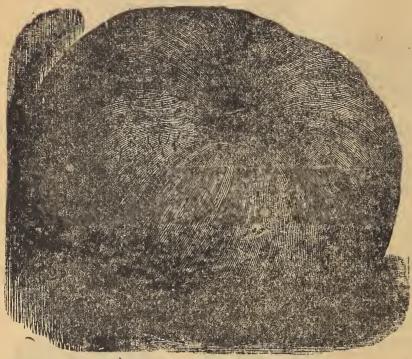
Golden Cushaw. 80 dys to Maturity. A very (Page 111) old standard, desirable American variety



TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO

much used for making pies, on account of its finely grained flesh and desirable flavor. In and shape it is like the White Cushaw

Pkt 5 ets; oz 9 ets; \(\frac{1}{4}\) lb 30 ets; lb \(\frac{1}{2}\)1



RING OF THE MAMMOTHS

The chief use to which this enormous pumpkin is put is for exhibition purposes, and it is for exhibition purposes. however, made from this very pumpkin.

Tennessee Sweet Pot to. Another very fine and popu pumpkin, pear-shaped, of medi size, creamy white, a little bit ribb The flesh is thick and also crea white, fine-grained, dry and brit and when cooked it looks like sw potato but has even a more delicid flavor. A favorite variety for r and custards; hardy and producti and keeps perfectly until late in Spring.

Pkt 5e; oz 12e; 1 lb 38e; lb \$1.25, postr

King of the Mammoth 90 Days to Maturity. A great, en mous pumpkin of French orig frequently 3 feet across and weig ing as much as 250 pounds, w claims that specimens have exceed 450 pounds in weight. We, person ly, have never seen one over pounds. It is round, flattened both ends, somewhat ribbed, the skin light ends are respectively.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 9 cts; 1 lb 30 cts; lb \$1.

Mammoth Yellow Potiron. Quite similar to King of the Mammoths, so near like it in fact that we shall probably not catalogue it after this year.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 9 cts; 1-4 lb 30 cts; lb \$1.00. postpa

RADISHES IN VARIETY

Radishes are so commonly grown that we are apt to overlook the fact that, as far as age and honors are concerned this is really one of the most aristocratic of all vegetables. Its land of origin is still in doubt, and we can-not say for a certainty whether the radishes we enjoy in America are descended from the wild charlock of Oriental Asia, or whether it was native in China or Japan. However, in the United States there is no more popular garden vegetable than the quick-growing, early-maturing Spring radishes. The Winter radishes have never been cultivated over here to any extent because they require a late season and longer cultivation, but they are certainly very delicious, will grow wherever a turnip will grow and will keep perfectly all through the Winter, affording a delicious relish at a season when vegetables are scarce. Try them once and most of you



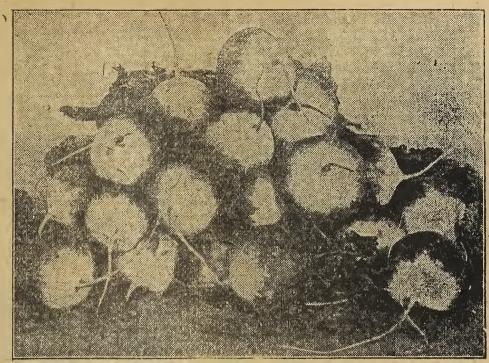
MAMMOTH YELLOW POTIRON FUMPKIN

will grow them every year.

CULTURE. For tenderness, mild flavor and solid, brittle, crisp flesh, the radish must be grown quickly. Therefore, the soil must be rich, light and loose, a soil that drains readily and does not bake after rain. From 3 to 6 were are required to the table. They may be sown separately, or in rows of early beets, peas, etc., and are generally of the way, eaten up, before they bother the main-crop. With the exception of the root maggot, nothing much bother adishes. When this maggot appears stop growing radishes on that soil. Early radishes are easily and profitably growing hotbeds and cold frames, and forced in the greenhouse in Winter. They must have plenty of light and a low temperature. In greenhouses transplanting is successfully carried on. In the garden the radish is a cold weather vegetal and must, therefore, be planted early in the Spring, and for Fall use sow after the intense Summer heat has passed.

The forcing varieties quickly become pithy if the temperature goes above 60 degrees F. Generally radishes grow from the larger seeds mature earlier, so if you want especially quick crops sift the seeds. The outdoor Spring sorts makes (Page 112) ture more slowly, but plants are larger, and hardier to both cold and heat; the roots are larger and centinue

ss edible condition than the forcing va-Make the first sowduickly as you can the ground in the and in from 25 to 30 u should have radishneshould have radishthe table. For sucsow at intervals of
dozen days according
needs. Do not atto grow radishes in
; weather of Midor, but for Fall supw when you know in
cality they will have cality they will have weather for their, after germination. ber, again, for qual-shes must have rich, bil. Do not use fresh oil. Do not use fresh as Sow the seed in inches deep, covered 1, from 10 to 20 seeds not according to the the variety. Just be a plants begin pushough the soil we sugsprinkling liberally they to bacco dust or ther tobacco dust or aster and kerosene to aff black beetle and nsects. An ounce of ws 100 feet of drill.



LAPARK EARLY ROSE

OUR PRICES ON RADISH SEED ARE THE SAME FOR ALL VARIETIES IN THIS PART OF THE SEED BOOK, EXCEPTING THE JAPANESE. WE PAY POSTAGE EXCEPT-NG ON 5 POUND LOTS WHICH ARE SENT BY EXPRESS RECEIVER TO PAY EX-PRESS CHARGES

Pkt 5 cts; oz 8 cts; 1-4 lb 25 cts; lb 80 cts; 5 lbs, by express, \$3.00



SPARKLER WHITE TIP

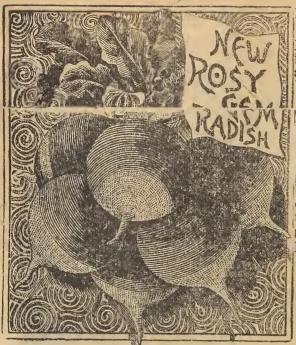
Lapark Early Rose. 25 Days to Maturity. A perfectly beautiful radish, particularly decorative on account of its combination of bright, brilliant carmine-red and pure, snowy white, as indicated in our illustration, Ordinarily a white tipped radish has just a little white toward the root, but in Lapark Early Rose the white extends considerably farther up.On the market no radish surpasses it in showiness, and as to quality there is nothing superior to this tender, crisp, firm, mild flavored radish. You can use it for your first planting in the garden, and for successive. plantings both Spring and Fall. It is also popular for forcing under glass.

Earliest Scarlet Forcing. 20 Days to Maturity. An clive-shaped variety for early forcing under glass, brilliant red, reaching full size, 1 1-4 inch in length and 5-8 inches in diameter, before becoming pithy. But it must be pulled immediately when it is full size because it does become pithy within a very few days thereafter. It is crisp and of delicious flavor when grown quickly and handled just as we have said. Can also be grown in the home garden where the soil is exceedingly rich, and poroug and riborality the soil is exceedingly rich and porous and where it can be given the greatest possible care. Under such conditions this is a good and a profitable variety to grow, but we advise against growing it except as we have suggested.

Lapark Early Red Bird. Our own introduction, described on a front page among Novelties Newer Things. Kindly refer to the index for page number.

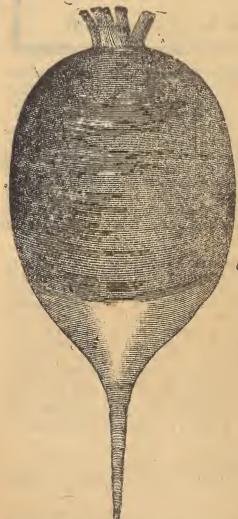
parkler White Tip. 28 Days to Maturity. Intensely deep scarlet, with a white band it covering about a third of the root end. Maximum size about 1 1-4 inches, nearly round, slightly flattened at the bottom. A very handsome radish of superior quality, particularly

(Page 113)



Early Scarlet Turnip. A standard variety that matures very quickly and is of a handsome, intense red color, fine-grained and mild in flavor.

French Breakfast. 28 Days to Maturity. An olive-shaped, quick-growing radish, deep scarlet with a white tip, matures quickly, the average maximum size about 1 inch, and it should be pulled when it reaches this size when it will be found very firm, with a rich, mild flavor.

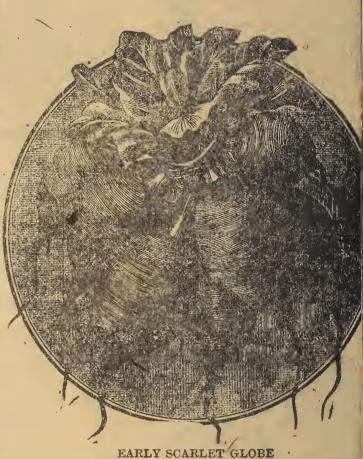


(Page 114) FRENCH BREAKFAST

popular in the Mid-West.

Scarlet Turnip White Tipped, Rosy Gem. A very old variety grown in great quities by market gardeners who plant it to catch very e and particular markets. It is bright scarlet with a w base, small root, tender and of a mild flavor.

to Maturity. The radish that is more largely used to any other throughout the United States on account its splendid appearance and dependable quality. It successfully grown in the home garden, the man garden and under glass. 1½ inches long and ¾ inchroad, handsome scarlet; the flesh white, fine-grain crisp and mild in flavor. Requires about 30 days to ture where the conditions are not ideal for quick growing but when it is ready you have one of the neerfect and delicious radishes.



Lapark Crimson Giant. A new, very large, qui maturing, globe-shaped radish, 2 inches in depth and 1½ inches in diameter, deep crimson in color, the flesh snow-white, so fine-grained, crisp, tender and of an inviting, mild flavor. T largest, round red radish is ready in 4 to 5 weeks, is particully for outdoor growing and is a very good variety to plant p ticularly in the home garden.

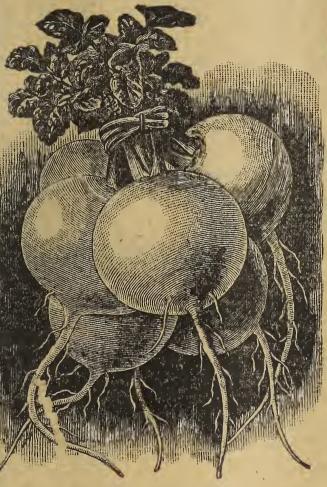
About 4 inches in length, a fine, rich red color, the handso root tapering to a point. It grows quickly, is firm and sol and so brittle that it snaps off the moment you bite it, with mild flavor that is very pleasing. Rarely becomes pithy un too old to use.

Early Long Scarlet Short Top. 30 Days to A turity. The old, standard, long red radish, an inch in diame and 5 to 6 in, in length, bright scarlet, the flesh white, crisp a tender. Pull when mature as it is then at its best.

Lapark Crystal Beauty. The Earliest, Quick Growing Long White Radish. From 5 to 10 days earlier than a other long radish. Our photograph shows its form and proventhat it is one of the most attractively shaped and meaty of to long sort. It is pure white, the flesh mild in flavor, firm, tender

quality, crisp and brittle. One very desirable ature of Crystal Beauty is that it retains its ne quality such a long time after reaching ma-

Early Scarlet Olive-Shaped. right searlet, very early, in appearance like our lustration, making a meaty root that is pure hite inside, fine-grained and mild flavored, relining its palatability several days after matrity. The olive-shaped radish is preferred in ertain localities and by customers who have ecome attached to it. ecome attached to it.



YILADELPHIA WHITE BOX

Chart er, or Shepherd. A handome long i dish, 7 to 8 inches, thick, and of a
rilliant, decorimson shading off through pink
o white tow d the root, as is very well shown in
ur illustratic. The flesh is solid, mild, and of
ppetizing flaser. It requires a few days longer
han other lone varieties to mature, but I am sure
ou will enjoy of This is a Summer radish, sow
in May and very two weeks until the middle of
august. ugust.

Cinci nati Market, or Glass. A train of long Scarlet that grows slightly longer, is just as arly and of a darker color. It has a mall to is 6 to 7 inches in length, and is of excellent shand flavor. Grown in great quantices in the South, especially for shipping North in the entry Spring.

White Strassburg. Another popular mer radish, a great, big fellow, 2 inches thick 5 inches long. The flesh is exceptionally lite, crisp and mild, remaining tender and free com pithiness a great deal longer than most vaeties.



SCARLET OLIVE-SHAPED

Philadelphia White Box. The best round, all-white radish, 12 inches in diameter, the skin pure white, the flesh crisp and mild. A favorite variety with market gardeners, who plant it in the field for an early crop. Those who like a white radish, or who appreciate the decorative effect of the white and red radishes in a dish on the table, will plant it in the family garden plant it in the family garden.



CHARTIER, OR SHEPHERD

(Page 115)



WHITE ICICLE

of the largest radishes grown, often a foot in length, and 6 inches through. It is pure white both outside and in, very fine-grained and the mildest flavored of the Winter radishes, with the additional advantage that it is ready for the table at any stage of its growth, though better if dug a little before it has attained its full size. Sow August 15 in this locality as it requires 10 weeks to full maturity.

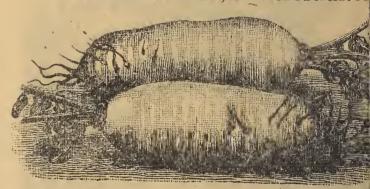
China Rose. More cylindrical in shape than White Chinese, largest near the bottom and blunt at both ends, the skin smooth and a bright, deep rose-pink, the flesh pure white, crisp and with a good bit-

White Icicle. A universal favori about 5½ to 6 inches in length, tapering reg larly from near the shoulder to the tip, hol ing this thickness almost to the root. Pu white, almost transparent, maturing in days, crisp, and of mild, sweet flavor and sperb qualities.

RADISHES FOR WINTER

It is worth your while to make a place your garden to sow quite a long row for the Winter. Do not plant the seed before the milble of August, and from then on to the middle. September. Dig them with the last root veg tables you take up, and store them with carrot turnips etc. They will keep firm and brittle up til Spring and will make an appetizing supposith good, home made bread and butter. The need a little more room in the row than other varieties.

White Chinese, or Celestial.Or



WHITE CHINESE

ey flavor. Four to five inches in length and 2 inches in diameter

Long Mack Spanish. The Spanish Winter radishe take a few days longer to mature, have a harder skin, are sharpe in flavor and keep better than the Chinese sorts. The outside is grayish-black, and the interior is the most intense white, almost as brittle as glass. The average size is about 5 inches long and nches through, but on good soil, and in a nice, long Fall I have irown them twice as big and even larger.

Round Black Spanish. The same in every way a Long Black Spanish but the roots are nearly round, or top-shaped 3 to 4 inches in diameter.

JAPANESE SAKURIJIMA RADISH

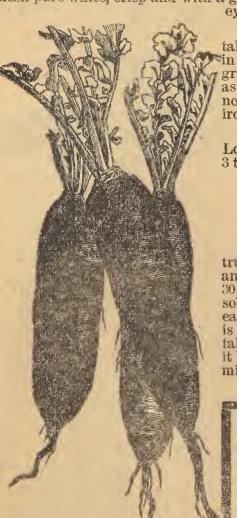
The Largest Radish In The World.

Sakurijima means mammoth when translated into English, and truly this is a monster radish, frequently measuring 2 feet in length and 3 feet in circumference, weighing 15, 20 and even as much a 30 pounds. In spite of its enormous size, however, the flesh is firm solid, tender and of mild, delicious flavor. In Japan it is not only eaten like our Spring radishes, but is cooked in many ways, and i is said to be more mild and pleasing than most turnips. Indeed, i takes the place of potatoes among the Japanese. We suggest that it be sown both very early in the Spring and again towards the middle of July.

Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 10 cts; oz 15 cts, postpaid

Compare Our Prices

With those in the catalogue of any responsible seedsman—we claim you get greater and better value for a dollar at Lapark than anywhere else in America.



LONG BLACK SPANISH

(Page 116)

RHUBARB, or Pie-Plant

is surprising when you come to think it over, how many vegetables we enjoy originated here in Asia, and it is rather interesting to compare them with those which have to come come Europe. Rhubarb is one of these, and it is said to have come from Chinese Mongolia. It is still plants of a similar character own North America. However, we do know that it was not cultivated within the last few centuries. About the year 1800 it was brought neral use in England as a cultivated vegetable, and promptly found to the United States. More than 35 varieties have been catalogued erican seedsmen but as a matter of fact it is still quite a question are not the differences are not simply the result of growing conditions. er can seedsmen but as a matter of fact it is still quite a question or not the differences are not simply the result of growing conditions than any distinction in species. We catalogue the two named sorts that regenerally recognized as distinct varieties. Rhubarb is a hardy plant a stand a great deal of neglect and abuse, but it responds splendidly to ted treatment. Cultivation and fertilizer do wonders for it, and not ould a few roots be grown in every home garden, but rhubarb is prov-noney-maker for those who grow it in commercial quantities.

TURAL DIRECTIONS. Sow seed in any good garden soil, early in the Spring, an inch rows a foot apart. Thin to 10 inches in the row. Seed comes pretty well true to strain uently also gives new and attractive seedlings, among which quite often one may be orth while following up. An ounce will sow 100 feet of row. The stalks should not be the plants have grown one full season, and it is better that they be allowed two seaster cutting. Any place in the garden will answer for rhubarb, but try to transplant from your seedling bed to a spot where it can be kept clean and rich, and no garden be without half a dozen or so hills 2½ to 3 feet apart. For market growing try to select a exposure with enough slope to provide natural drainage. Plow 6 to 8 inches deep, keep out rows 5 feet apart, set the plants 3 feet apart in the row, and the buds an inch beevel surface. If the soil is not rich throw in a couple of handfuls of compost where is set. Never use fresh manure next roots. Start at once to cultivate thoroughly, and up every week to the middle or last of August. When ground is frozen cover rows can be even with manure. As early in the Spring as you can get on the soil work in this and every second year also give the patch a thorough dressing of manure. Follow a in the garden. In the field, the third or fourth year after planting uncover the roots, a sharp spade cut through the crown, leaving 3 or 4 buds undisturbed in each hill. For this is the clumps become too large, have too many eyes and the stalks become too small. In a garden you up the entire clump, cut the root in pieces, leaving only one strong eye to a piece, and prepare a new bed. Units wanted pull the seed stems as often as they appear; to leave them weakens the plant and cuts down the off stalks. In the garden, for an extra supply, place a bottomless barrel or box over the plant and pile warm and about it. Forcing rhubarb for Winter and very early Spring is understood by those who go into it and so in the take space to describe the method, but shall be glad





For many years the most popular rhubarb, rich, Victoria. tender, juicy and early, the exquisite stalks free from stringiness and of a lovely crimson in color.

Limnaeus. Preferred by some growers who think it makes a larger and more attractive bright red stalk.

Price of both, Pkt 5 cts; oz 15 cts; 14 lb 50 cts; lb \$1.25.

RHUBARB ROOTS

Good, strong roots of either variety, which, if planted early this Spring will give a supply of stalks the Spring of 1923, 15 cts each; 6 for 75 cts; \$1.25 per dozen, postpaid. 100 by express, \$8.00; 1000 by express or freight, \$75.00, receiver to pay transportation charges on lots of 100 and over

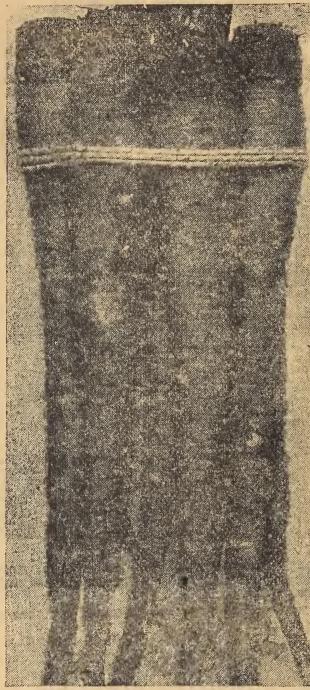
Prices of Rhubarb roots vary from time to time, so if you want a quantity, please write to us for timely prices.

Horse radish, strange as it may at first seem, is a member of the same family as cabbage, turnip, mustard, wallflowers, stocks, and many other vegetables and flowers. It originally came from temperate Eur-

r grating in the Summer.

TURE. Horse radish succeeds in almost any soil excepting lightest sand and heaviest clay, but a deep loam rate richness, well supplied with humus and moisture will grow the largest and best quality roots. Good drain-seessary or the roots will be small and too strong in flavor. For commercial growing use a fertilizer 10 per cent 7 per cent phosphoric acid and 4 per cent nitrogen, 600 pounds to the acre drilled in. Some growers find a heavication broadcast and deeply plowed under gives better results.

pagation is by means of roots, set large end up. In the garden, set them 6 to 8 inches apart and take care of new will come up every Spring. In the field mark out shallow furrows 30 inches apart and set roots 10 to 12 inches to 5 inches deep according to whether planting horizontically or vertically, the larger ends pointing in one a to make cultivation and digging easier. Cultivate after every rain, or once in 10 days, until leaves (Page 117)



SALSIFY; MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND

SALSIFY: MAMMOTH SA

CULTURE. Spinach is grown in both Spring and Fall. Seed is sown in August, furnishing leaves large enough to eat in about 8 weeks. For a Spring crop sow in Autumn, 6 to 8 weeks before hard freezing weather must be looked for, so that the plants will have sufficient size and root development to go through the Winter. They will thrive better if covered a little with straw, loose litter or dry manure. In the garden sow the rows about a foot apart, in the field the general custom is, for Fall sown seed, to use wideridges or beds, made by throwing several furrows together to a width of from 5 to 10 feet, with a cleared furrow between, and sowing the seed in rows, length wise, 10 to 20 inches apart according to method of tillage. Hemove the covering very early. In the Spring, unless your soil is in very good shape, make a surface application of commercial fertilizer rich in nitrogen. Sometimes a solution of nitrate of soda, or sulfate of ammon a, is applied

shade the ground. Sometimes horse radish is planted very bage, giving a double crop. Best growth is made in column, with steady improvement after September, and undug roots are not injured by frost digging is usually til late. Store in pits, as the roots lose their pungency pearance in cellars. When trimming for storage save that roots and bury them for next seasons planting. Do not horse radish roots to air, sun or frost.

ENEMIES. All the insects that attack cabbage affect radish and they should be combated in the same way as instructed for cabbage. The Hariequin bug is the word diseases are bothersome.

Common Horse Radish. 6 roots doz 25 cts; \$1.45 per 100, postpaid. 500, \$6.00 \$11.00, by express.

Maliner Kren, or New Bohen Horse Radish. 6 roots 20 cts; doz 25 cts \$1.60, postpaid; 500, \$6.90; 1000, \$12.00, by exp

SALSIFY, or Oyster Pl

Salsify probably originated in souther Europe, or West Africa, and it has been culti for less than two thousand years. It is grow its fleshy root, which has a delicious flavor oysters, and it is on this account that salsify often called Oyster Plant.

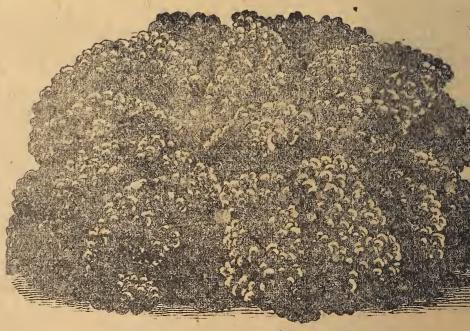
CULTURE. Sow the seed in the garden, in rows 15 apart, thinly, and thin to 3 inches apart, in early Spring. field make the rows 2 to 3 feet apart. Salsify requires season in the North, therefore sow the seed early and no than May 15. It is perfectly hardy and the roots can be the ground until Spring, as freezing does them no harm best way is to dig part of the crop in the very late Fall to in pit for Winter use, and leave the rest in the ground, is easy to grow, has no pests, and should be grown in ever den, particularly in the North. An ounce will sow 126 8 to 10 pounds to the acre.

Mammoth Sandwich Island is best variety, developing a larger, better shaped tender, fine-grained and of more delightful than any other sort.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 12 cts; 1-4 lb 40 cts; lb \$1.25, post

SPINACH

We owe spinach to the Persians, and while spoken of in old Arabian writings as a media herb, as far as we can find out its first mention vegetable was in 1351, when it was said to be eat the monks in Spain on fast days. They called i spanach. In 1538, under the name spinage and ach, it was growing in England, and has become popular in America.



(Page 118)

SPINACH; BLOOMSDALE SAVOY LEAVED

esprinkling cart, 50 to 15 pounds to the acre, 2 or 3 times, spinach may also be grown from seed sown very early in the The home garden spinach is sometimes carried over the in frames, the plants having been transplanted to the frames in them during the late Fali, protected through the Winter by shutters. When growth is desired put \$7 \text{sh} over the frame, accession for the table can be had all through the Winter. Seed times sown in the hotbed for plants to set out very early in the Such methods are employed only from choice and not necas spinach can be bought in the market all Winter, 2 or 3 sown be made in the garden for Spring use, but not to come later ne 15th. If spinach is desired through Summer use New Zealich is a warm weather plant, entirely different from ordinary. Neither insects nor disease bother spinach.

hick-Leaved Viroflay. Very large heads of ively heavy, thick leaves, dark green, much crumpled most excellent quality. A variety known and grown by commercial planters, but also excellent in

LONG SEASON

megarden. A desirable canning sort for either Spring or Fall sowing.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 9 cts; 2 ozs 15 cts; 1-4 lb 25 cts; lb 70 cts, postpaid.

landers Broad-Leaved. Very early, vigorous, upright grower, the leaves broad and shaped, thick, slightly crumpled and bright, medium green in color.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 9 cts; 2 ozs 15 cts; 1-4 lb 25 cts; lb 70 cts, postpaid.



NEW ZEALAND

Bloomsdale Savoy-Leaved. More generally cultivated than any other variety and one of the very best for the family garden. It is very early and particularly good for planting in the Fall for Spring use; seed may be sown as late as November. An upright grower with thick, dark green leaves much crumpled and blistered, like a Savoy cabbage. Grow and use it in the cool season. Very fine Grow and use it in the cool season.

Pkt 5 ets; oz 9 ets; 2 ozs 15 ets; 1-4 lb 25 ets; lb 75 ets, postpaid.

Long Season. Does not shoot to seed so quickly and is therefore a good variety for growing in the hotter weather. It is compact, spreading in a large rosette, the leaves curled and crumpled, dark green in color. A very fine hot weather spinach.

Pkt 5e; oz 9e; 2 ozs 15e; 1-4 lb 25e; lb 70e, postpaid.

Victoria. Another hot weather variety which is very slow shooting to seed. The leaves are extra large, thick, much wrinkled, having blunt, or rounded, corners and making a dense, flat, dark green rosette. Grown extensively for home gardens and commercially.

Pkt 5e; oz 9e; 2 ozs 15e; 1-4 lb 25e; lb 70c, postpaid.

A splendid Fall and Winter spinach, the plant very large, vigorous and rickly Winter. the leaves round, thick, medium size and dark green. It is a late maturing variety and is aletimes used as a Spring spinach. to 5 cts; oz 9 cts; 2 ozs 15 cts; 1-4 lb 25 cts; lb 70 cts, postpaid.

(5 lbs of any Spinach, excepting New Zealand, by express, 50 cents per pound.)

QUASH Of All Sorts

the history of squash is the same as of pump-nd the cultural directions for one apply to the Therefore, so as not to use up the space to these directions, we ask you to read page 110. ices vary, the bush variety permitting close ag while the vine sorts require greater space on hills.

arly White Bush Scallop. The favod most widely planted, earliest of all squashes. nown as Patty-Pan, or, in the South, as Cym-It grows in a bush, and therefore occupies pace and can be grown in a small garden,



POPULAR WHITE BUSH (Page 119)

where a couple of bushes will keep a family fully supplied with delicious squash. It is circular form, flattened like the photograph, and about 8 inches in diameter, creamy white, the skin rath smooth, and the flesh deliciously tender and sweet. Pick the squash a little before they reach fusize and the vine will continue to bear all season.

Pkt 5 ets; oz 12 ets; 1-4 b 40 ets; lb \$1.30, postpai

Mammoth White Bush Scallop. strain of Early White Bush, giving an abundan of delicious squashes of same shape but very much larger, from 10 to 12 inches in diameter. Pkt 5 cts; oz 12 cts; 1-4 lb 40 cts; lb \$1.30, postpai Giant Summer Crookneck.

of the earliest, largest and best bush Summ squashes, twice as large, more warty, and earlithan the well known older Crookneck, making the most desirable of its class for both market an home garden. It is a handsome, deep orange colo the flesh golden yellow, dry and of delicious flavo As the plant is bushy, it takes up comparative little space and can be grown even in a small ga

Pkt 5c; oz 12c; 1-4 lb 40c; lb \$1.30, postpaid

Fordhook. A delicious squash for bot Summer and Winter. It is medium size, oblon 8 to 10 inches in length, slightly ridged, smoot and a yellowish color; the flesh very thick, stracolored, extra dry and very sweet. Besides bein an ideal squash for baking, it makes excelled pies during Winter. Fordhook can be picked from the vines and used during the growing season

or it can be left to ripen on the vine to be put away for Winter, and it will keep until the following early Summer. The vines are of strong, healthy growth, and very productive.

Pkt 5 ets; oz 12 ets; 1-4 lb 40 ets; lb \$1.30, postpaid



Fordhook Bush. Similar to Fordhook, but of bush growth instead of running vine, and therefore takes less room. Fruit is somewhat shorter and thicker, the flesh also is thicker, with a very small seed cavity. A few days later than the Bush Scallop and Crookneck, but a very tine early Summer squash.

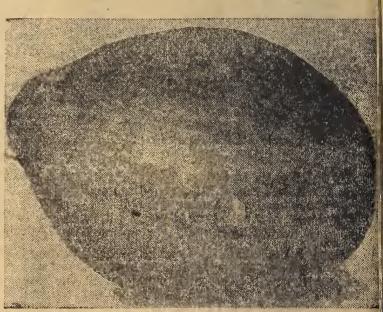
Pkt 5e; oz 12e; 1-4 lb 40e; lb \$1.30, postpaid.

Delicata. A very popular Summer and Winter squash, the first of the vine squashes to mature, just a few days after the bush varieties. It is of medium size, the form correctly shown in our photograph, creamy, orange-yellow color; the flesh solid, rich, nice and dry. It is a particularly good squash for baking, and if desired for Winter use will be found a most excellent keeper.

Pkt 5 ets; oz 13 ets; 1-4 lb 45 ets; lb \$1.40,

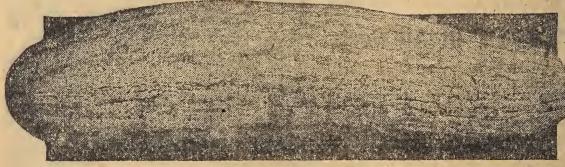
postpaid.

Plymouth Rock. One of the newer varieties and recommended to us by One of the our grower so very highly that we intro-



DELICATA

duced it in our Catalogue last season as a novelty. Our photograph is a very good one, showing a it does, not only the form, but also the attractive skin markings, which are greyish green in color the shell plenty thick enough to be a keeper and yet soft enough to be cut comfortably with a knife



PLYMOUTH ROCK

planted early; it is very productive. (Page 120)

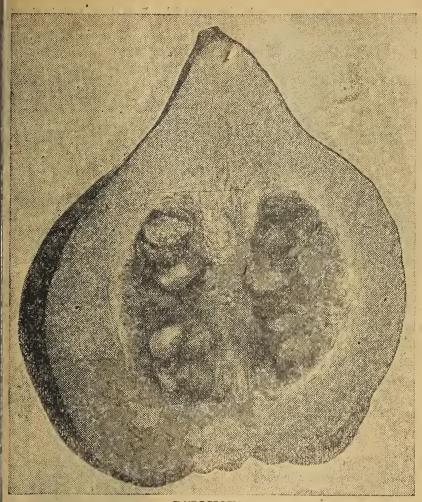
length, and from 6 to 8 inches in diameter; the flesh highly colored, free from fibre and stringiness and of especialdelicious flavor. The Plymouth Rock matures late and should be

It is about 18 to

inches

ir

Pkt 5 ets; oz 22 ets; 1-4 lb 75 ets; lb \$2.45, postpaid.



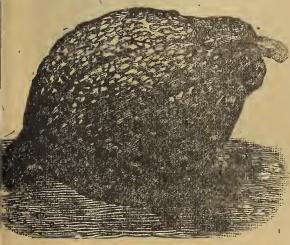
DELICIOUS

Golden Hubbard. The nly practical difference between Iubbard and Golden Hubbard is in olor, which is a glorious golden range, making it one of the most tractive of all squashes. The flesh s also a deeper shade of golden yelow, and fully equal to the Hubbard n desirable quality.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 12 cts; 1-4 lb 40 cts;

b \$1.30, postpaid.

Improved Marblehead. Inother attractive appearing Winter quash, like Hubbard excepting that he blue-grey skin is smooth, and maures quite a few days earlier. Qualty and flavor are all that can be deired and Marblehead is a quite popular variety in some parts of the



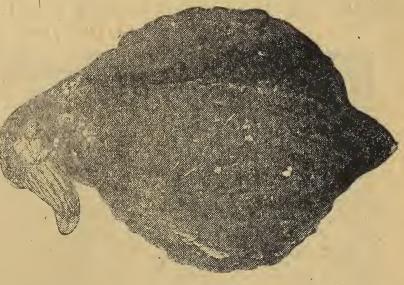
GOLDEN HUBBARD

120 Days to Delicious. Maturity. A comparatively new sort as vegetables go, for Fall and Winter use. Our illustration shows an average size fruit cut through perpendicularly. It weighs from 5 to 10 pounds, and as you can see, the flesh is very thick. The exterior is dark green, sometimes mottled with lighter shadings; the flesh orange-yellow, very dry, finegrained and of delightful flavor. Delicious is a thoroughly good squash and we know you will all be pleased with it.

Pkt 5 ets; oz 12 ets;1-4 lb 40 ets; lb \$1.30, postpaid.

Hubbard. 125 Days to Maturity. The best known and most generally planted Winter squash. The vines are vigorous growers, the fruits large, heavy, dark green, warted, and one of the best, longest keeping, of all squash. The flesh is bright orange-yellow, fine-grained, thick and dry. Our seed is of an exceptionally good strain.

Pkt 5 ets; oz 12 ets; 1-4 lb 40 ets; lb \$1.30, postpaid.



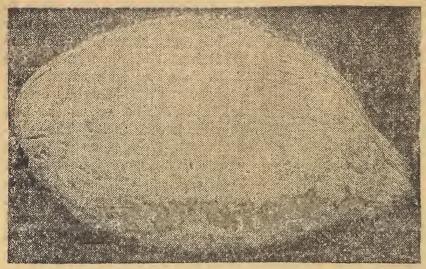
HUBBARD

country. Pkt 5c; oz 12c; 1-4 lb 40c; lb \$1.30 postpaid.

Wammoth Chili. A tremendously large sort, warm orange-yellow in color, shaped like our illustration. It is grown chiefly for exhibition and stock-feeding purposes, specimens sometimes weighing 150 pounds and attracting wide attention. The flesh is thick, rich yellow color, fine-grained and sweet, sufficiently good that it is frequently used for pie-making. Pkt 5c; oz 14c; 1-4 lb 45c, postpaid.

Boston Marrow. One of the very best of the Autumn and Winter squashes for canning and squash pies. In form and size it is similar to the Hubbard, the shell bright orange, and the flesh yellow, very firm and of good quality. Noted as very productive. Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; 1-4 lb 32 cts; lb \$1.00, postpaid.

English Vegetable Marrow. One of the most delicate, refined, delightfully flavored squashes grown, and a tremendous favorite in Europe. It (Page 121)



BOSTON MARROW

remember and that is to grow them quickly; the soil cannot really be too rich for them. Of course they do well in any good garden soil, but the richer the better. Try a packet this year and see if we are not right that, unless you have been growing English Vegetable Marrow, you have been overlooking a very great delicacy. The fruits are oblong in shape, skin smooth and creamy white. Very early and very productive.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 14 cts; 1-4 lb 45 cts, postpaid.

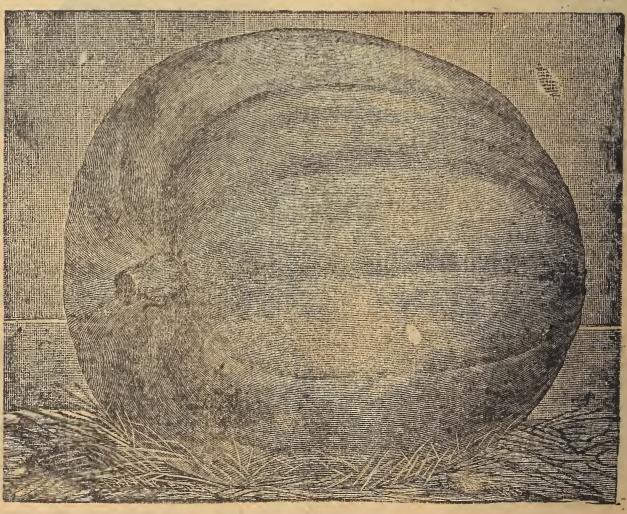
Cocozelle, or Italian Vegetable Marrow. Similar in shape to the English Vegetable Marrow, but the color is mot tled dark green on yellow. Besides being served in the usua way, this variety of squash is sliced and fried in oil and so cooked is considered a great delicacy by those who know it.

Pkt 5 ets; oz 14 ets; 1-4 lb 45 ets, postpaid.

thrives well in America, and just why Crookneck and the Scallop types should be more popular we cannot at-tempt to say. Plant Marrows just like any other squash, cut them when about half size, boil quickly in plenty of water, strain thoroughly, and you have a vegetable that ranks with sugar peas and asparagus in quality and desirability. There is just one particular point about their cultivation to



ENGLISH VEGETABLE MARROW



MAMMOTH CHILI SQUASH

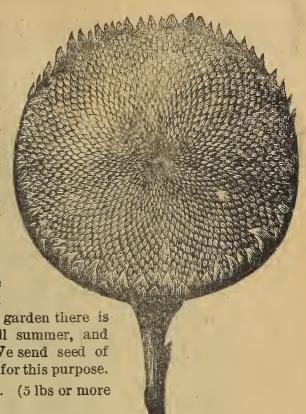
SUNFLOWE

For Poultry Raisers

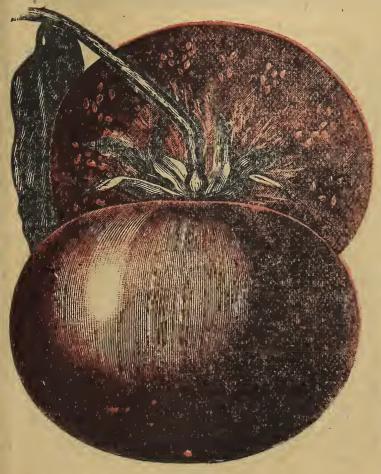
A very ancient flower that has come down to us for centuries almost in its present form, excepting that it has been improved very considerably in size. Everyone who raises chickens knows the good effect the feedng of a little sunflower seed has on their plumage, fed occasionally along with other feed. It is also claimed by poultry raisers that hens lay more eggs when sundower seed is fed, and that they fatten more quickly. There is always a spot around the farm that could be profitably planted in sunflower, and there are many paying uses to which it can be put. Horses relish the seed. So do cattle, sheep, hogs; they fatten on it. In

Montana the sunflower is used for silage. Even in the garden there is always room for a few stalks that will be attractive all summer, and produce enough seed for the average poultry flock. We send seed of the largest heading and heaviest seed-producing variety for this purpose.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 ozs 7 cts; 1-4 lb 11 cts; lb 25 cts, postpaid. (5 lbs or more sent by express 12 cts per lb.)



While the tomato, in a very inferior form and probably wild, is known to have existed in Egypt in the third century, we undoubtedly owe the more improved and cultivated form to South



America, probably to Peru, where it was known by the Aztec word Xitomate. It was first introduced into Britain in 1596, where it was for many years grown as an ornament and known as "Love-Apple", and was thought to be poisonous. In the 17th century Italy grew tomatoes as a vegetable, and the fruit was again introduced into France and England, in its cultivated form, and in 1781 it was brought to America, where it was no better received than across the water until 25 or 30 years after. How different it is today, when more than half a million acres annually are devoted in the United States alone to growing tomatoes, and it is in our country that the tomato has reached its present perfection in quality and cultivation.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. The tomato requires a warm soil and climate, a sunny position and a long season. Generally the plants should be started under glass, and transplanted to the open ground after settled warm weather has come, in lows, 4 to 5 feet apart each way. In the home garden, to save space and to have earlier fruit, and possibly finer specimens, stake up the vines, allowing a single stem to grow tied to a wire or cord, or trail it out on a horizontal trellis. If time is lacking for pruning let the entire vine rest on a trellis or frail it out on a borizontal trellis. If time is lacking for pruning let the entire vine rest on a trellis or rack, to keep the fruits off theground, to develope perfect, although not as fine fruit as if cut to a single stem. In warmer climates the tomato is a short-lived perennial; with us it is an annual. It makes slow growth in cold weather, and, unless the plants have been hardened by gradual exposure, they will be killed by a temperature of 22 degrees.

the plants have been hardened by gradual exposure, they will be killed by a temperature of 32 degrees. It just loves the sun and the splendid color of Italian-grown tomatoes is due to the cloudless skles of Italy rather than to any superiority in cultivation. Under favorable conditions the plant is a vigorous grower and very heavy producer, and any check in its growth will lessen the yield of fruit. For field growing an inclination to the South, with protection of higher lands or woods on the side from which cold and damp winds prevail, is best. The largest yield cannot be produced on a cold soil, or one with poor drainage, and sour, hard and solid from want of cultivation. It is not wise to use the same field 2 years in succession. Set plants on rich land; a field of clover plowed under is best, but do not use fresh manure, From Washington south full crops can be matured from plants grown from seed sown in the open ground (Page 123)

North of Washington sow indoors so as to give 50 to 60 days growth before plants are to be set outdoors. For seed-beds, to potting soil add two-fifths well-rotted cow manure, if available, and one-fifth sand. Sow seed thickly and cover ¼ to ½ in. deep; water well and shade until the little plants begin to show above the soil, when they can be set in full sunlight and watered as needed. When they produce large leaves they should be transplanted into soil 3 to 6 in. deep, and from 12 to 24 to the square foot according to the length of time they are to remain before setting out. If in hot-beds, do not allow the temperature to get above 60 or below 40. Water sufficiently often to prevent plants wilting, harden by scant watering and by gradual exposure to sun and night air. If for field growing, have the land thoroughly cultivated and free from green vegetation for at least a week before planting and begin cultivation the day after you set them out, and

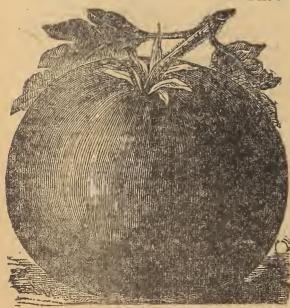


EARLIANA: THE MOST WIDELY GROWN EARLY TOMATO

repeat every 4 or 5 days, and after rain cultivate as quickly as you can safely get on the land. Start to cultivate deep and close to the plants and gradually widen away from them and make it shallower until it simply just scratches the surface. Spray with Bordeaux Mixture before setting out and immediately afterwards. Watch for potato bugs; pick them off. In the South seed is sown as early as the 3rd week in January. If a commercial fertilizer is used, and it generally is in commercial growing, from 800 to 1000 pounds are required, and a suggested formula is 6 percent phosphoric acid, 7 percent potash and 3 percent nitrogen. Three to four months before planting broadcast 15 or 20 loads of manure to the acre. Tomatoes are also forced under glass, but this is a special method of cultivation practiced by so few that we are not warranted in giving space to it in this Catalogue, but shall be glad to write particulars to any inquirer.

Earliana. 115 Days to Maturity, and 2nd only to Scottsanna in earliness and desirability. Earliana is unquestionably one of the two or three most popular and widely grown varieties, its chief merit being its earliness, and in spite of some defects which it naturally has because of its earliness, it is a most excellent and desirable tomato, and, for the market growers, a very profitable one. The fruit is about 3 in. in diameter and 2 to 2 1-2 in depth, produced in clusters near the base of the plant; the flesh thick, solid, and of very good quality, red color and so prolific that a plant frequently produces a 5-8 bushel basket during the bearing season of about 4 weeks. It is also a good shipper.

Pkt 5 cts; 1-2 oz 12 cts; oz 18 cts; 1-4 lb 60 cts; lb \$2.00, postpaid.



(Page 124) BONNY BEST

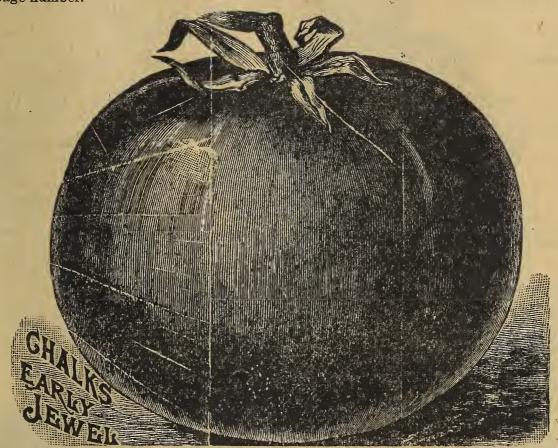
Honny Best. 120 Days to Maturity. A selection from Chalk's Jewel and only a few days later in ripening than Earliana. Bonny Best is deservedly popular with all classes of growers, the home gardener, the trucker and the canner, and it is one of the recognized best shipping varieties in all the country. The plants are strong, vigorous growers, spreading, and with somewhat of an upright growth, while the fruits are generally borne in clusters of from 3 to 5, uniform in shape and size, weighing 5 to 6 ounces each, very smooth, slightly flattened, and a pure, solid red right up to the stem, and they do not crack. The flesh is also dark red, of fine texture, and pleasing flavor, with less acid than many varieties.

Pkt 5 ets; 1-2 oz 13 ets; oz 20 ets; 1-4 lb 65 ets: lb \$2.20, postpaid.

June Pink. 115 Days to Maturity. Really June Pink is a pink-fruited Earliana, resembling Earliana in every respect excepting color, which is a rich, purplish pink.

Pkt 5 cts; 1-2 oz 20 cts; oz 28 cts; 1-4 lb \$1.15; lb \$4.00, postpaid.

Scottsanna. Our own introduction and the earliest and most desirable early tomato. Please ad about it on one of our front pages, referring to the index in the back of this Catalogue for the roper page number.



Chalk's Early Jewel. 125 Days to Maturity. The largest, smoothest, and finest flavored tra early, bright red tomato. A bright scarlet in color, of good size, handsome, solid, deep, of sweet thavor and ripens right up to the stem. Gives a somewhat heavier crop per acre than Earlia.

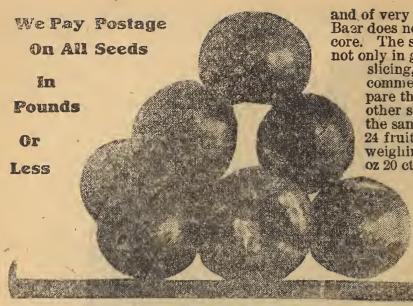


JOHN BAER; A STANDARD EARLY RED TOMATO

It is quite like that variety in many respects, and is desirable for all classes of growing.

Pkt 5 cts; 1-2 oz 20 cts; oz 35 cts; 1-4 lb \$1.15: lb \$3.80 postpaid.

John Baer. An early, productive, red tomato on the order of Chalk's Jewel. It is a bright, stening, gorgeous red, solid, almost seamless, large, round, smooth, ripening evenly up to the stem, (Page 125)



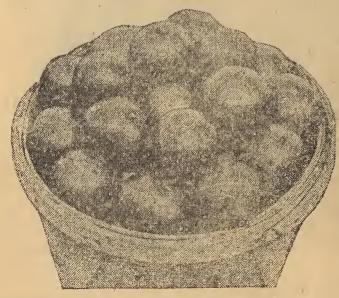
LAPARK PINK BEAUTY

our illustration would give you a better idea of this splendid tomato, but we can tell you that we have heard from quite a number who bought the seed from us last year when we first offered it for sale, and they were very highly pleased with it, so much so that orders are being booked quite heavily this year.

Pkt 5 ets; 1-2 oz 27 ets; oz 45e; 1-4 lb \$1.50; lb \$4.95, postpaid.

Livingston's Globe. A truly globe-shaped tomato of most excellent quality, large, smooth, weighing on an average 5 ounces, and of a delightful purplish red. On account of its vigorous growing and productive qualities, this medium-early tomato is very popular with Southern truckers, and is successfully shipped from Florida and Texas, 141 tomatoes filling a standard carrier. Over half the crop comes true globe-shaped, the balance a little flattened but very much thicker than other varieties. Firm, solid, of desirable flavor and an altogether splendid variety.

Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 23 cts; oz 35 cts; 1-4 lb \$1.40; lb \$4.00, postpaid.



(Page 126) BASKET OF LAPARK PRIDE

and of very fine flavor. Even when dead ripe Jo Baer does not crack and it is entirely free from gre core. The skin peels off so easily that John Baer not only in great demand in the home garden is slicing, stewing and canning, but also with the commercial canner, as it is said peelers can provide the said peelers.

slicing, stewing and canning, but also with t commercial canner, as it is said peelers can proper three bushels of John Baer to one of a other sort. Often as many as 10 fruits ripen the same cluster so that picking is very quic 24 fruits filling a six-carrier basket, each fruits filling about 6½ ounces. Pkt 5c; 1-2 oz 13ct oz 20 cts; 1-4 lb 65 cts; lb \$2 20, postpaid.

extremely early pink tomato of o own introduction. Of superb shar and highest quality, and one of the most attractive appearing tomato produced. The vines are good, health

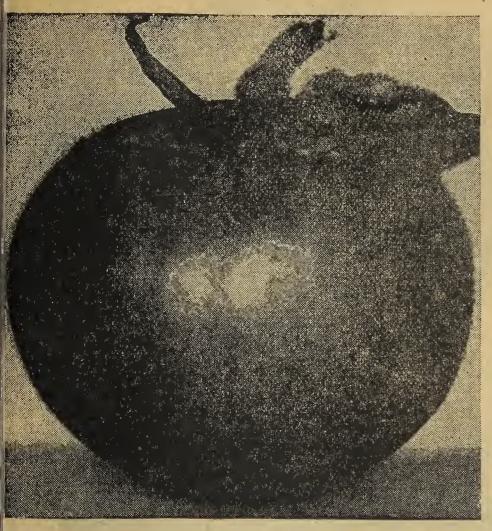
strong growers, and the fru is produced about the san time as Chalk's Jewel We wis



LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE

Lapark Pride. Our own introduction and one of the very best to follow the very early varieties, producing a tremendous crop of rich, red fruit, well-rounded, evenly colored and without a crack at either end. Over 500 baskets of fully matured, perfect fruit have been produced on a single acre, and, no matter how well supplied the market may be, Lapark Pride will claim the attention of customers and make sales at good prices. It is an ideal second-early variety whether for the home garden, marketing or canning. In the home garden it is virtually everbearing, from early planting to frost. We can recommend Lapark Pride unreservedly to our friends.

Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 18 cts; ½ oz 30 cts; oz 50 cts; 1-4 lb \$2.00, postpaid.



THE OLD FAVORITE MATCHLESS

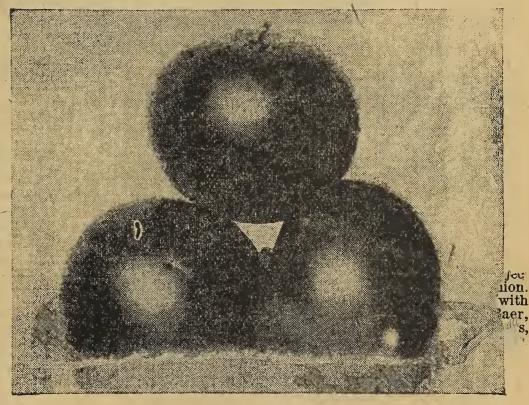
Made hiess. tomato that has friends everywhere, many whom cannot be persuaded to even try any sort. other main-crop It is a smooth fruit of deep, dark red and just a perfect size for slicing. Inside, the flesh is very solid, of fine grain and delicious, sweet flavor. It is also a meritorious canning variety. One has only to look at our photograph, taken from to be convinced that it is a tomato well worth trying if never grown before.

Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 18 cts; oz 30 cts; 1-4 lb \$1.00; 1b \$3.35, postpaid.

Lapark Red Eagle. One of our own introductions, and a remarkably fine tomato which has been test-ed out in every way throughout the country, and has proved itself a most decided success in every tomato growing section. It is borne in clusters, prolifically, a pronounced red, of Stone size, thick and smooth, ripening up completely, without a crack, and

rhe old favorite matchless averaging several days nead of other standard medium-early, main-crop sorts. Owing to its firmness and solidly it akes a wonderful canning and shipping variety. Our reputation is solidly behind Lapark Red agle and we invite criticisms from the home gardener and commercial and canning grower. Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 30 cts; oz 45 cts, postpaid

Ponderosa. 0 Days to Maturity. ith the exception of ir own introduction, apark Red Monster, onderosa is the largt tomato under cultation. And also with ie exception of Lairk Red Monster, the ery best big tomato. lowing crimson, alost purple, and it is uite regular and even shape for so large fruit. The flesh is articularly solid, ith practically no eds, and when stew-1 or canned makes much more than ost tomatoes. Ponerosa requires rich, ertile soil to do its est, because it is profic, it ripens its first ruits in Mid-Summer nd continues to bear We ell until frost. ffer you a very fine train of Ponderosa



LAPARK RED EAGLE eed grown especially for us in Michigan. Canning factory seed is not allowed in our warehouse, (Page 127)



TOMATO STONIA (Page 128)

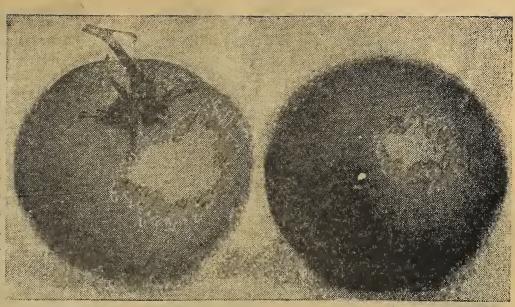
Yellow Ponderosa. The counterpart of the red Ponderosa except in color, which is an attractive yellow. Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 20 cts; ½ oz 30 cts; oz 50 cts, postpaid.

Days to Maturity. Astandard, main-crop tomato grown everywhere with the exception of a certain few parts of the South where some other variety has caught the fancy. It has a good vine, and the fruits are large, smooth, round and deep, rich, dark red, ripening up well and without a crack. The flesh is solid, meaty, firm and of exceptionally pleasing flavor. No matter where Stone is grown it gives satisfaction, in the family garden, truck patch and in fields for canning factories. We can add very little that is not already known better of the Stone tomato than we have the gift of writing.

Pkt. 5 cts; ½ oz 17 cts; oz 25 cts; ½ lb 90 cts; lb \$2.90, postpaid.

Livingston's One Beauty. he smoothest and best f the large, purplish ink tomatoes. The ruit is very uniform nd of a most desirable ize, solid and of excelent flavor. A splenvariety for the ome garden and fine or the trucker whose ustomers call for a nedium-early, flesholored tomato

Pkt 5 cts; 1-2 oz 13c; z 20 cts; 1-4 lb 65 cts; b \$2.20, postpaid.

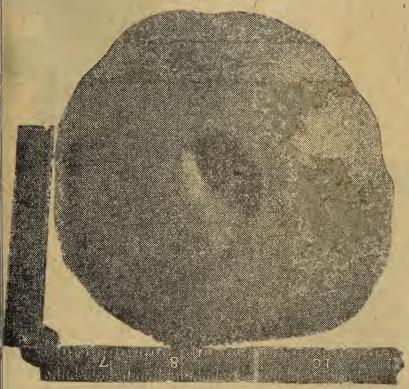


LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY

LAPARKREDMONSTER

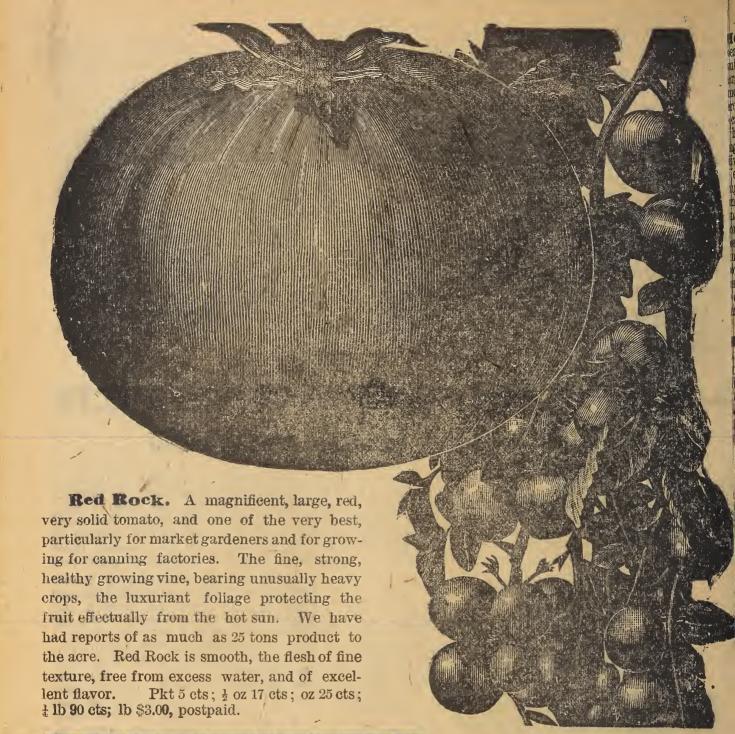
The Largest Red Tomato Grown And One Of The Best

During the past Summer we had Red Monster tried out by a considerable number of growers who pride themselves on being successful producers of tomatoes. Among them was one in particuar that we shall mention, because he surprised us by walking into the office one day with a half-pushel basket full. "What do you think of them?" he asked us. Well, we did not know just what o say at first, because we were growing Red Monster in our own trial grounds, and it seemed to is that his fruits were larger than ours. I weighed what he had and they all ran around three bounds, one or two three or four ounces over. They certainly were beauties, perfect in color and



entirely smooth excepting a undulation at the stem end, but ripened close up to the stem all around, and with just an indication of where the blossom had been, a sort of navel. I knew at once they were Red Monsters; one can never fail to know that wonderful tomato. Then he told me derful tomato. Then he told me that he had intended to bring some real specimens to show me but had been so busy he could not get away at the time and so they used them up. His farm is towards the other end of Lancaster County. He claimed to have had a number from earlier pickings that actually weighed as much as four pounds, and that the neigh-bors and passers by were coaxing him for some of the seed. We did not for some of the seed. We did not ourselves see these four-pounders, but I can quite believe it, not only because of the good reputation of the man who made the statement, but because of my own experience, many of my tomatoes, under inferior conditions of growth, weighing over three

of my tomatoes, under inferior conditions of growth, weighing over three pounds. There is not a single objection to Red Monster in our opinion. We grew it in the same garden with Ponderosa, Bonny Best, John Baer, Earliana, Chalk's Jewel and others, Earliana, Chalk's Jewel and others, Earliana, Chalk's Jewel and others, Earliana, Chalk's Jewel and acidless and with fewer seeds than even Ponderosa. Really I have never eaten a more delicious tomato sliced raw, fried or stewed, and a platter of Red and Yellow Monster is as attractive, inviting and appetizing a dish as one could place on a warm Summer's supper table. We have the entire stock of "Monster" seed, and in sufficient quantity this year so that we can offer it in pounds and fractions and we urge our tomato loving friends to give themselves a surprise and a treat by reserving space in their gardens this year for Lapark Red Monsters. (Page 129)



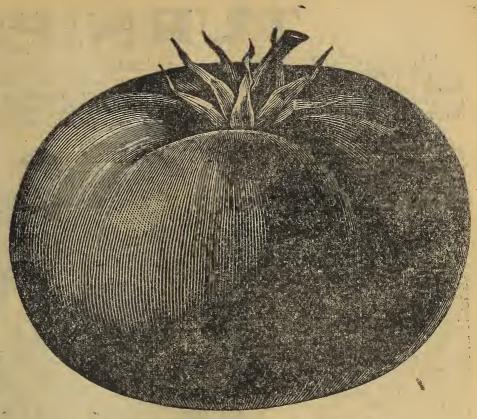
(Page 130) DELIGHTFUL GOLDEN QUEEN

RED ROCK FOR MAIN-CROP

Golden Queen. The handson est, smoothest, best flavored, most prolife and worth-while yellow tomato. On a count of the increased interest in ther propagators are paying a great deal mor attention to perfecting their strains of ye low tomatoes. Golden Queen is a perfectl smooth fruit, like our photograph, and o the loveliest, transparent, golden yellow Then, inside, it is almost solid meat makin a fine combination for slicing with red to matoes, and is very much used for preserv ing, apparently being very much richer an of a more delicate flavor than its red broth ers and sisters. Makes delicious Marma lade, unsurpassed by the finest Scote Orange Marmalade. If anyone wishes th recipe we shall be glad to send it. Pkt cts; ½ oz 15 cts; ½ oz 20 cts; oz 30 cts, pos paid.

Lapark Yellow onster. Not quite so avy as the Red Monster t, without a question, the gest, thickest, heaviest d most solid yellow tomato own. As the only prac-al difference is in color, nich is canary yellow shad-g to primrose, we need not ye it a lengthy description. ellow tomatoes are becomg more and more popular, d if you want large ones, at attract attention in the me garden or on the mart, and are pleasing sliced the table grow Lapark Yel-w Monster and you will Pkt ve it par excellence. ts; ‡ oz 20 ets; ‡ oz 30 ets; 50 ets, postpaid.

Lapark D warf onster. A strain of d Monster, like it in size, for and quality, but the re is dwarf in character d not quite so prolific. orth while growing in me gardens by those who efer a dwarf growing sort.



EARLY DWARF CHAMPION; THE EARLIEST DWARF Pkt 5 ets; ½ oz 17 ets; ½ oz 27 ets; oz 45 ets, postpaid.

Greater Baltimore. 145 Days to Maturity. A very fine canning variety for second-rly and main-crop. The fruits are large, borne in clusters, brilliant red in color, firm and meaty, being evenly from stem to blossom. One of best shippers. Greater Baltimore is grown everywhere d has the special merit of being well free from acid. It is unsurpassed for slicing, the vine is a group grower and stands up well through the heat of Mid-Summer.

Pkt 5 ets; ½ oz 20 ets; oz 33 ets; ½ lb 95 ets; lb \$3.75, postpaid.

Dwarf Champion. The earliest bearing dwarf growing tomato, and an exceedingly early riety. The plant standing well up, and holding its fruits up out of the dirt without staking. The uit is good size, smooth and regular in form, exactly like our photograph, the flesh solid, firm and ry meaty and of delicious flavor. The Dwarf Stone is a larger fruit but Dwarf Champion is ripe om ten days to two weeks earlier and there are more of them. The color is a crimson purplish nk.

Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 15 cts; ½ oz 20 cts; oz 30 cts, postpaid.



YELLOW PEAR TOMATO

Yellow Pear. Particularly a preserving tomato, the vine literal ly covered all season long with the attractive yellow fruits, which are used chiefly for eating off the vines and for preserving. Keep the vines picked and they will produce ever so many more fruits right up to frost time. Pkt 5 ets; ½ oz 15 ets; ½ oz 20 cts; oz 30 cts, postpaid.

Dwarf Stone. 140 Days o Maturity. The particular advantage of a dwarf growing tomato is that the vine grows only from one and one half to two feet in height, and therefore, does not take up very much room in the garden. Dwarf Stone is very prolific for its size, but Stone is very prolific for its size, but no dwarf variety is recommended for market growing on account of its comparatively small yield. The fruits average 3 3-4 inches in diameter and 2 3-4 in depth, are quite solid, meaty and of choice flavor, and of a bright scarlet in color. It is also known as "Potato-leaved" tomato.

Pkt 5 ets; ½ oz 23 ets; oz 35 ets;

1 lb \$1.00, postpaid.

White Tomato. Please see one of our front pages for an illustration and description of is tomato, which is still a novelty to most people and well worth trying. The correct page numbers be found by consulting the index in the back of this Catalogue. (Page 131)

TURNIPS

The origin of turnips is unknown, but it is undoubtedly a product of Great Britain and oth parts of Northern Europe and of Asia. Rutabaga, or as it is also known, Swedish Turnip, should called Rutabaga and not confused with the more flat, light fleshed varieties that are more general grown in America, and which are distinguished by their hairy leaves. Of course both belong to the same family as cabbage, the former known as Brassica rapa, while the rutabaga is Brassica campestri

CULTURE: The cultivation of turnips and rutabagas is very similar, except that the turnip matures quickly and can be sown very early in the Spring for Spring and Summer use, and again from the middle of July to the middle of August for Winter use, whereas rutabaga requires a longer season. They are both hardy and can withstand some frost. As a matter of fact turnips do not like hot weather and as a rule are not grown in the Summer. Sow in rows 10 to 20 inches apart, and thin from 6 to 10 inches apart in the row, depending on the variety. In the field have the rows 2½ to 3 feet apart according to cultivation. So win g broadcast is successful for turnips only for Fall planting, when the soil is moist and very thoroughly prepared beforehand to be free from weeds. An ounce sows 250 feet of row; two to three pounds to an acre broadcast, or one half to a third this amount if drilled.



Nothing bothers turnips very

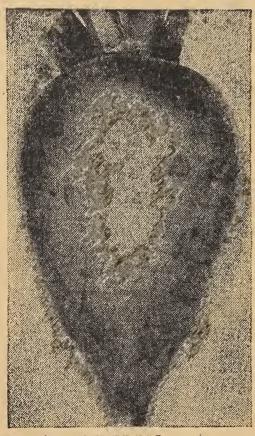
much excepting root-magot,
and the flea-beetle. The magot is destroyed by injecting bisulfide of carbon into the soil about the roots before th
grubs have burrowed too deeply into the tissues. This is sometimes practiced in gardens but is impracticable in th
fleld, where the best way is rotation of crops. The flea-beetle is kept in check by spraying with Bordeaux Mixture, o
Paris Green diluted with land plaster, one part to fifty.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan. 45 Days to Maturity. The most delicious, extremely early turnip, about 2½ inches in diameter, half white, the other half purple, the flesh tende and sweet. A very fine, early garden variety that is also good for forcing.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 8 cts; 1-4 lb 25 cts; lb 75 cts, postpaid; (5 lbs or more by express, 50 cts per lb.)

Extra Early White Milan. 45 Days to Maturity. The same type of turnip in ever respect except that both outside and in it is pure, snowy white.

Pkt 5 cts; ounce 8 cts; 1-4 lb 25 cts; lb 75 cts, postpaid; (5 lbs or more by express, 50 cts per lb.



(Page 132) WHITE EGG

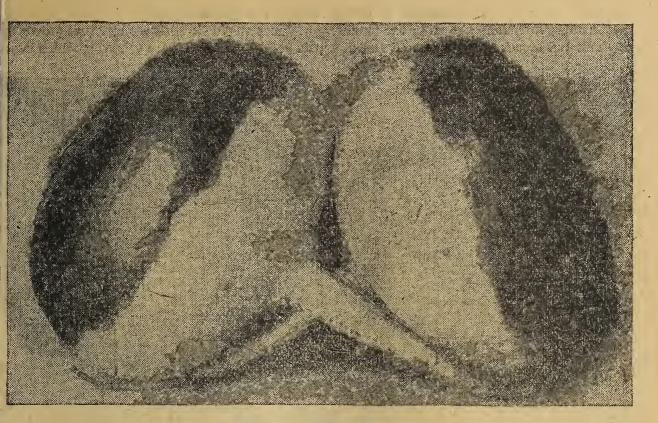
Early White Flat Dutch. 45 Days to Maturity. An all white, strap-leaved turnip that has been in use a great many years with the utmost satisfaction for the table. It is especially popular down South. Of medium size, flat, white; the flesh also white, crisp, firm, very tender and of sweet, mild flavor. Pull roots when about 21-2 ins. in diameter for table.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 7 cts; 1-4 lb 17 cts; lb 65 cts, postpaid; (5 lbs or more by express, 40 cts per lb.)

White Egg. 50 Days to Table. A grand white table turnip of good size and superior quality, the roots uniformly like our photograph, of medium size, smooth and white, half growing out of ground. The flesh is snowy white, fine-grained, sweet and mild in flavor. It is all right for Spring sowing, but is most generally used for Fall and Winter. At its best for table pulled when two inches in diameter.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 8 cts; 1-4 lb 18 cts; lb 65 cts: (5 lbs of more by express, 40 cts per lb.)

Purple Top Strap-Leaf. 55 Days to Maturity. Also known as Early Red, or Purple Top Globe. Probably the most widely known and extensively grown of all table turnips. It is early, rather flat, as shown in the illustration, but very attractive. The flesh is white, tender



PURPLE TOP STRAP-LEAF

eet, fine grained and very mild flavored. It is thoroughly at home in the garden, in the field or ong the corn, and is not fastidious in regard to the condition or sort of soil, or the location. For the Spring and Fall crops it is a tremendous favorite everywhere. It will grow very much larger left to mature for stock feeding, but for the table pull when about 2 1-2 inches in diameter.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 7 cts; 1-4 lb 17 cts; lb 40 cts; (5 lbs or more by express, 35 cts per lb.)

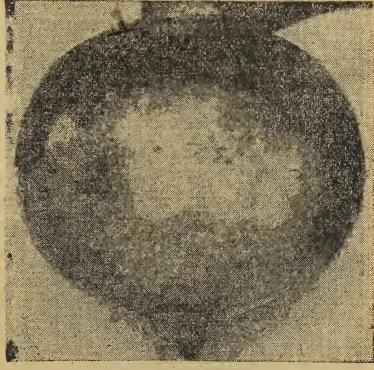
Purple Top White Globe.
Days to Maturity. Our photograph
was this elegant turnip in very good
upe. It measures 6 inches and over in
meter, is a perfect globe in form, the per portion an attractive purplish red d the lower creamy white. The flesh is o white, solid, crisp and of a delightful, ld flavor. It is also known as Red Top hite Globe, and is one of the standard in eron turning. For table use it should in-crop turnips. For table use it should pulled early, but for stock purposes can left in the ground to grow to full size.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 7 cts; 1-4 lb 17 cts; lb 65c,

d: (5 lbs or more by express,40 ets per lb.)

Long Cow Horn. 60 Days to Maturity. A long, irregularly shaped turnip, 12 to 15 inches in length and 3 inches in diameter, grow-ing well above ground. The flesh is firm, crisp, fine-grained and of a very good flavor. For most delicate table quality and flavor it should be pulled when not over 3 or 4 inches in length. Grown a great deal across the Atlantic and considerably on this side.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 7 cts; 1-4 lb



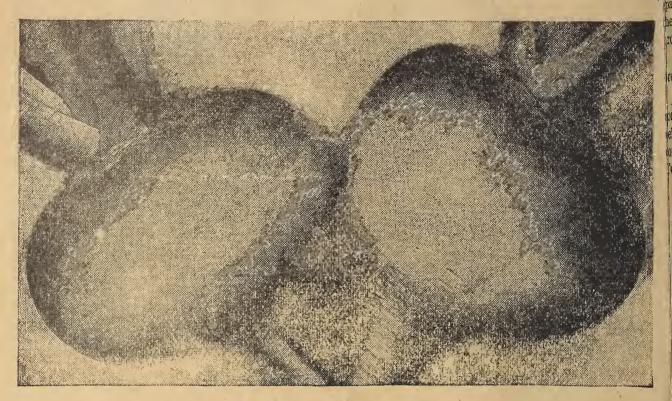
PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE 20 cts; lb 70 cts, postpaid; (5 lbs or more by express, 40 cts per lb.)

Special Prices On Turnip And Rutabaga Seeds

The prices on turnip seed in quantities go up and down according to the market We ask, therefore, anyone who wishes to use five pounds or more to write us for special prices along about planting time. This is really the only way fair prices can be quoted. (Page 133)

HORN

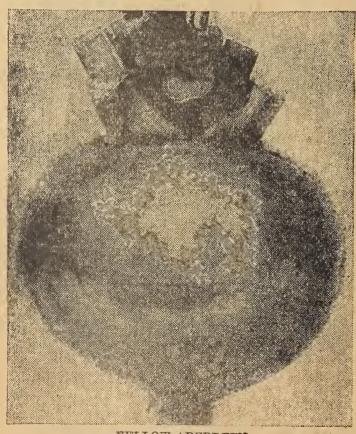
Large Yellow, or Amber Globe. 65 Days to Maturity. One of the very best yello fleshed turnips, splendidly shown in our photograph. It is an old English variety that grows verilarge, thick and broad, the skin smooth and of a pale yellow color, except at the top, which bears



LARGE YELLOW, OR AMBER GLOBE

greenish tinge. The flesh is a rich, creamy yellow, fine-grained, very sweet, delicious and a splendic keeper all Winter long. For table use pick before it gets too large and let the balance of the crop fully mature for stock feeding.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 7 cts; 1-4 lb 18 cts; lb 65 cts, postpaid; (5 lb or more by express 40 cts per lb.)



YELLOW ABERDEEN

low-fleshed variety for Winter, and a very fine turnip. As the photograph shows, it is somewhat more round than the Amber Globe, is of medium size, the bottom yellow and the top purple. The flesh is rather light yellow, very solid, tender, sweet and fine grained. It is very hardy and the crop can be dug late. Personally we are very fond of the yellow turnips and believe those who try them will always plant the yellow-fleshed varieties freely for Fall and Winter.

Pkt5 cts; oz 7 cts; 1-4 lb 18 cts; lb 65c, postp'a; (5 lbs or more by express, 40c per lb)

Golden Ball, or Orange Jelly. By a great many turnip fanciers Orange Jelly is considered the best table sort among the yellow-fleshed turnips. The tops are small, the roots medium size, perfectly globe-shaped, smooth and of a deep golden orange color; the flesh firm, crisp and of excellent quality.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 8 cts; 1-4 lb 25 cts; lb 80 cts, postp'd; (5 lbs or more by express, 40c per lb.

Rutabaga, American Purple Top, or Sweedish Turnip. Rutabagas require a longer season than turnips, but the flesh remains through the Winter more firm, crisp and tender. The American Purple Top is an improved strain of the English Sweedish Turnip, giving us a smaller top, a shorter neck and a more globular shaped root. It grows to a very large size and is of sp endid quality. It does best on new land, or light, sandy soil, and is of a light yellow-color (Page 134)

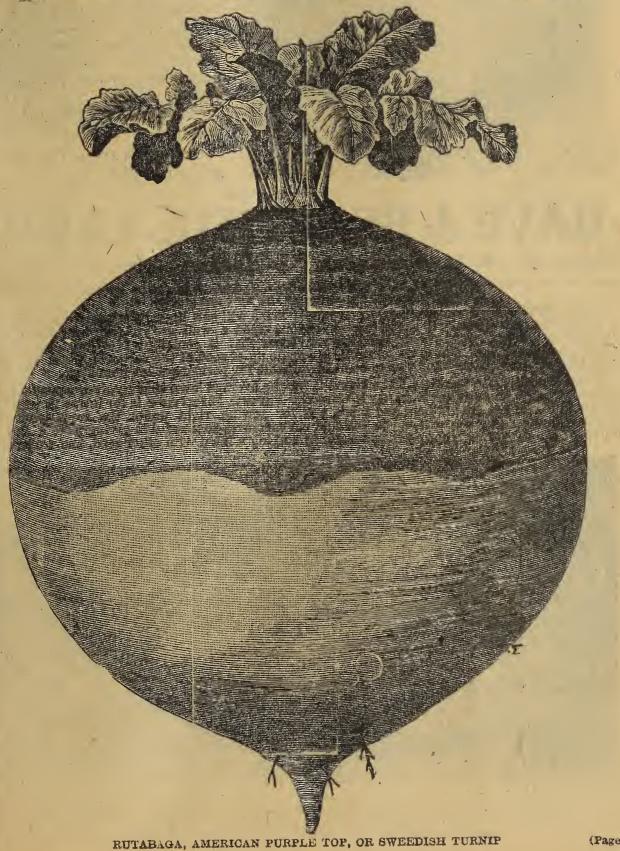
th a purplish top, of trim shape and smooth. The flesh is also yellow, and most delicious flavor, free from fiber and bitterness. Leave a little more ace between the plants in the rows than for turnips, and sow seed from e end of June to the first of August. There are many varieties but Imoved American Purple Top is decidedly the best.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 8 cts; 1-4 lb 25 cts; lb 80 cts, postpaid; (5 lbs or more by ex-

ess. 40 ets per lb.)

Southern Seven Top. A species of turnip grown exclusively rits tops, which are, in the South, boiled as greens, making a most delicious SOUTHERN SEVEN TOP lish in that part of our country, particularly when a bit of bacon is boiled along with them. In me parts of the South Seven Top is left out all Winter, and the tops picked off as needed. Seven op is also grown to be plowed under as green manure.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 7 cts; 1-4 lb 17 cts; lb 60 cts, postpaid; (5 lbs or more by express, 38 cts per lb.)





Mammoth Japane Shogoin

The Largest and Finest Japan Turnip. A very interesting vegetate from the "Land of The Rising Sun",t is well worth a trial in every Ameri garden. It grows tremendously land weighing 8 and 10 pounds, and up to pounds, whitish, the flesh pure wh solid and very sweet. Like all ot turnips, to be sweetest and tenderes must have rich soil and be well work to encourage quick growth. In Jap turnips, along with radishes, are ear largely in place of potatoes, boiled, a fried in slices. Mammoth Shogoin not a novelty but a real, meritorious v etable.

Pkt 5 cts; 1-2 oz 15 cts; oz 20 cts, po paid.

Vine Peach. Described amo melons on page 91.

HAVE A BEAUTIFUL LAWN

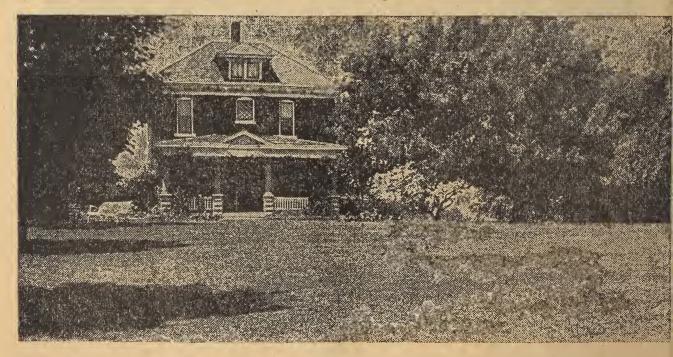
LAPARK SPECIAL LAWN MIXTURE

LAPARK SHADY LAWN MIXTUR

1-2 lb 30 cts; lb 62 cts; 3 lbs \$1.25; 5 lbs \$1.80, all postpaid. 5 lbs \$1.50 by express, receiver pay express charges; 25 lbs by express, \$7.15.

A pound will sow from 300 to 400 square feet; 25 lbs will sow liberally a quarter of an acre. It is no longer necessary to argue the tremendous value a well grown and well taken care lawn adds to a home, nor the beauty and attractiveness that it contributes to any church, school club or public building. Our grass mixtures are made up of seed of the various grasses and clove that a long experience has taught us to be most valuable for permanent lawn making.

The Lapark Special Mixture is for the average lawn that receives considerable sure all Summer long; whereas the Lapark Shady Lawn Mixture is for lawns in which qui a number of trees are grown, here and there, and for sowing right under the trees where it is often bare or spotted. We believe you will find our mixtures successful in giving you a thick, very lawn where you have not been successful in making a lawn with other seed, and we have made



our prices very low. Really a lawn grass seed mixture can be purchased at almost any price, because, to make the price as low as seems to suit the customer the custom is to add more seed of the cheaper varieties. From such mixtures you cannot expect results. To have a really good lawn you (Page 136)

have a proper foundation, careful grading is necessary, with a covering of good top soil if it is lready there. Then apply a good dose of commercial fertilizer, and harrow and re-harrow, and he hand take freely so as to have a fine seed bed. Then sow the seed broadcast, and, if possible to be not sow when the ground is dry and there is no likelihood of rain. If conditions are ght the lawn will be ready to mow in six weeks. Sow the seed in Spring or Fall, but not in the tummer. Some seedsmen will tell you that a pound of seed is enough for 500 square feet, but ut it lower. For bringing up an old lawn use a pound of seed to 1000 square feet, in the Spring e lawn is very bad, first rake it out thoroughly to get rid of all the dead grass, then sow the seed, ta pound to 800 to 1000 square feet according to the condition. Roll after seeding. We shall add to supply you with our Lawn Grass Seed, and are confident you will be pleased with the



SWEET BASIL

SWEET MARJORAM

SUMMER SAVORY

THYME

HERBS Of All Sorts.

Everyone can well afford to set aside at least moderate space in his garden for certain Pot Herbs are so much better in flavor when freshly gathered during the Summer for immediate use, or home cured and put away for the Winter, leaves, stems and seeds, as the case may be. Then e are Sweet Herbs, and Medicinal Herbs, some of which should also be grown, for better results economy. A packet, or an ounce, is all you would need of most kinds.

ENERAL CULTURAL DIRECTIONS are to sow early in the Spring, when the fruit trees begin to leaf, in any good in soil, just slightly covering the seed, in rows a foot apart. Cultivate frequently and do not let the weeds bother. We offer all new, fresh seed, imported directly from France, where the best herb seed is always to be had.

Anise. Annual. The fragrant seeds are used to overcome nausea, colic, etc., and also in cook-The leaves are used for flavoring and for garnishing. The seeds also make an essential oil a cordial. It came from around the Mediterranean Sea, should be planted where it is to remain grows about 2 feet in height.

Pkt 5 cts; 1-2 oz 8 cts; oz 12 cts, postpaid.

Balm. A perennial sweet herb with a lemon-like flavor, native in southern Europe. t grows about 6 in. high and is easily grown in any warm situation. The leaves are used in fevers. Balm wine, or tea, is employed in fevers. The The leaves are used in

Pkt 5 cts; 1-2 oz 25 cts; oz 40 cts, postpaid.

Basil-Sweet Basil. Annual. The clove-like leaves are for flavoring soups, stews and other highly seasoned dishes, when it is in bloom it can be cut and hung away for Winter. It seed in hotbed, or house, and set out after frost has passed we easily. It was brought from India.

Pkt 5 cts; 1-2 cz 10 cts; oz 15 cts, postpaid

Borage. Annual. The young leaves are used for salads' older ones for flavoring and garnishing. Its chief use is as a bee t, its blue, or purplish, flowers furnishing splendid honey past-Easily grown in any waste place, from seed sown in the Spring re the plants are to remain—do not transplant.

Pkt 5 ets; 1-2 oz 25 ets; oz 40 ets, postpaid.

Chamomile. Perennial. A pleasant-scented herb, the heads hich are used medicinally in coughs, and for spasmodic conditioning in infants, and also as a diaphoretic. Sow seed where the ts will have plenty of sun. Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 12 cts, postpaid.

Caraway. A biennial from Europe; the seed used for flavor-ye bread, cookies, cakes, making cheese, etc., also for flavoring age and meats. Sometimes the leaves and young shoots are n. Very easily grown from seed sown in the early Spring, and lings thinned out, not transplanted. The seed is produced the and season. Oil made from the seed relieves gas on the stomach prevents griping.

Pkt 5 ets; 1-2 oz 7 ets; oz 10 ets, postpaid.



(Page 139)

Catnip, or Catmint. Perennial, except that it sometimes Winter-kills if on wet lar. The leaves are used for seasoning and the plant is a splendid bee pasture. Everyone knows have cats enjoy the Catnip-ball.

Pkt 5 cts; 1-4 oz 25 cts, postpa

Celery For Flavoring, or Soup Celery. A hardy variety which is not used 1 blanching but only for flavoring soups, stews, etc. Sow the seed thickly and cut and use the leav like parsley. Pkt 5 cts; oz 9 cts; 1-4 lb 25 cts, postpail

Chervil. A very pretty plant, the leaves of which are even more attractive for garnishi than parsley. Also used for flavoring soups and salads. Sow seed early in the Spring and in st cession, in shallow drills, barely covered, in rich, light soil. Begin cutting leaves as soon as the are an inch or two in length.

Pkt 5 cts; 1-2 oz 7 cts; oz 10 cts; 1-4 lb 30 cts, postpa



FLORENCE, OR ITALIAN FENNEL

makes a good tea for colic. stalks are very ornamental. Coriander. Annual, from Southern Europe, growing 2 2 1-2 feet high, the seeds used in making confectionery, sprinkling top of cakes and to flavor liqueurs.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 7 cts: 1-4 lb 15 cts, postpai

Dill. Annual or Biennial from Southern Europe, 2 to 2 1-2 fe tall, grown in every garden, sow where it is to remain and thin. seeds are used chiefly for flavoring pickles and preserves, but also a condiment in prepared dishes. It is most often, in our experience pickled with fully grown cucumbers. It has a warming, stimulating medicinal effect, the tea being used for colic and to prevent hiccough Dill is also said to be soothing to the nerves. Give it a warm situ

Pkt 5 cts; oz 7 cts; 1-4 lb 20 cts; lb 60 cts, postpai

Elecampane. Bellwort. Perennial. The thick two-year of roots are used as a tonic and for stomach troubles. Sweetmeats and also made from the roots. Sow seed where the plant will have plent of sun.

Pkt 5 cts; 1-4 lb 30 cts, postpaid

Fennel-Sweet Fennel. The leaves are sometimes eater raw as salads but mostly for flavoring, boiled in fish sauce. Als Sow the seed in Fall, preferably, for early Spring growing. Its ta Is also sown in earliest Spring in any good soil.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 10 cts; 1-4 lb 20 cts, postpaid

Florence Fennel. The base of the leaf-stalk is very much thickened, forming a bulb-lik enlargment above the ground. By earthing up this blanches and is prepared by boiling for the table It is chiefly an Italian vegetable, but easily cultivated, matures quickly from seed sown in the earl Spring and in succession. It is an annual.

Pkt 5 cts; 1-2 oz 7 cts; oz 10 cts; 1-4 lb 30 cts, postpaid

Horehound. Occasionally used for seasoning, but its chief use is in cough syrup and in cough drops. Tea made from the leaves is used for colds and lung affections. It is a perennial, erect, and having many stems covered with white down, the leaves almost square; the flowers white. Sow seed in the Spring, thin, but do not transplant.

Pkt 5 cts; 1-2 oz 12 cts; oz 15 cts, postpaid

Lavender. Perennial. Grown almost from the beginning of time for its refreshingly pleasant odor, coming to us from the Canary Islands and from India. Needs Winter protection in the North. Its chief use is in perfumery, aromatic vinegar and lavender water. All parts of the plant are aromatic and oil is distilled from both leaves and branches. Cut and dried the flowers are used as sachets, sprinkled between sheets, etc., and with clothing.

Pkt 5 ets; 1-4 oz 15 ets; 1-2 oz 25 ets; oz 50 ets, postpaid. Marjoram-Sweet Marjoram. A perennial



hailing from Asia, and grown in this country as an annual. The name comes from a Greek word which means "delight of mountains". It is an erect, branching plant, bearing greyish green leaves and small, whitish flowers, with little brown seeds. The plant has a pleasing odor and is credited with medicinal properties employed effectively in measles, etc., "to bring out the rash". More particularly, however, it is used as a condiment for flavoring soups, stews, meat pies and vegetables. In the garden it is treated as an annual because, unless given some protection it frequently Winter-kills. The seeds are small, and the little plants should be given some shade a first. The best way is to sow seed in the house and transplant outside in May or June, 6 in. apar in rows a foot apart, in light, dry, rich soil. Keep clean and cut just before flowering and hang ir a cool, airy place to dry. a cool, airy place to dry.

Pkt 5 cts; 1-2 oz 12 cts; oz 15 cts, postpaid

Pennyroyal. Perennial used for seasoning, and for making a tea for colic. Mosquitoes are said to avoid the proximety of the growing plant. Protect in the Winter with leaves or litter Pkt 5 cts; 1-4 oz 18 cts; 1-2 oz 30 cts, postpaid. and renew your bed frequently. (Page 138)

Peppermint. Perennial. No description is needed of Peppermint; it is so well known to ryone, and its many uses are equally familiar.

Pkt 5 cts; 6 pkts for 25 cts, postpaid.

Rosemary. Perennial. From Southern rope. 18 to 24 inches in height; branching, with ny green leaves, and small blue flowers. Sow seed ere it is to remain. The leaves are used for searing and for making the leaves are used for searing and rowers are represented by the search of the ssoms are valuable for perfuming on sweats, the ssoms are valuable for perfuming toilet waters. of Rosemary is to be had in any drug store for numatism, neuralgia and lumbago. Protect a little th litter in the North in Winter. In California, in southern particularly and for dry, rocky placenear the ocean, Rosemary is recommended for dges.

Pkt 5 cts; 1-4 oz 17 cts; 1-2 oz 30 cts, postpaid

Rue. "The Herb of Grace". Perennial. 11-22 feet in height. An old medical herb, with a very ong aromatic odor, hailing from South Europe. Sow eds where the plants are to remain. Its ne is as a stimulant and anti-spasmodic. Its medicinal ed for poultry having roupe.

Pkt 5 cts; 1-2 oz 17 cts; oz 30 cts,postpaid.

Saffron. Annual. Sow seeds for plants, which ow 2 to 3 feet in height with bright orange colored wers, which are picked when in full bloom and used chiefly for dying silks and making rouge.



so in cooking to give color, and in medicine for its diaphoretic properties. It came from Asia. Pkt 5 ets; 1-2 oz 20 ets; oz 35 ets. postpaid.

Sage. A well known annual herb hailing from Southern Europe, and more widely used than by other for flavoring all sorts of dishes, and dressings for poultry, geese and ducks particularly, id in cheese. Sow seed where the plants are to grow. It is also used in medicine as a mild tonic Pkt 5 cts; 1-4 oz 18 cts; 1-2 oz 28 cts; oz 45 cts, postpaid. d astringent.

> Savory-Summer Savory. Hardy Annual used a great deal, particularly for flavoring soups and dressings. Start in hot bed or under glass, or sow seed early outdoors.

Pkt 5 ets; 1-2 oz 10 ets; oz 13 ets; 1-4 lb 40 ets, postpaid.

Sorrel. A perennial of the easiest culture, the French Large Leaved variety is used a great deal in Europe in the same way as spinach; also for mixing in salads and for making soup. It is sometimes known as spinach dock and should be grown more in America. Sow at the outside edge of the garden where it can remain, in shallow drills a foot apart; thin plants to 3 or 4 inches apart, and break off the seed stalks as often as they appear. Sow again as often as the plants begin to play out.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 15 cts; 1-4 lb 45 cts, postpaid.

Tansy. Perennial, from Europe, and found nearly every place. Its name means immortality. Previous generations used the leaves to flavor puddings, omlets, etc., but at the present time its chief use is in medicine, to relieve muscular rheumatism and ulcers, and as a tonic and stimulant, and in hysterical and dropsical disorders.

Pkt 5 cents.

Thyme. An old, hardy garden herb, the young leaves and shoots of which are used for flavoring. Thyme tea is given for headache. Sow seed early in Spring to renew the bed about every two or three years.

Pkt 5 ets; 1-4 oz 20 ets; 1-2 oz 30 ets, postpaid.

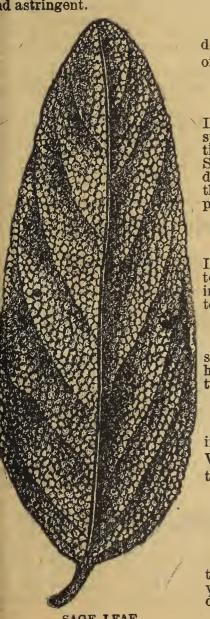
Wormwood. A perennial from Europe that grows 4 feet in height. Sow seed in permanent bed and give a little protection in Winter. The leaves are used rarely for flavoring but mostly as a tonic, and as a vermifuge.

Pkt 5 ets; 1-2 oz 15 ets, postpaid.

Special Packet

We put up an extra large packet made up from a mixture containing some seed of all the flavoring, or pot herbs, we catalogue, which is quite often preferred by those with small gardens who desire to raise only a few plants of each variety.

Price 10 cts, postpaid. (Page 139)



SAGE LEAF



When You Think of Flowers Remember Lapark

No matter what your floral problems, difficulties and pleasures may be, write to our

FLORAL INFORMATION

Tell us all about it, and if there is any way in which a growing experience of more than half century, with a practical knowledge of all that has been done with flowers, bulbs and shrubbe within that time, in all of the countries of the world, can be of assistance or satisfaction to you visit in the countries of the world, can be of assistance or satisfaction to you visit in the countries of the world, can be of assistance or satisfaction to you visit in the countries of the world.

shall be very happy.

Landscape plans can be had from any architect, but we know of no one, excepting ourselves, whom you can apply for advice, information and instruction on the innumerable little things the come up almost daily in connection with house plants and the home garden of annuals, perennial bulbs and shrubbery. When something gives your palm a set back, when your pæonies fail to blood or any one of the hundred-and-one possibilities actually does visit you, most of you, I venture guess, worry, and wonder, and are disappointed, but hardly more than one in a dozen knows whe to turn to learn precisely what is the matter and how to correct it.

It is to meet this want that we have established our Floral Information Bureau, and through all our wealth of expert, practical plant knowledge is at the service of our customers without an charge whatsoever.

So now, please do not hesitate to write to us fully and freely. The only thing we ask is the you wirte us on a separate sheet of paper from any order you may be sending us. This is for or convenience. Write us as often as you are pleased to do so. It is our hope that in time our friend will acquire the habit of thinking about Lapark every time they have floral troubles. Also write us of any especially pleasing result in connection with flowers so that we may share it with you, are have your permission to pass it on to others, through the columns of Park's Floral Magazine.

Flower Seeds At Lapark Are 5 cts A Packet; Six Packets For 25 cts; 13 For 50 cts., Postpaid

The only exception to the price of 5 cts a packet is with certain novelties, and rare or unusual expensive varieties, for which we are forced to charge an increased price. This is not so very often either, because we want you to have the very best we can do.

We Gaurantee that all the seed we send out has been carefully tested as shows a proper standard of germination, and we believe, by o serving the general instructions we shall give you on this page, and following whatever cultur directions are included in the descriptions of a number of flowers, in the body of this Catalogue, you can expect satisfactory results. No honest seedsman can guarantee growth, for the simple reason that his work ends with supplying good, fresh, healthy seed, and such cultural directions as his can alogue contains. The sowing and rearing are in your hands, and neither of us can know what a sistence Nature was recorded.

sistance Nature may provide.

With the description of each variety of flower in its proper alphabetical place in this Catalogue naturally cannot give exhaustive cultural directions, and it is better, therefore, for us to prime general directions in this introduction, or to give you

A FEW THINGS YOU OUGHT TO READ BEFORE SOWING FLUWER SEEDS

Think your plans out first so as to know what you want to plant. Whether you fancy annual refer perennials, want nothing but shrubbery or bulbs, is for you to decide. We suggest, however to you have something in bloom every month from early Spring until the last possible day a last some folks who can afford it never start a seedling but wait and buy the growing plants. The property are one who loves to start with the seeds, the very next thing to do is to make out your order.

Ir own order, for example, has already gone, weeks and months ago, to the growers of this country, England, France, Holland, Italy, Denmark, Germany and Japan. We also have hundreds of outsands of seed bags already printed; and our seed bag filling machines are busily filling them. 'e have added ever so much in the way of equipment, so that we are now in position to fill orders on four to five times as fast, or in many times the volume of last year. Consequently you can prove the receiver your seed orders your promothy. spect to receive your seed orders very promptly

If you are to start some of your flowers in the house, have your shallow box or pan ready. Or you are to sow any outdoors do prepare the seed bed carefully. Have the soil rich, and work it fine, so there is not a stone or lump in it. Let it be in at least a partially sheltered spot.

Examine each variety of seed for size, so as to sow the very small seed, like petunia, right on e surface and just pat the ground down firmly with a brick or board. It needs no other covering.

Seed that is a little larger, sow on the surface, and sprinkle over it a very little soil, then pat down. The larger the seed the more covering required, or greater depth, which is the same thing. ut no seed, excepting sweet peas and nasturtiums, and big seeds like those, must be put down any onsiderable depth.

The sowing finished, the next move is to spread over the bed a piece of old muslin, weighted own at the corners with stones, bits of bricks, sticks or dirt. Then gently sprinkle the whole bed ght over the muslin. Remove the muslin, or newspaper, because newspaper will do if the muslin not conveniently handy, as soon as the little plants begin to peep above the surface, so as to the light and air. This is vitally important, because if you leave them covered the plants ill be spindly and die off.

It is a good plan to sow varieties in adjoining rows that require about the same number of days or germination.

Transplant the little plants when they are fit to be moved, an inch or two apart, so as to give nem better size and root development before they are put into the bed where they are to bloom. Tater thoroughly first so that the soil will stick to the roots and prevent any great set back.

When your plants are growing do not neglect them—keep them free from weeds, cut the flow-s so as to lengthen the blooming season, give those that require it the necessary water. You will e rewarded with such flowers as you never grew before.

Petunias, Asters, Ageratum, Carnation, Zinnias, Balsams, Celosia, Verbena, Salvia, Candytuft, tocks, Geraniums, Heliotrope, Cuphea, and a few others not so generally planted, give you a very such longer and fuller season of bloom if they are started indoors, early. The same general plantg directions will answer. Most people sow outdoors and the results are entirely gratifying asturtiums, Pansies, Sweet Peas, and some others we need not mention, are generally sown outdoors.

The temperature for best results indoors should be 60 to 70 degrees.

When you water keep the ground moist but do not soak it:

A FEW WORDS ABOUT PERENNIALS. During the past Fall we sold ten times as much Pernial seed as in any previous year. Last Spring we sold quite a lot too, and we expect to sell a great deal this oming Spring, and have ordered a wonderful lot of seed from all over the world to fill orders, wherever we build best secure it. Then we grew a lot of it ourselves.

Quite often seed of perennials is started later, when the weather is hot, so particular care must be taken in electing a spot for the bed that will be warm but not too sunny. Raise the surface 4 to 5 inches above the level and work the soil up nice and mellow. Seed of many kinds can be sown even in July and August, to be translanted in September. Then again in October and November plantings can be made to lie dormant in the round through the Winter and come up in the Spring, either where they are to remain or to be transplanted then the weather is right. hen the weather is right.

WATCH A FEW HAD INSECTS. I like to say things differently each year, but when you come to lking about insects there is little chance for variety. The bugs are the same year after year and so are the ethods of prevention and destruction.

CHEWING INSECTS. To destroy this kind of bug you have to give him a poison that he eats ad gets down into his stomach. Spray with Paris green or arsenate of lead. You will find careful instructions finted on the packages of such things.

SUCKING INSECTS. These are the fellows that fasten themselves on the plant and suck the life out it. You have to burn them or destroy them from the outside, with kerosene emulsions or tobacco solutions.

GREEN FLY is particularly bothersome on house plants, and young, tender shoots outdoors, and must edestroyed with tobacco dust or a liquid tobacco extract.

MEALY BUGS. Spray with lomon oil or liquid tobacco, or brush them off.

ROOT LICE attack asters particularly. For them dip the roots of the plant in tobacco dust before setng. Or scratch a little soil away from around the growing plant and drop in a little tobacco dust. A third
ay is to steep tobacco stems in hot water, and when the liquid is cool, give the plants a thorough watering
ith it.

ASTER BEETLE AND ROSE BUG. Pick them off and drop them into a pan of kerosene.

MILDEW ON ROSES. Use powdered sulphur; dust it on liberally when the dew is on.

DO YOU READ PARKS FLORAL MAGAZINE

It is the only publication that provides, every month, all the home gardener needs to know about plants all sorts, and how to succeed with them.

Parks Floral Magazine has been published continuously for more than half a century, and today has more tid subscribers than ever before in its history. It is 10 cts a year, and the most valuable 10 cts worth one can lay. Add 10 cts to your order for a subscription, new or renewal, and we will see that you receive the Magazine gularly.

Our interest in you does not end in an effort to sell you seeds and plants; we want to help you to have the eest, most beautiful flowers you have ever grown.

Write to us often.

(Page 141)



ABUTILON

ACANTHUS Mollis. Bear' Breech. Perennial. A beautiful, hardy, herbaceous plant from Europe, rather tropical in appearance and grows from 3 to 4 feet in height, with spikes of densely clustered flowers, in color, white running through to rose and purplish. Very showy for grouping and sub-tropical effects.

Pkt 5 cts

ACHILLEA. Milfoil. Yarrow. Hardy Perennial. There are more than 100 species, of which we offer the most dedesirable.

Ptarmica. The Pearl. This is the full double variety much used for cut-flowers and cemetry

ers and cemetry planting, and one of the prettiest and most popular hardy, herbaceous plants. It grows rapidly from seed, 6 inches in height, and the magnificent, pure white flowers, in 100 se

corymbs resembling Pompon Chrysanthemums, literally cover the plant all Summer long. Sow the seeds early in the Spring, indoors or out, and it will bloom the first year.

Pkt 5 cts.

Ageratum. Similar to the Pearl, but flowers are yellow. Pkt 5c

NOTE. It is our plan to describe every flower in alphabetics order, and to place the illustrations quit close to the descriptions. But, owing tour rather small page, we cannot alway follow our inclinations. However, it the back of this Book you will find very full and complete index, which is one of the most important features of convenient seed catalogue. Please refeto it often; it will help you very much to locate just what you are looking for.

ABUTILON. Flowering Maple Sometimes called Chinese Bell-Flower Annual. A very ornamental, hardy poplant, native in Arabia, and that bloom freely practically all the time, Summe and Winter, particularly where they receive plenty of sun. They grow from 1½ to 8 feet in height, but can be kep within bounds by pinching back. The flowers are great, wonderful, drooping bells, chiefly white, yellow, pink, green ish, solid and striped. Where it is no too cold Abutilons, chiefly the variegated leaved forms, make handsome bedding plants.

Complete Mixture, from all colors Pkt 5 cts

ACACIA. Annual. A very at tractive Winter and Summer flowering plant with delicate foliage and balls of bloom, usually yellow in color. Grow in the house, in pots, and set outdoors or the porch during hot weather, where it is decidedly decorative.

Mixed, Pkt 5 cts

Acacia Lophantha. An exceedingly handsome, Fern-like pot plan just like our illustration, and growing from 3 to 5 feet tall the first season, from seed sown indoors, at any time.

Pkt 5 cts



ACHILLEA-THE PEARL

(Page 142)

Milfoil Rosea. Flowers an effective, deep rose. Pkt 5c. Mixed. From all varieties. Pkt 5 cts.

ACROCLINIUM. Helipterum Roseum. Annual. erlasting. Easily grown in any garden from seed sown in ring, and one of the two very finest everlastings or immortes. The buds are top-shaped, opening up into a handsome isy-like flower which, if cut in the bud, will open a little ile after and remain fresh and beautiful all the Winter. ry attractive for borders; from 15 inches to 2 feet in height. Double White. Glisteningly attractive. Pkt 5 cts. Double Rose. Flowers are rich pink. Pkt 5 cts. Mixed Single. Some growers prefer single varieties.

Our mixture is very fine. Pkt 5c.

Mixed Double and SingPkt 5c.

ADLUMIA CIRRHOSA.
Allegheny Vine. Wood Fringe, Hardy Biennial Climber. A very lovely and graceful climber that clings by means of its slender Maiden-Hair-

means of its slender Maiden-Hairlike leaf stalks, and bears delicate white, or purplish, bell-like flowers, in rather large clusters. Sow the seed in Spring, in a damp, cool place.

If you must transplant it for any reason do so in the Fall. Blooms beautifully the following year, and at-

ns a height of 20 feet. Do not plant the sun or in an exposed, windy uation. Pkt 5 cts.

ADONIS AESTIVALIS.
teasant's Eye. Summer Adonis.Anal. An attractive, free flowering ant about a foot in height, very leafy d with abundant scarlet flowers, in the and July. Very showy. Sow in rly Spring, as seed is slow in gernating. Any good soil, light and pist preferred, in either full sun or rtial shade. Can also be sown in atumn to bloom the following Sumplet 5 ets.

Autumnalis. Flos Flowertumn Adonis. The flowers are crimn with dark center; very attracte; from June to September. Pkt 5c.

African Daisy. See Arctotis.

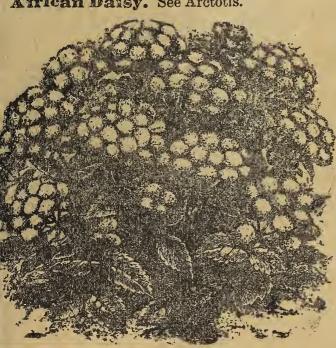


AGATHEA AMELLOIDES

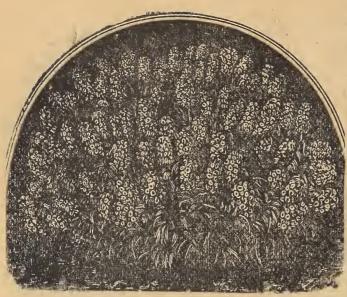
AGATHEA. Amelloides, or Coelestis. Blue Daisy, or Blue Marguerite. Also known as Bed and House. A popular old house plant, about six inches in height, very elegant, the lovely sky-blue flowers almost numberless, and borne on long, stiff stems. Grows easily in pots anywhere, is a profuse bloomer in Summer beds in a protected situation, and makes a fine perennial down South. Pkt 5 cts.

AGERATUM

Floss Flower. Annual bedder. It is interesting to know that Ageratum is a Greek word meaning in English "not growing old",or"ever young". Ageratum is one of the most attractive and satisfactory bedding and edging, blue flowering annuals in existence, and it should appeal to us particularly because it is a native of America, chiefly Mexico. Our illustration is at least as effective as any description we might write. The plants are sturdy, bush-like thrifty growers, the fluffy, wooly flower heads literally covering the plant and almost completely hiding the foliage, fresh and attractive in the garden a month, and twice as long in (Page 143)



AGERATUM



the house. Rain does not affect them nor do the fade. They are mostly about half a foot tall, com pact, and thrive in any garden soil from seed sown in the Spring. If seed is sown in September the plants can be potted before frost and taken in the house for blooming during the Winter. garden give Ageratum a sunny location, and i will stand the hot, dry weather splendidly. There are many named sorts, nearly all blue and white.

Dwarf Blue Perfection. Slightly taller than mos

varieties, about 9 inches, permitting it to be used effectively in bouquets. Of the darkest blue shade among the Agera tums, and splendidly adapted for edging beds in lawns.

Imperial Dwarf Blue. One of the most fascinating and charming varieties, only six inches in height, very dense and compact in growth, the flowers large and of a rich deep lavender. The seed is nearly all of our own growing and is a permeially fine strain of this choice species.

and is an especially fine strain of this choice species.

Imperial Dwarf White The same variety but the fine, wooly flowers are effective pure white.

The Imperials Mixed. The Blue and White Dwar.

Imperials in a fine mixture.

Swanley Blue. Bright, light blue; plant 12 inches tall

Little Dorrit. Dwarf but spreading, and covered with bright azure-blue flowers. The best for making a mass

ALYSSUM SWEET

with bright azure-blue flowers. The best for making a mass of blue in the garden.

Little Dorrit—Yellow. Unique among Ageratums because the flowers are yellow.

Princess Victoria Louise. Dwarf, double, sky-blue with white center.

Mauve Beauty. Dwarf, purplish violet, or lilac. Unusually attractive.

Mexicanum Dwarf Luteum. A lovely sulphur-yellow, unique and attractive.

Little Blue Star. The dwarfest, only 4 to 5 inches, covered all Summer until late Autumn with clusters of bright sky-blue flowers, overlaid with purple while in bud. One of the comparatively new varieties.

Cope's Pet. The most desirable light blue variety for edgings.

Wendlandii. This is not a Mexican variety. It is dwarf, about 6 inches in height, but the flower-heads are carried on straight, upright stems, and are of a bright sky-blue color.

Lassauxii. Rose-pink, an unusaul color among the Ageratums, and one of the finest.

All Shades of Blue Mixed. For those who wish only the blue colors.

Special Mixture of all Colors and Varieties. All Ageratums are 5 cts per pkt; any six pkts 25 cts; is pkts 50 cts, postpaid. pkts 50 cts, postpaid.

SWEET ALYSSUM. and Perennial. Annual

One of the commonest annuals, grown everywhere, in the garden or indoors, and loved by everybody. It can either be forced under glass, at about the same temperature as carnations, or the seed can be sown early outdoors where it will bloom all Summer and into the quite late Fall, as it will withstand quite a little frost. Also used for window-gardens and baskets. For Winter blooming sow the seed late in August or September. When bloom begins to fail cut the plant back and flowering will start over again. Unsurpassed as a border plant, for massing and for any little corner anywhere. The seeds are so very small that they should be mixed with sand to prevent sowing too thickly. vent sowing too thickly.

White Carpet. A wonderful, very dwarf, dense spreading variety, only 2 to 3 inches in height and absolute ly one mass of white flowers of honey-like fragrance all

Little Gem, or Carpet of Snow. Four inches

taltile Gem, or Carpet of Snow. Four inches tall; flowers pure white. One of the best for edging purposes.

Little Dorrit. Another very dwarf variety that many people prefer above all others for edgings.

Lilac Queen. A pretty novelty among the Alyssums, because the flowers are a deep lavender-lilac, contrasting richly with the white varieties. Dwarf.

Benthamii. A dwarf, compact growing, highly perfumed Alyssum, not over 6 inches tall, with pale white-edged leaves, that grows very dense and is covered with snowy white blossoms throughout the Summer. A fine variety for formal and ribbon bedding.

formal and ribbon bedding.

Benthamii Compactum Lutescens. sweet smelling, yellow flowering variety that is very attract-

Special Mixed. From all annual varieties.

Saxatile Compacta. Perennial. Golden-Tufted.

Basket of Gold. Blooms very early in the Spring, its bright yellow blossoms in clusters, I foot in height; so attractive

after the long dreary Winter.
All Alyssums 5c a pkt; any 6 pkts 25c, postpaid.

AGROSTEMMA. One of the best oldfashioned flowers for growing in the garden from seed planted early in the Spring. It delights in a



sunny exposure.

Coeli-Rosea Frimalba, Rose of Heaven. Annual.

18 inches high, with silvery white foliage and fringed rose colored flowers resembling a Pink, in great quantities.

Coronaria. Mullein Pink. Dusty Miller.Rose Campion

Perennial. 1 to 2½ feet tall, the flowers large, 1½ inches across, borne singly on the ends of the long, stiff branches, the white foliage and glowing red flowers making a grand display that is not soon forgotten.

Coronaria Alba. The same but flowers are white.

Flos Jovis. Flower of Jove. Perennial. 12 to 18 inches tall, with dense clusters of bright red flowers on long stems Mixed. All sorts and colors.

All Agrostemmas 5 cents per packet; or any 6 packets for 25 cents.

See Dimorphotheca.

AGROSTIS Pulchella. A fancy grass with fairy-like panicles; used for bouquets, (Page 144) The Seeds on this page are Sent-Postpaid at the Prices given

ALONSOA. A Tropical American plant, grown in our gardens of inter blooming in the house. Easily grown from seed sown outdoors or in.

Warscewiczii. The commonest variety, of a herbecous character, the flowers a light cinna Pkt 5 cts

A dwarf variety, the flowers of which are rosy-chamois in color. Mutisi.

Pkt 5 cts



AJUGA. "Bugle Plant". Perennial. A low growing plant, from Europe, bearing numerous whorls of bluish purple, rose and white flowers, used quite a little for borders and rock work, and for covering shady slopes and under trees where other flowers do not succeed. Mixed colors. Pkt 5 cts.

ALTHEA. See Hollyhock and Marshmallow. AHLANTHUS Glandulosa. Tree of Hea-A rapid growing ornamental tree, from Peru, with leaves somewhat resembling our Shumac. Quickly makes an attractive shade tree for grounds or Pkt 5 cts.

Allegheny Vine. See Adlumia Cirrhosa. Alum Root. See Henchera.

AMARANTHUS, Ornamental Foliage

The name means unfading, and Amaranthus are grown for their colored foliage and showy flower clusters. The plants are of various heights and postures, giving a sort of tropical effect; the little flowers forming great spikes of bloom, that are very showy and interesting. Usually grown from seed sown in the early Spring outdoors. In very rich soil the leaves grow excessively large but they are not so bright in coloring as if in a hot, sunny place. The dwarf varieties are often very beautifully variegated and are fine for bedding, and for growing in pots. It is interesting to some of us to know that the real name is Amarantus-the letter "h" creeping in through a wrong translation long ago.

AMARANTHUS ABYSSINICUS
Abyssinicus. Giant "Love-Lies-Bleeding". The foliage the green shaded and veined with rose, while the minute red flowers hang in great tassels or tails, sometimes as

the green shaded and veined with rose, while the minute red flowers hang in great tassels or tails, sometimes as has 2 feet in length, as shown in our illustration.

Caudatus. "Love-Lies-Bleeding". A tall robust plant about 3 feet, with light yellowish green leaves, and spikes rimson flowers, similar to our illustration. This is the most popular and widely grown variety.

Caudatus Viridus. All green excepting the flowers, which are rich red.

Cruentus. "Prince's Feather". The growth is similar but lark red flowers form blunter spikes, sort of gathered into a x, lumpy bunch, the central portion extending upward and like plumes.

Friceier Splendens. "Joseph's Coat". The leaves are in brilliant colors, red. yellow green, gold bronze with various.

brilliant colors, red, yellow, green, gold, bronze with various rmediate shades, while the flowers form a pyramid, from 1 to it in height, that is very showy.

Atropurpurea, Both foliage and flower are blood-red.

Bicolor Rubra. The leaves are gold and yellow with green

pes; the flowers red.

Melancholicus Ruber. Both the leaves and flowers are

rally red, and, therefore, wonderfully ornamental.

Sanguineus Nanus. The entire plant is blood-red, dwarf rowth so that it fits into borders and groups where sometimes

aller sorts would not harmonize.

Supurbus. One of the handsomest and showiest, leaves d-red above and crimson underneath; the flowers red. It was

dently missed from our last year's Floral Guide.

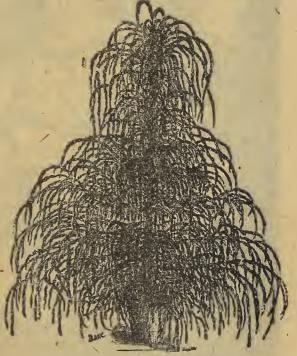
Sunrise. A most brilliant variety, the lower leaves dark oon, the top of the plant a glowing crimson-scarlet, from early mer until frost. A desirable sort for bedding and in borders.

iaranthus Salicifolius, The Fountain Plant

A variety of Amaranthus that is entirely different from all rs, and wonderfully attractive and interesting, its narrow es, beginning in Mid-Summer, in brilliant colors, scarlet, rose, ige, etc., curled and gracefully drooping like sprays of water n a fountain. Our illustration will convey the idea far more rly than any word picture we can write. Under the popular ie, "Fountain Plant". Amaranthus Salicifolius had a tremenarun a few years ago, and our sales of the seed have again me quite heavy.

Mixed. A splendid mixture from seed of all of the varieties.

All Amaranthus 5 cts per packet, any 6 packets for 25 cts.



AMARANTHUS SALICIFOLIUS

AMMOBIUM. Annual Everlasting, or Immortelle. The name means "living in sand". ey come to us from Australia and will succeed anywhere in the garden from seed sown in the ing. Cut the flowers before fully expanded and hang in a dry, shady place, and they then

l remain white.

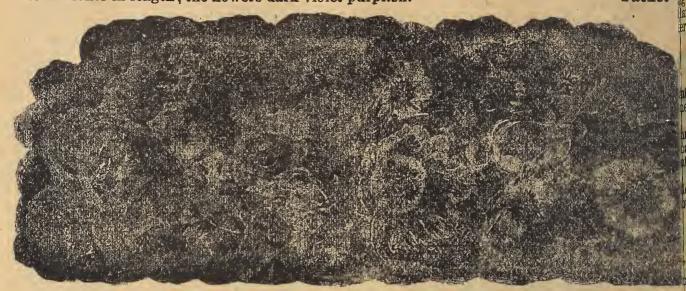
Alatum. The best variety for this country, 3 feet tall, erect and branching. The flowers variety for this country, 3 feet tall, erect and branching. The flowers white in color. Very nice for Winter bouquets.

An ornamental shrub, native to America, the foliage very gracefel, the ers in dense, upright spikes. Well adapted for the hardy border and propogates readily from

sown in the garden in Spring and Fall.

Bastard Indigo. Hardy anywhere throughout the United States. Reacing from 5 to 20 feet, of spreading habit, its fine, feathery foliage composed of oval lead to 10 inches in length; the flowers dark violet-purplish.

Packet



THE BRILLIANT ANEMONE ST. BRIGID

Antical Openia Veitchit. Boston Ivy, or Japanese Ivy. The most popular and known climber, the leaves five-lobed and green in color. It very quickly covers walls and buildi and is easily grown from seed sown indoors, in the very early Spring. As soon as frost is over the plants outdoors where they are to remain permanently. Seed may also be sown outdoors the middle of May, but these plants must not be transplanted. In the Fall the leaves turn gr bright shades of crimson, scarlet and orange, making it one of the most magnificent ivies Pkt 5



ANTHEMIS TINCTORIA

Windflower. ennial. A very handsome, hardy follower. and flowering plant, especially us for border work, the large, cup-like fi ers particularly beautiful, doing best i rather rich, fresh, sandy loam, well dr ed, but succeeding well in any good den soil, from seed sown very shallow the early Spring, or in Fall. There nearly 100 specimens and we have sel ed the choicest.

strain obtained in Ireland, the flowers ceedingly large, semi-double and dou in a fascinatingly brilliant array of col There are few perennials blooming September that equal St. Brigid Anemo and our seed is the very finest possible grow and obtain. Pkt 5

This is Monorine Johen This is finest pure white Japanese Windflo for cutting purposes. It grows to a hei of 2 feet, and is particularly effec with some ornamental grass as a ba ground. We offer the best strain of Fre seed mixed.

Mixed. From seeds from all so

Pkt 5 Angel's Trumpet.. See Date ANTHEMIS. Hardy Marguer Perennial. A very effective genus of hay plants from the Old World, bear freely from Mid-Summer until frost, tractive, Daisy-like, highly perfur flowers, on long stems. Sow the seed doors, Spring or Fall, and Anthemis do well in almost any soil when fully posed to sun.

and the flowers a very deep yellow. tractive both in border and as cut fl

Tinctoria. Golden Marguerite. Of bushy habit, 2 to 3 feet in height, the flowers 1-2 i across, abundant and golden yellow in color. Pkt 5 (Page 146)

Wobilis. Chamomile. A half-spreading, much branched variety, the leaves finely cut, wers pure white in color and highly fragrant. This is the variety from the full, open flowers of hich Chamomile is made for medicinal purposes. An attractive cut-flower.

Pkt 5 cts. Wixed. From seed of these and other varieties carefully mixed. Pkt 5 cts.

ANAGALLIS. Pimpernel. Annual. There are a couple of dozen varieties of this interest-g plant for outdoor blooming, mostly low growing or trailing. The seeds of the annual sorts are anted outdoors in the Spring, and in any warm soil and without any particular cultivation become ry free flowering and quite satisfactory for a plant of rather minor importance.

We offer the largest flowering annual strain, in the three most popular colors as follows:

Red, Blue, Lilac, Mixed, your choice, 5 ets per packet.

ANCHUSA. Alkanet. Its name means "paint for the skin", and on account of its hairy ture it is sometimes spoken of as Oxen-Tongue. It is very easily started from seed. e two choicest varieties

Capensis. Cape Forget-Me-Not. Biennial. The flowers are red-margined, with a white roat; the buds red. Fine as a cut-flower. It often Winter kills but seeds itself very freely so at it is no trouble. In the extreme north it is better to grow it indoors, but it is very lovely and tisfactory.

Italica Dropmore. Perennial. The bushes attain a height of from 3 to 5 feet, and will oom from early Summer until late in the Fall if not allowed to go to to seed. The leaves are large, ugh, shining and sometimes 2 feet in length, while the flowers are of a fascinating bright blue. Packet 5 cts.

ANGELICA TREE. See Aralia.

ANTHOXANTHUM. Puelii. A sweet smelling ornamental grass, known as "Sweet ernal". It is attractive in the garden, lends an air to bouquets, and a little is sometimes grown in e meadow to give hay an attractive, sweet odor.

Pkt 5 cts.

INTIRRHINUM, or **SNAPDRAGON**

e of the Most Widely Grown Garden Annuals and Pot Plants.

The name is a Greek word, eaning Snout-Flower, and it is ary expressive of the form of the dividual flowers. There are about helf a hundred species or interest. out half a hundred species, chief-in our own country, and it is appossible in words to discuss the emendous progress that has been ade in the development and imovement of this world-wide famis, delightful, popular and easy grown flower, giving us most rprising results in the way of ew forms and new shades, so that has become a very fashionable it-flower, grown all Winter long the greenhouse. Antirrhinum is ally a perennial, but it is easily inter-killed, and grows so rapidfor seeds, both indoors and out at it is treated almost entirely as annual, and with better results. here is no difficulty in the cultition but it does need a long seasif to bloom outdoors, and, therere, for the North it is advisable start the seedlings under glass, be transplanted outdoors when e warm weather is settled. We elieve our list covers the desirble color combinations.

MAJUS GRANDIFLORA, or TALL, RGE-FLOWERING VARIETIES

The plants of these tall varieties form rege bushes, throwing up strong, stiff likes to a height of 3 feet, if given plenty room and proper treatment, and make elegant cut-flowers.

Brilliant. Scarlet, golden and white.
Canary Bird. Bright, showy yellow.
Carmine King. Pronounced one the most perfect tall carmines.
Chamois. Yellowish, salmon-pink.
Croscia. Rich. dark scarlet, sometimes talogued as reddish-purple.



MT BLANC, THE MOST PERFECT PURE WHITE MAJUS ANTIRRHINUM (Page 147)

efiance. Showy, fiery scariet,
eltham Beauty. Deep rose-pink with white
r, the flowers very large. A newer variety.
armony. New this year. See index in the back
ge number containing description. ophaestos. A delightful combination of mad-

ont Blanc. One of the finest pure white Snapont Blanc. One of the finest pure white Snapns. See illustration on page 147.

ed Cloud. New. A vivid crimson, the foliage
hally dark, making a very effective contrast.

one King. New in 1921. Brilliant carmine-rose
ning in shade towards the center, and having no
throat or lip. A perfectly glorious flower. Pkt 10c.

one Pearl. New. Soft rose with white throat
p, the lip slightly tipped with yellow.

briatum. Striped yellow and oaange; very pretty.

valean. New. Orimson-scarlet, the foliage very
green.

green.
/hite Striped Red. A rather unique and ing combination.

lant Fragrant Mixed. Mixture of all vas that are most highly scented.

Lixed. From seed of all the Tall, or Majus, Large-.. ering sorts.

INTERMEDIATE, or SEMI-DWARF

Aurora. Cinnabar-scarlet, or coppery red, with

a color that it is almost black.

Butterfly: New sulphys and

center.

Canary Bird. A splendid light yellow.

Cresica. Dark reddish purple.
Crimson King. A rich, deep crimson.
Fiery Belt. Bright orange with whitish throat.

ite unique.
Fire King.

Fire King. Glowing orange-scarlet with white oat. An exceptionally fine variety.

Gloriosum. Purple-carmine and white, a fascin-

ng color scheme.

Golden Beauty. A delightful, glistening yellow

good size.

Leuchtfeuer. A very deep scarlet.

Nelrose. A perpetual Winter flowering variety, of a delightful pink shade. Sow seed in August or September for wering in pots beginning with Christmas.

Orange King. Glowing-orange scarlet, the most vivid color yet attained among the Antirrhinums.

Orange Frince. Salmon-rose and orange. A variable sunburst of beauty.

Prince Chamols. A perfect blending of gold into buff.

Silver Pink. A glittering grayish pink.

The Bride. Pure, solid white.

Mixed. Pink and Terra Cotta shades.



Mixed. Pink and Terra Cotta shades.

Mixed. From seed of all the striped sorts.

Mixed. All the Intermediate or Semi-Dwarf varieties

in fine mixture.

Empress. New this year. Please see index for page number on which to find the description of this distinctive

new variety.

Enchantress. New 1921. Almond-pink, extremely early to flower, three weeks earlier than most varieties.

Pkt 10 cts.

Pkt 10 cts.

Gloria. New 1921. Deep rose, handsomely fringed, the very large flowers forming a great pyramidal stalk of bloom that is unique in color and form. Pkt 10 cts. Colden Monarch. New last year. A tyacinth-flowered Snapdragon, the flowers goldon yellow, grouped even ly all round the stalk, with numerous beflowered side stems. Adjudged the most perfect all-yellow Antirrhinum. Pkt 10c.

Superb Mixture from Selected Sead of All Tall and Intermediate, Somi-Dwarf Antirrhinums, Pkt 10 cts

TOM THUMB, or DWARFEST SORTS

About a foot in height, and charming for bedding where the taller varieties are a little out of place on account of their surroundings. Also splendid for growing in pots.

Midge. New this year. Only 9 inches in height, bushy in growth, with numerous stalks covered with flowers. For

full description please turn to our department of Novelties and Newer Things in Flowers, the page number given in the index at the back of the Guide. Coppery Red Lilac

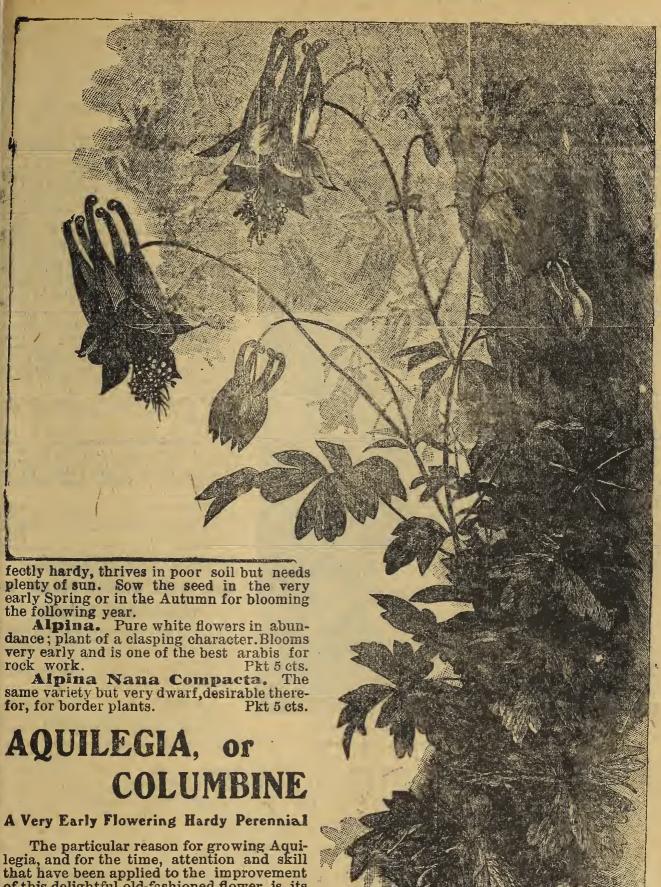
Coppery Red Lilac Surpos White Mixed, of all the above colors Sulphur-Yellow

All Snapdragons, except where otherwise marked, 5 cts per pkt; any 6 five cent pkts 25 cts: any three 10 cent pkts 25 cts. 4 oz 20 cts

Harmony, Empress and Midge are not included in these prices, for prices on these three varieties refer to full descriptions of them at the back of the Catalogue—see index for page number.

ARABIS ALPINA ARABIS. Rock Cress. Perennial. A small 1) wer that blooms earlier than Spring, comes often before the snow is gone, and used mostly for b) rders and in rock work. The flowers are in terminal spikes and last quite a long time. Per-

The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given



The particular reason for growing Aquilegia, and for the time, attention and skill that have been applied to the improvement of this delightful old-fashioned flower, is its wealth of showy flowers, unfailing in practically any situation, in the early Summer. The plants are tall and strong growing, can be produced effectively in half-shady situations, are of interesting form decked in Nature's most charming color harmonies. Aquilegias form effective groups, either by themselves or in combination with Lupinus, Hemerocallis, Iris, Thalictrums or Wild Ferns. For rock work the dwarf growing varieties are perfectly charming. Sow seed in pans in the house or in cold frames, in March, or outdoors in April, and occasional—

AQUILEGIA CANADENSIS

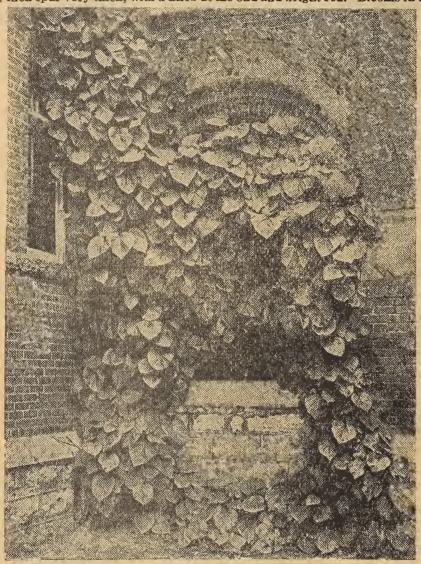
The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpald at the Prices Given

ly you will get bloom the first year. The seed is slow in germinating, so be careful to keep the soil moist on top until the little plants are up. When large enough the seedlings may be transplanted to another frame, or pan, or they may be put out where they are to remain, shaded for two or three days to give them a start. Unless planted quite a distance apart coolers mix, but this is not a disadvantage particularly, but rather adds interest to the growing. Of course, this precaution is necessary only if you want to save seed to grow certain colors.

While Aquilegias succeed in any garden soil they have their preferance for a light, sandy soil, moist but with good drainage, sheltered from wind and exposed to the sun.

Canadensis. The common Columbine of America. Height 1 to 2 feet, several flowers on a stalk, the sepals yellowish, or tinted on the back with red, about ½ inch long; the limb of the petals a little shorter and yellowish; the inch spur very thick, with a knob at the end and bright red. Blooms in May to July.

California Hybrids. A superb



ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHOt DUTCHMAN'S PIPE A dwarf variety for planting indoors. An improvement on Seboldi, with large, Moseri.

dark green leaves.

Spinosa. The Angelica Tree. Hercules Club. Devil's Walking Stick. Prickly spinosa. The Angelica Tree of the Angelic Pkt 5 cts. height of 40 feet, with long leaves from 1 1-2 to 2 1-2 ft, generally prickly above, with enormous clusters of flowers giving it a distinct sub-tropical appearance. Hardy as far north as Tennessee, but not quite hardy farther north.

Pkt 5 cts. Pkt 5 cts. Pkt 5 cts.

Mixed. Seeds of these and various other specimens of Aralia.

ARCTOTIS. The name is Greek, and means Bear's Ear. An annual of easy culture from

seed, and that requires a warm, sunny place.

Grandis. African Daisy. Forms a bushy clump 2 to 2 1-2 feet in height, bearing lovely, Daisy-like flowers on long, stiff stalks, colors bluish gray underneath and silver bluish and white on top, 2 1-2 to 3 inches in diameter. Especially fine for cutting, remaining fresh for ten days, buds opening perfectly in water after cutting and placed in a sunny window.

Arctotis Grandis enjoys a sunny location, is easily grown, and blooms freely from July until frost. Pkt 5 cts.

ARISTOLOCHIA. Perennial. A curious and interesting class of plants of which there are about 180 species, mostly woody twiners, many being evergreen. Really most of them are cultivated under glass, and some are quite wonderful. We offer the two varieties that are of the most useful and most desirable to our clientelle.

Dutchman's Pipe. One of the very best vines for shade purposes, Macrophylla. Sipho. of a most rapid growth, and it has never been known to be attacked by disease or insect. It has no equal for quickly covering outbuildings because of the exceedingly heavy growth of its foliage and its marvelous adaptability to any situation. The flowers are so odd in shape that they are known as Dutchman's Pipe, are inconspicuous in size but of a sort of Orchid character, brownish

larger flowers, the spurs more spreading, more slender and sometimes shorter, sepals scarlet and petals yellow. Very choice. Blooms from May to August.

Chrysantha Hybrids. 3 to 4 feet in height, with numerous flowers, nearly inch across, the sepals pale yellow tinted claret and spreading horizontally; the petal limb deep yellow, shorter than the sepals, the spur straight, slender, about 2 inches long, blooming from May to August.

strain of the formosa Aquilegias, with larger flowers, the spurs more spreading,

inches long, blooming at ust.

Coerulea. A foot to a foot and a half in height with large flowers 3 inches across, whitish, variously tinted light blue and yellow, the sepals often blue; long spurred. Bloom from April to July. Treat this variety as a biennial, as it sometimes blooms for only 2 or 3 years before needing to be renewed.

Coerulea Rosea. Answers the same description but is pinkish and very

same description but is pinkish and very attractive.

For those who wish colors and do not care particularly for names we suggest the following packets by color, all of long spurred, elegant large-flowering varieties.

Dark Pink. Light Pink. Pink and Purple. Pink and Yellow.

and Purple. White.

Skinneri. 1 to 2 feet tall; long spur-red, erect growing; greenish orange, the spur bright red and over an inch in length. Very handsome.

Mixed. Of seed from the foregoing

varieties and others not catalogued. All, 5 cts per pkt; any 6 pkts 25 cts.

MRS. SCOTT ELLIOT'S STRAIN LONG-SPURRED HYBRIDS

A very highly developed, refined strain of newest, latest improved, longest spur-red, most varied colored and handsomest Aquilegias.

Pkt 10 cts., or a packet with any four 5 ct pkts for 25 cts.

ARALIA. Ornamental. shrubs, or trees, grown chiefly on account of their attractive foliage.

color. This plant is grown for its foliage not for its flowers, but we are told there is a tropical variety that has flowers 3 feet long. (No seed on sale). Aristolochiais easily grown from seed sown early in the house or outdoors when the weather is settled.

Pkt 5 cts.

Elegaas. Calico Flower. A slender vine for greenhouse growing, having large leaves Pkt 5 cts.

and yellow, purple and whitish flowers.

ARGEMONE. Argemony. Annual. Very easily grown from seed sown where the plants are to remain, or transplanted from pots, in a light soil where they will get plenty of sun. Arge-

mony is an American plant which, in some parts, is used medicinally.

Mexicana. Prickly Poppy. The stalks are prickly and the plant attains a height of from 1 to 2 ft, is of sprawling habit, with poppy-like flowers 21-2 inches across, in orange or lemon-yellow.

Pkt 5 cts.

Grandiflora Alba. From 1 to 3 ft tall, the attractive, white veined foliage not so prickly as "Mexicana", the lovely white flowers in groups of 3 to 6, and 4 inches across. Very showy. Pkt 5 cts.

Platyceras Rosea. 11-2 to 4 ft in height, with very sping foliage and large, open flowers, 2 in and over in diameter, and of a lovely rose, or rosy white color. Pkt 5 cts.

Mixed. From seed of these and other varieties. Pkt 5 cts.

ARMERIA. Sea Pink. Thrift. Perennial. A hardy little plant with rosettes of narrow, evergreen leaves, right on the ground, desirable in long borders, and used for low edgings and in rock gardens. Sometimes it is also grown as a pot plant. The flowers are in compact heads, borne on stalks 2 inches to a foot in height. It is of the easiest culture, by seed started in the house or sown outdoors, and grows rapidly.

Vulgaris Maritima Alba. Native to America, with white

flowers.

Vulgaris Maritima Rosea. The same plant but the flowers are rich rose.
Vulgaris Maritima Purpurea. Growth is precisely the same but the flowers are an attractive purplish red.

Mixed. From seed of these and other varieties. All Armeria 5 cts per pkt; 6 pkts for 25 cts.

ARTEMISIA. A shrubby sort of plant usually found in dry, barren parts of the earth, grown as a rule for their foliage, which is quite attractive. The Sage Bush of our western prairies is an American member of this family.



Sacrorum Virdis. Annual or Biennial. This is the "Summer Fir" rather recently introduced into this country, and a very ornamental plant, with green foliage in pyramidal form, the leaves much dissected.

Mawthorne-Scented Lactiflora. Muswort. Entirely different from all other Artemesias, a rather new introduction from China, which is grown particularly for its creamy white, Spirea-like, light, graceful flowers. The plant grows from 3 1-2 to 4 1-2 feet in height, and is covered with elegantly cut, dark green foliage, terminated with panicles of bloom. It is at its best from the latter part of August until the first of October, and is particularly desirable on this account as it is unlike any other plant in bloom at that season of the year.

Old Man. Abrotanum. Southernwood. 3 to 5 feet in height, much branched, the foliage green and the flowers yellowish. Chiefly grown for its oddly, though pleasantly scented foliage. A variety of Artemesia that is probably better known than any other as "Old Man", and that can be found in

Stelleriana. Old Woman. Dusty Miller. Beech Wormwood. 2 feet in height, starting from a woody, creeping base, the foliage covered thickly with little white hairs, the plant surmounted by a long stalk bearing many little flowers. It is found along the Atlantic coast, from Massachusetts to Delaware chiefly, and is useful for borders.

All Artemesias are easily grown from seed around a start of the starting from seed around a start of the starting flowers.

All Artemesias are easily grown from seed grown outdoors and they thrive under the most ordinary conditions, even in poor, dry soil, and medicinal properties are very strong in some variet-les.

All 5 cts a packet, any 6 packets for 25 cts.

ASCLEPIAS. A perennial family embracing the Milkweeds and Silkweeds, milky-juiced herbs sometimes used in the hardy border and wild garden. They are erect, with thick, deep, hard roots common in the waste places of North America, some sorts very showy and worthy of more general attention. They are of the easiest cultivation too and can be grown successfully from seed sown outdoors.

Curssavica. 2 feet in height, smooth, with thin, pointed leaves, and reddish orange flowers in clusters, continuously throughout the Summer. This is the variety generally grown in

the house during the Winter.

Incarnata. A branching variety, the stalk smooth, generally, branching, and reaching a height around 3 feet; the leaves also oblong and pointed; the flowers running from rose-purple to desired.



ASPARAGUS PLUMOSUS NANUS

Pleurisy Root. A very handsome plant with hairy branches, growing 2 to 3 feet high, the leaves pointed, and the flowers in umbels, orange in color; the pods erect and hairy. In bloom from July until frost.

All 5 ets a pkt; 6 for 25 ets.

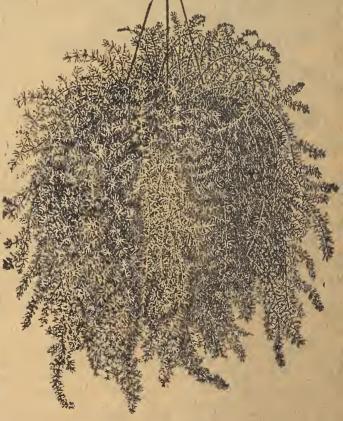
ASPARAGUS. One of the most graceful and ornamental decorative plants we have for the house and greenhouse, and for windowboxes and hanging baskets outdoors in the Summer. There are more than 150 species, found all over the Old World, from Siberia to the Cape of Good Hope, but only two varieties are generally grown and need be catalogued. They are both splendid specimens and are propagated easily from seed sown in the house or Neither variety will under glass. Neither variety will stand frost and must be brought indoors before cold weather. Smilax, of the florist is a member of this family, but is so entirely different that we catalogue and describe it under the name Smilax.

Plumosus Nanus. Asparagus Fern. For indoors. Few homes where the decorative value of plants is recognized are without one or more pots or pans of Asparagus Plumosus Nanus, one of the daintiest, most graceful and attrac-

tive fern-like plants in existance, the lace-like leaves branching out from both sides of the slender, woody stalk. Shown nicely in our illustration. For the center of the dining room table it is just the right height and its brilliant, bright green foliage sets off everything else on the table to such

splendid advantage. Indeed it is generally used as a table fern, but set in a 5 or 6 inch pot it is decorative anywhere about the dining room or living room, or indeed in any room of the house. It requires rich loam, and broken flower pots or cinders should be placed in the bottom of the pot to afford good drainage. Soak the seed over night before planting to hurry along germination, which is quite slow. Pkt 15 cts; 100 seeds, 90 cts.

Sprengeri. The illustration we show of this variety in a hanging basket will give you a fine idea of the difference between Sprengeri and Plumosus Nanus. The fine dark-green leaves of the Sprengeri grow out of a brownish spine, which increases in length very rapidly, providing the graceful, drooping effect shown in the picture. If planted in a large pot and stood on a small table or stand it will quickly grow down all around it producing a sort of living green countain effect. Outdoors, in a tub stood on a pedestal or old stump, the effect is highly ornamental. Along toward Christmas time the branches will be filled with little red seed berries, which add considerably to the attractiveness of



ASPARAGUS SPRENGERI

the plant. The branches can be nipped off for table decoration and other effects and for use with cut flowers, and remain fresh and green for several days.

Pkt 5 cts; 40c per 100 seeds.

ASTERS

ery Worth-While Variety, In All Colors, Shades and Forms

LAPARK IS Famous Throughout The World For Its ASTERS

Aster means "a star", and while America is particularly the birthplace of the Aster, it so haps that up to recent years most of the cultivated sorts came to us from Europe, many of them removed from North America in their wild state and brought back to us in the delightful own country have been forging ahead in more highly developing and perfecting certain values and that are unsurpassed by any foreign grower. Asters are one of the great floral families and the temperate zone, and there are so many hundreds of variations in it that it is one of most difficult divisions of the flower seed department for the writer of any catalogue to tackly most difficult divisions of the flower seed department for the writer of any catalogue to tackle. I believe you will find our arrangement easily understood and very helpful in making your ction. Asters are also known as Starwort and Michaelmas Daisies.

At Lapark we give a good deal of time and atten-to asters. As yet, not so much to developing indual specimens, but to emphasizing the place upied by Lapark Peace Asters in the forefront as largest, handsomest, most perfectly formed and ensely colored Early and Late Blooming Branching improving the Lapark Yellow

ce Aster, to make it the most chatically yellow color, and it is ay the most distinctively Yellow

The seed of the other varieties catalogue is the pick of the world, we go wherever we can find the I that will give our customers the t results, and after we have se-ed the seed we test it ourselves germination and later on for form

CULTURE. Propagation from seed is little trouble and is successful for most ole. Sow in the house, greenhouse or hotafter the middle of March, in a shallow or box. As soon as the little plants have 4 leaves transplant them a couple of es apart. Do not let the growth be checken any way, for lack of water cramping of

a leaves transplant them a couple of ea apart. Do not let the growth be check-nany way, for lack of water, cramping of roots, etc., because just as quickly as you appared that it is time. Do not, however, water the soil becomes dry, or you may be bled with damping-off. As soon as the their is settled and free from all danger root, in May or June, set the asters out in rarden. They do well in any well drainarden soil, but for especially fine plants largest and most beautiful flowers a ry, loamy soil, dug 8 to 10 inches deep and oughly worked with plenty of stable made, bone-dust, or other commercial fertication, about 1 foot each way, or a closer if particularly solid massed effects lesired. Even a little more than a foot the Late Branching sorts would be better ever are grown for cut-flowers, Cultivate uently so as to keep them continuously ving, and watch the Aster Beetle carefully, the less than the solid plant of the continuously ving, and watch the Aster Beetle carefully, the late of the continuously ving, and watch the Aster Beetle carefully, the late of the continuously ving, and watch the Aster Beetle carefully, the late of the plant, If you have failed to do this and your plants begin to will and turn brown an indication of root magot, and you can combat it in two ways, either scrape away a little other coin the hole before you set in the plant, If you have failed to do this and your plants begin to will and turn brown plants thoroughly. Most varieties of rasters enjoy a location where they can have a little shade during part of larg, but they must not be so much sheltered that they will not have plenty of sun during the day. In the very hot tens of our country the season of blooming must be timed to fall during the cooler months, either of Spring or mm. While asters are bright and lovely in color the shades are never harsh and always blend agreeably with what-tints may be prevelent in Nature at the time of blooming.

In our arrangement we catalogue the individual asters first, allowing the groups to fl

Pink Enchantress. An immensely large flower of soft, delicate pink borne on a tall, upright, branching plant, or in enormous numbers by florists because of its excellent quality, the flowers formed of broad petals loosely but stively arranged, and while very light in shade the color does not fade. It would be very difficult to find a more mingly beautiful light pink aster, or one that will give such splendid satisfaction. Pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts for 25 cts.

Scarlet Autumn Queen. A very handsome, extremely large and delightfully beautiful fiery scarlet flower like tamous Queen of the Market Asters but larger and later, the flower borne on a longer and stronger stalk. This is of the most beautiful of the recent aster introductions.

Pkt 10 cts, 3 pkts for 25 cts.

Snow Queen, Heart of France, American Beauty Asters, The Astermum Strain, Pacifi Beauty, Lapark Crimson Giant. Lapark Yellow Peace Aster, are all described "among our Flor Novelties and Newer Good Things. For exact page number please look in the index at the back of this Catalogue.

Lapark Early Branching Peace Asters

We have spared neither time nor effort during the past year in a persistent endeavor to still further improve the no famous Lapark Peace Strain of Branching Asters, and we feel that real progress is steadily being made in increasing both the diameter and depth, as well as the density of the individual flowers. We, therefore, offer the seed in confidence that it will add to the reputation of Lapark as the particular place in America to obtain dependable flower seeds.

The plants grow strong and sturdy, furnishing ample support for the great number of beautiful flowers produced ceach. It has been our effort, however, to keep the side branches free from blossoms, so as to throw the strength of the plant into the splendid flowers borne on the main branches, and to provide them extra long, strong stems that would add to their desirability for cutting purposes.



LAPARK LATE BRANCHING PEACE ASTER

Blue. As nearly a perfect blue as any aster yet produced, and yet it is not just such a blue shade as is found among Corn Flowers, for example, but rather more of a deep, velvety purplish blue. Very handsome.

Lavender. Paie Lavender. The light, clear shade that is so generally desired as a cut-flower.

Lavender-Pink. When the flower first opens it is white but very quickly changes to an attractive shade of

pink with a lavender cast.

Pink. A true shell-n Pink. A true shell-pink, a very light and soft shade which has made it a companion of our Lavender in popularity as a cut-flower, and a more beautiful sight than an armfull of these lovely Pink Peace Asters, loosely arranged in a jardinier in Mid-Summer, would be difficult to imagine.

Purple. Royal purple, that rich, dark, full purple that never can be mistaken for any other color, and a particularly fine double flower.

Red. Considerable effort has been spent to produce a genuinely red aster. The shade we offer is a dark crimson and a particularly fine flower for massing purposes.

Bone. An intensely deep, vivid rose, contrasting magnificently with the lighter pink shades.

White. A pure, snowy white, without a shade or tinge of any other color to mar the beauty of this enormous splendid flower.

splendid flower.

(Page 154)

The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given

From seed of all the above. Pkt 10 cts; any 3 pktsfor 25 cts; 7 for 50 ets. Named sorts, 1-4 ounce, 50 cts; mixed, 40 cts.

apark Late-Branching Peace Asters

Most people grow the Late-Branching Asters, frequently cause they do not get a sufficiently early start with the earl-strains in order that they may have attained considerable their growth during the cooler Spring months. Asters like hours are not at their best during the extremely hot wears. We, therefore, advise that if you are not sufficiently an er fancier who makes time to grow more than one variety, is should select the Late Branching sorts, and among them all feel confident in saying you will not find anything finer in Lapark Peace Asters. The plants are magnificent, many them 2 and 2½ feet in height and the full equal of it in cirniference; producing many a flower as much as 5 inchests. By actual count plants bearing as many as 50 flowers, in an average diameter of 4 inches are not by any means to be the best in September, either to enjoy in the bed or as cutwers. As we have said before asters will thrive in any gardsoil, but no flower will respond more readily to any favors the way of deeper cultivation, more manure, and special attention, in the production of longer petals, more perfectly arranged to make larger, finer flowers, of more intense coior.

Blue. Azure blue, bo. bering on the lavender or purple talways catalogued as a Blue Aster.

Lavender Pink. Same shade as the Lavender-Pink cribed smong our Early Flowering PeaceAsters on page 154 Purple. A pure dark purple, and an intensely double wer.

Bose. Very dark, glossy pink.

VICKS EARLY-BRANCHING ASTER,

Rose. Very dark, glossy pink.

Rose. Very dark, glossy pink.

Shell-Pink. Pale, soft, opalescent pink, one of the most popular shades for cut-flowers.

White. A perfect white, that does not fade no matter what the weather may be.

Mixed. An extra large packet made up from seed of all these superb colors.

Pkt 10 cts, any 3 for 25 cts, 7 for 50 cts. Named sorts, 1-4 ounce 50 cts; mixed, 40 cts.

Vick's Early-Branching Asters. In flower ten days or two weeks earlier than Vick's Late anching; large, handsome flowers, very double and on long stems particularly suitable for vases, and for exhibition i for decoration. Crimson. A rich, dark shade



EXTRA EARLY EXPRESS, OR EARLY WONDER ASTER

Lavender-Pink. Violet with a pinkish cast most nearly described as lavender-pink.

Rose. Deep, dark pink.

Purple. A very dark shade, the flowers double to the center.

Shell-Pink. A very soft, light pink especially attractive as a cut-flower.

Violet. Deep, velvety violet, darker than the Purple.

White. A large ball-shaped flower that is particularly dense and full for an early-flowering Aster.



CREGO'S GIANT COMET ASTER

Eixed. All four shades combined.

Vick's Late Branching Ast

This is the strain of asters that made V famous, and were it not that we know own strain, Lapark Late-Branching Pe Asters, to be better, we would assign first pl to Vick's Branching, and next to our ostrain our orders are heaviest for Vick's a we know they always give satisfaction, b of them.

of them.

The colors are the same as in Vicl Early-Branching, but the plants larger, staks longer, the flowers more dou and of increased size.

CRIMSON. DARK LAVENDER. DE PURPLE. LAVENDER-PINK. PA LAVENDER. ROSE SHELL-PIN WHITE MIXED from seed of all the fee

PURPLE. LAVENDER. WHITE M MIXED, from seed of all the fo going colors.

All, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts for 25 cts.
Named sorts, ¼ oz, 40 cts; mixed, 35 cts

Extra Early Express, or Ear Wonder Asters

A very early strain of Asters blooming end of July from seed sown in the open grow the end of April. If seed is sown in the hol flowers can be had before the end of July, nowers can be had before the end of July, flowers of good size, the long petals curve curied and twisted like a Japanese Chrys themum. Very handsome and very desira for cutting on account of their earliness.

Blue. Very dark purplish blue.

Crimson. Vivid red shade.

Rose. Very dark pink.

White. A magnificent pure white flow Our illustration gives a very good idea of the state o

Our illustration gives a very good idea of sbeauty of this class of aster.

Pkt 10 cts; any 3 for 25 cts; 7 for 50 cts; mixed, 40 cts.

Crego's Giant Comet Asters

The largest and finest of all Comet Asters, mammoth, fluffy flowers 5 inches and more in diameter, like great, girls class condition for an exceptionally long time.

Chrysanthemums. When cut they keep in water in first class condition for an exceptionally long time.

Lavender. An especially dark shade.

Rose-Pink. Very dark.

White. Pure white throughout.

Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts. Named sorts, ½ oz, 50 cts; mixed. 40 cts.

Bodger's Late-Branching Asters

Indigo Blue. Lavender. Shell-Pink. Mixed. White. Pkt 10 cts; any 3 pkts for 25 cts.

The Famous American **King Asters**

Distinct from all other asters in the great size of the flowers and their substance. The petals are long, narrow, and folded length wise, appearing almost as though quilled and imparting to the flower that graceful and delicate needle-typed character that has helped to make it so popular. The plants are strong growers, upright, with long stems, and when the flowers are cut they last longer than those of any other kind. any other kind.

One of the richest shades of Crimson King.

crimson yet produced among asters. Lavender King. Enormous flowers of an exceedingly pleasing deep shade of lavender—one of the big hits as a cut-flower.

Lavender-Pink King. Delicate lavenderpink; an extremely beautiful flower.

Rose King. Deep, dark rose-pink.
Shell-Pink King. Soft, pleasing blush-pink,
one of the most difficult shades to attain but worthy. of all the trouble taken to acquire it.

Violet King. A very thick flower, full to the center, the petals unusually twisted in the freshly opened flower. A magnificent specimen in rich violet-purple. Much used for cutting.

White King. Immense flower, pure, glistening white, and second only to Violet King in sales Kings Mixed. Seed of all seven colors in a splendid mixture.



AMERICAN KING TYPE

Price, all, Pkt 10 cts; any 3 pkts 25 cts; any 7 pkts 50 cts. Named sorts, 70 cts 1/4 oz; mixed, 65 c The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given



Ostrich Feather Asters.

The magnificent flowers are of tremendous size, composed of long, loosely formed petals. They bloom in August, and if intended for cut-flowers should be cut when about half open and permitted to unfold in water, in a cool room. Avery popular and attractive

class of Asters.

Chireson. Dark Blue. Light Blue. Shell Pink. Mixed,

White. Mixed,
Pkt 10 cts: 3 for 25 cts; 7 for 50 cts,
Named sorts, 50 cts for ¼ oz; mixed, 40 cts.

Semple's Improved Branching.

The plants are of strong, healthy growth, 2 1-2 to 3 ft in height, branching, and bearing large, double flowers without any single blooms; the pure Semple strain that has been grown so many years with the

greatest satisfaction.
Indigo Blue. Lavender, Light. Purple.
Searlet. Shell-pink.

White. Mixed. All, Pkt 5 cts, any 6 pkts 25 cts.

Trauffaut's French Paeony Flow-

ered Asters.

An old favorite, China Aster still grown to a considerable extent. The plants are upright, and bloom in mid-season, the petals strongly incurved, making a very beautiful ball-shaped flower in*every desirable shade. We offer the colors most frequently called for.

Blood-Red. Dark-Blue. Bose. Blood-Red. White. Dark-Blue.

Mixed. Pkt 5 cts; 6 pkts 25 cts.
Named sorts 40 cts a ¼ oz; mixed, 35 cts.

Queen of the Market.

preading form than the branching strains. The flowers are a good size, borne on fairly long stems, about 1 foot in length clooming in July, and a very valuable class for cutting. Queen of the Market was the first of the distinctly early variety crimson.

Lavender.

Purple.

Rose. White. Mixed.

Pkt 5 cts, 6 pkts 25 cts. Named sorts, ¼ oz 40 cts; mixed. 35 cts.

merican Viotoria Asters

Among the very finest sters for bedding or borders where a uniform growth, with solid mass of bloom is deired. The plants are good, lealthy growers, 1 foot to 14 nches in height, averaging 50 ine flowers on each, the pettles reflexed, as shown in our flowers of cood size, composed of incurving, broad petals imparting quite a Chrysanthemum ppearance in the good size ower. They begin flowering arly and last right through to October. Our strain of seed a much improved and will much improved and will reatly please you. Azures. Rich, deep lav-

nder-blue.

Daybreak. Delicate

aFrance pink. Lavender. Pale, deli-

ate shade.
Purity. Pure, solid hite

Bose-Pink. Rich, brilant rose shading to blushink. Salmon-Pink.

uisite shade of pink with a

Almon cast.

Mixed.

Pkt i0 cts; 3 pkts for 25 cts.

amed sorts, ¼ oz 70 cts; mixed. 60 cts.

Royal Asters

Quite recently developed arly flowering type of Late-tranching Asters, possessing in the good qualities of the total but starting into bloom ward the end of July or first August, with a long season hey are free flowering, long the sand also for cutting.



Royal Lavender. Soft lavender-violet.

Boyal Purple. Deep, rich violet-purple known distinctively as royal purple.

Royal Rose-Pink. Beautiful shade of deep

pink with white center.

Royal Rose. Bright, brilliant reddish pink. Royal Shell-Pink. Soft, very delicate

blush-pink; very popular.

Royal White, Pure, beautiful white all over.

Royal Mixture, of seed of all these colors.

Pkt 10 cts; any 3 for 25 ets.

Named sorts 70 cts ¼ oz; mixed 60 cts.

Canary Bird Aster

A large white aster inclined toward eanary or lemon-yellow, double and fully imbricated. This variety is from Holland where it is catalogued as a golden colored aster, but our experience is that it is not by any means a pronounced yellow, but rather as we have described it. as we have described it.

Lapark Branching Peace Yellow Aster

A true yellow. For the page containing description please refer to the index at the back of this Catalogue.

An Extra Large Packet Of All Asters Described On These Pages 10 Cents

This is a very fine collection which we make up ourselves by taking a little seed from each separate variety and color and mix it up thoroughly. The packet contains about as much seed as three five cent packets.



PERENNIAL ASTER

tivation from seed sown outdoors in the early Spring.

Delteoidea. A very free-blooming, dwarf variety, 2 to 12 inches in height, the violet-purple flowers borne in clusters, during Spring and Summer. Pkt 5 cts.

Greaca. One of the very best, because it is quite dwarf and compact growing, with large purple flowers. Packet 5 cts.

Purpurea. An erect growing variety with large, Pkt 5 cts. intense purple flowers.



Perennial, or Hardy Aster

These are the native Asters frequently known as Michælmas Daisies and Star Wort. They grow freely anywhere, vary considerably in form, are entirely hardy, bearing their Daisy-like flowers luxuriantly during the late Autumn and until frost. Fo best effects plant them in clumps, or in the perennial border, I the seed is sown quite early in the Spring they will bloom the same Fall, or they can be sown in Autumn to bloom the nextensive of the seed in the second of the same Fall, or they can be sown in Autumn to bloom the same Fall, or they are all pretty, single flowers, cultivated extensively in Europe and becoming quite popular in America.

Purplish Blue Shades. Packet 5 cents.

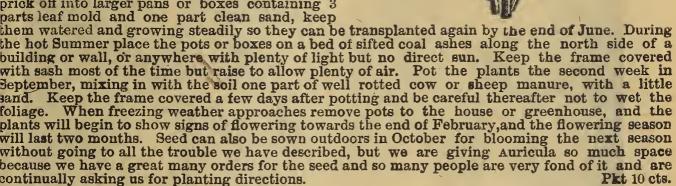
UBRIETIA. Purple Rock Cress. Perennial. A low growing, trailing plant more or less evergreen, showy and excellent for rock work or edgings, providing a veritable purple carpet of bloom in the early Spring. Allied to Sweet Alyssum and brought to us from Italy on through Asia Minor to Persia. Of easy cul-



AUBRIETIA

AURICULA. One of the favorite florist's flowers of Europe that is gradually impressing itself upon us in America as one of the Primulas not to be overlooked. The botanical name is Primula Auricula, and it sends up short scapes bearing many colored flowers, in appearance like those in our illustration. It grows wild in the mountains of Switzerland, Austria, Syria and Tanassia and it therefore results available to the mountains of Switzerland, Austria, Syria and

Caucasia, and is, therefore, generally considered as an alpine plant, but they are fine, for either outdoors or in cool greenhouses. Some of them are covered with a fine, mealy substance called faring while others are entirely free from it and yet are just as beautiful. The former are best adapted for greenhouses because the rain washes the farina off. The flowers are borne in trusses, overlapping the foliage, and a well grown plant will often produce as many as 20 individual flowers, but it is wiser to thin them out to 8 or 9 on each truss so that they will be larger and finer. In this class the tube is usually white, with a circle of maroon, violet, plum or chocolate color whose with a margin of green white grow or above, with a margin of green, white, gray or yellow. Sometimes the colored circle extends right to the edge. They are usually sweetly perfumed. Sow seed in shallow pans or pots early in March so as to have well developed seedlings before hot weather. Use light, sandy soil and press the seed very lightly into it and cover with a little send. Keep them in a temperature of a little sand. Keep them in a temperature of about 60 for 3 or 4 weeks until they germinate. Then give them light, away from direct sunlight, and in a lower temperature. When large enough prick off into larger pans or boxes containing 3 parts leaf mold and one part clean sand, keep



BABY'S BREATH. See Gypsophila.

BACHELOR'S BUTUON. See Centaurea and Gomphrena.

·BELLIS, English Dalsy. Perennial. This is the true Daisy, grown outdoors in borders and edgings and also in the house in pots. It grows wild in England, has a yellow center surrounded by numerous rays in a single row, but the cultivated forms are nearly always double,



the rays rising tier upon tier, frequently until the yellow center has entirely disappeared. Generally they are pink or pinkish in color. Only one variety is found native to American out in Ventucky Transcorp ca, out in Kentucky, Tennessee and to Arkansas and Texas, in moist soil. Sow the seed towards the end of

the Winter, in the house or greenhouse, and transplant the little seedlings to other shallow boxes so as to have a nice strong plant to set out very early in the Spring. As the plants are only from 4 to 6 inches in height they are preferable for borders and edgings and will very quickly provide a solid mass of bloom continuing until June. Then they can be removed to make way for annuals, or, with a little protection, they will go through the Winter to bloom the following year. The Bellis Daisy deserves its increasing popularity on account of its character and delightful floral effect. In a mass

t is just gorgeous, so completely colored and the color so refreshingly bright and cheerful. Seed an also be sown in August and the seedlings transplanted to a cold frame to be set out in Spring. or potted for Winter blooming in the house. We list the choicest.

Longfellow. Large, double, pink flowers.

Snowball. Pure white, large and double.

Monstrosa Grandiflora Alba. A giant flowering, snowy white, perfectly double strain.

Monstrosa Grandiflora Bosea. The same magnificent, robust plant but with extre large, double pink flowers.

Double Red. A French strain of an unusual red color.

Mixed. Seed of these and many other varieties.

All, 5 cts a packet; any six packets for 25 cts. Mixed 50 cts for 1 oz.

BALSAM, or LADY SLIPPER

A very old Annual, erect, much branched, half succulent, introduced many years ago from India. It has been greatly improved during late years, is easily grown from seed, the flowers nearly always double or semi-double, in colors ranging from pure white to dark blood-red, yellowish and spotted. It is rather tender and seed should be started in April indoors, or outdoors after the weather is warm and thoroughly settled. The seeds are large and germinate quickly.



ONE WOULD HARDLY BELIEVE THIS MAGNIFICENT PLANT IS A WHITE CAMELLIA-FLOWERED BALSAM

Remember, the results will be pleasing anywhere in the garden, but if you will give them rich, sandy loam, and see to it that they do not lack moisture for any length of time, you will have magnificent branching plants and grand flowers, and you will receive considerable help in this by transplanting and pinching-in the strong shoots to make the plant dwarf and compact, and by setting them so that they will be 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart each way. It is better to remove the first flowers buds so as to permit the plant to become better established. Many balsam growers have finer flowers by pinching off all but the main branches, while others allow only one single branch to grow, in order to have still large blooms. The lower leaves may be removed without injury to display the flowers more freely. Plants started early in May will flower early in July and continue to bloom until frost. Balsams can also be grown effectively in pots if you wish, and are aided by frequent repotting.

Camellia-Flowered Double Varieties

The flowers are superbly double, very large and of a delightful, waxy appearance. The baisam is not a very good lower, but florists use a great many of the little flowerets in designs, sticking them on tooth picks to give them the floated on a large, shallow bowl of water balsams are unique and decidedly ornamental.

Ve offer the seed of the tall, double sorts in the most desirable colors:

Chamois

Fiery Red

Light Yellow

Primrose

Salmon-Rose

Scarlet Spotted

Violet

Rose Spotted

Violet

Nilsson—Deep Rose-Pink

All, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts; ½ oz 20 cts.

Dwarf Growing Double Flowering Sorts.

Fiery Red Fiery Red Striped hery Red Striped Scarlet & White dixture of the Spotted Varieties

Peach Blossom Spotted Red Solferino Red Spot Mixed, all the dwarf varieties Pkt 5 cts; any 6 for 25 cts; ¼ oz 20 cts.

White Bishop Violet Spotted

Special Mixture Of All Colors, Tall And Dwarf, Double Flowering

Extra large packet, 10 cts; ½ oz 35 cts.

BAPTISIA. Perennial. A hardy, branching herb known as False Indigo, on account of fact that certain varieties produce a dye. There are many specimens in the Eastern States. Australis is the best for cultivation, and is frequently spoken of as Sweet Baptisia. It is tout growth, 4 to 6 feet in height, the flowers indigo-blue, nearly an inch long, in loose-flower-long terminal racemes. Quite an attractive plant and easily grown from seed started indoors he early Spring, or outdoors in the Spring or Fall.

BEAR'S BREACH. See Acanthus Mollis.

BED and HOUSE. See Agathea.

BASIL, Sweet Basil, Fully described among our herbs on page 137. It is also grown he flower garden on account of its pleasing odor. Pkt 5 cts.

BASKET OF GOLD. See Alyssum.

BEET-Ornamental Beet. Annual. All beets are not vegetables; some are grown usively for their handsomely variegated tops, which make quite an impressive show in the den. They also make excellent borders, a strong, heavy effect if desired, and are effective for ding. Raised from seed, just like other beets, and, if you wish to take the trouble to do so, the is may be saved over Winter for next season's growth. We offer the most attractive sorts. Scarlet Ribbed Chilian, or Brazilian. Leaves from 2 to 2 1-2 feet in height, unated, almost circled. The leaf stalks are bright red, stiff and upright, the foliage dark green.

Yellow Ribbed Chilian, or Brazilian. The same as the Scarlet but the leaf stalks

a deep yellow. Crimson Willow Leaved. The foliage is narrow, drooping, giving the plant an ele-

t, graceful appearance.

White Silver Curled. Very dsome with its bright, silvery light folgo, so different from the majority of its.

Victoria. Rich red foliage.
Mixed. These and many others of

erent varieties

All, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 for 25 cts.

BEGONIAS

There are between 400 and 500 known bies of Begonias in the warmer couns of the world and, in addition, nearly in tropical countries that are not general cultivation. The Begonia is of the great groups of cultivated, or-nental plants. The first specimen was oduced into England in 1777, and since n 200, gathered in Mexico, Central and th Americas, Asia and South Africa, e proved themselves of more or less ne to the horticulturist. We shall ak of the Tuberous Rooted Begonias arately. Many varieties are grown ex-sively for their handsome foliage; others their flowers, and still others for both. onias are second only to Geraniums opularity and usefulness for bedding



BEGONIA SEMPERFLORENS

The Rex Begonias are particularly for pot culture, and for porch boxes in shady 1 tions. They can all be grown from seed, which should be sown at the end of the Winter with there is plenty of heat, in pans of fine soil. The seed is so small and dust-like it should be so on the surface and a pane of glass slipped over the box. Transplant the little seedlings into of shallow boxes for outdoor planting when the thoroughly warm weather has come, and into planting becoming. Begonias can also be propagated by cuttings. We list those most generated by cuttings. useful for growing from seed.



The Semperilorens Varieties

Semperflorens means "always flowering", and this is the ya that is literally covered with flowers all the time, in many ways much more desirable than Geraniums for bedding out. For reason, because they are not affected by rain storms. The plant erect and smooth, with green or reddish stems, 6 to 18 inche height, the leaves pale, glossy green tinged with red on the mic and petioles; flowers white or rose colored. There are many of that we offer only the very best and plenty of them at that

and petioles; flowers white or rose colored. There are many of the but we offer only the very best and plenty of them at that.

Flame of Love. New. Please look among our Floral Noties and Newer Things. You will find the proper page numbe the index, at the back of this Guide.

Pink Profusion. New. Described among Floral Nove and Newer Things, See index for page number.

Alba. The flowers pure, waxy white.

Rosea. Flowers a lovely pure pink.

Red. Very attractive and not generally catalogued at sullow price.

low price.

Vernon. Bronzy red foliage and handsome bright orange

flowers.

Erfordia. One of the very finest, of a delicate pink.

Glory de Chatelaine. Lovely, soft rose-pink, in bloom the time.

Mrs. Patten. A very deep, dark rose.

Salmon Queen. Brilliant salmon rose, and the most hi

colored among the Semperflorens Begonias.

Gracilia Luminosa. Only a foot high. Dark leaved;

ers deep, brilliant scarlet.

Gracilis Prima Dona. Also one foot in height, the

ers rose shading to carmine.

Mixed. All these Semperflorens and many others,
All, Pkt 10 cts; any 3 pkts for 25 cts.

Tuberous Rooted Begonias

This is the variety of Begonia that formerly was importe enormous numbers from a particular locality in Belgium which so completely devasted during the war that the industry was obtated. Supplies of the bulbs for this ceuntry are gradually be at the same manner as for the Semperflorens varieties, already described, and they can not be surpassed in magnificand brilliancy of color, and duration and profusion of bloom. They are bloomed in enormous numbers in pots, in late Winter, but are also bedded out in shady spots after the weather has become thoroughly settled and warm, and bloom until frost, when the tubers must be taken up and put away, after they are dried, until the following year. If follow cultural directions you will be amply repaid by the grand display of fascinating flowers.

Single Flowering Varieties can be had in the following colors, Dark Scarlet Pure White Rose Pkt 15 cts; any 2 pkts 25 cts. Dark Scarlet

Yellow Mixed

Hybrida Gigantea Crispa. Enormously large, single flowers, the four petals oddly fringed in place of b smooth as in the preceding variety. We offer these in a fine mixture of colors, instead of in separate colors, because is so terrifically expensive and so very, very scarce.

2kt 20 Pkt 26

Hybrida Gigantea Flore Pleuo. The same magnificent flowers but in their double form.

Narcissus Flowered Tuberous Rooted Begonias. This is the beautiiul new Benary strain that you find in colors on the back of our Catalogue.

BELLFLOWER. See Campanula.

BERGAMONT. See Monarda.

BIRD OF PARADISE. See Poinciana Gillesii.

BLACKBURRY LILY. See Pardanthus Chinensis.

BLANKET FLOWER. See Gaillardia.

BLOOD BERRY. See Rivinia.

BLUE-BELL. See Campanula.

BLUE FLAG. See Iris.

BLUE GENTIAN. See Gentian Acaulis.

Tall herb suitable for border. The flowers are very unlike our common poppies being small and without petals, but they are borne in feathery, or plumy masses in terminal panicles, high above the heavy foliage, For this reason Bocconia Cordata, which is the variety we offer as the best adapted for growing from seed, is used quite a little for planting by itself on the lawn, or for bold, striking massed effects to be viewed at a considerable distance. Also planted as a back ground for wide borders, where it spreads rapidly. For best results sow in rich soil, and give the old clumps liquid manure. results sow in rich soil, and give the old clumps liquid manure



DOUBLE TUBEROUS ROOTE BEGONIA

Spring, and cut off the suckers. B. Cordata reaches a height of 5 to 8 feet, with large, thick, shaped leaves, much lobed and veined; the flowers pinkish in color. Pkt 5 cts.

LUET. See Centaurea.

LUE BOTTLE. See Centaurea. EACH ASTER. See Erigeron.

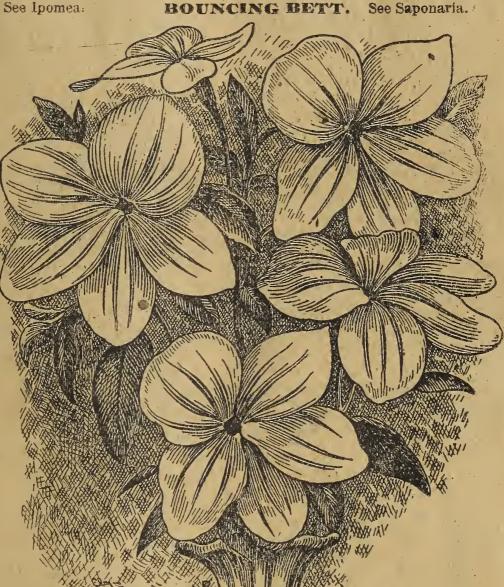
OLTONIA. False Chamomile. Perennial. Native to the United States and Eastern used in borders or wild gardens. The variety we offer is Glastifolia or Asteroides, the stems ich rise from 2 to 8 feet, branching at the top; the leaves long and narrow and the flower erennial asters. In full bloom in Autumn, in colors ranging from white to violet and purple, ; for weeks.

ONA NOX. See Ipomea: MACHY-(E. Annual. Its is Greek and it "Short Hair" ing to its hairy, surface. There out 40 species, to Australia rown a great n this country rders, edgings, peds, and for ing in the in pots. Very ly propagated eed, which may vn under glass in the garden. we offer as valuable for purposes are ifolia, commonown as Swan Daisy, growing to 16 inches in

lors. tle White Star. little white flower lle Blue Star. ne save in color. te Pink Star. ink flowers. ced. Seed of all

with small the flowers haped, in sev-

ts; any six 25 cts. andsome. new. **3rachycome** mong our Florats and Newer Please see the in the back for the



BROWALLIA, SPECIOSA GRANDIFLORA ALBA

RAZILIAN MORNING GLORY, See Ipomea.

RIZA. Quaking Grass. An attractive, ornamental grass from 4 to about 15 inches in erect, the branches spreading stiffly, with blossoms like miniature cones.

ROMUS. Brome-Grass. We offer Bromus Brizaeformis, which grows to a height of about with one-sided, nodding panicles, something like field oats, and is one of the most ortal of the fancy garden grasses. Pkt 5 cts.

America. The seeds may be sown in the open border, or in the house if you want early the plants to be set out in the garden about the middle of May, when they will flower all a the hot months and up to frost. They are not particular about the soil and will thrive in soil than any of the half-hardy annuals. Besides making excellent bedding plants, from wn in Midsummer plants can be potted for Winter decoration. They should be placed They should be placed The larger sort makes e glass and nipped back frequently so as to make bushy plants. The larger sort makes -flowers, and they are entitled to be grown more generally for Christmas decoration, when

wers are so rare.

a Demissa Alba. In the Elata variety the stems are sometimes smooth and sometimes hairy, the stalks in the leaves wedge-shaped; flowers pure white.

a Blue. Same but flowers are a beautiful blue.
a Violet. This color we have never catalogued before, but it is very attractive.
a Mixed. All the "Elata" colors.
loss Grandiflora Alba. The same grand flower as Speciosa Major but the big, lovely blooms are white Pkt 10 cts.
Pkt 10 cts. I f violet. A newer color that is rather rare among the Browallias.

The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given

(Page 163)

Species Major. Much larger variety, with great, large, violet flowers as much as 2 inches across. This florist's variety, particularly on account of the size of the flowers, and it is especially handsome for Winter-bloomic the house

Special Mixture of a number of varieties of different shades and sizes. Pkt 5 cts; any six 5c pkts, or three 10c pkts, for 25 cts.

BOUVARDIA Jacquini. An evergreen, shrubby plant for pot growing in the greenhouse which can be bedded outdoors in Summer, to be taken up in the early Autumn, with a good ball of earth, and potted up and set indoors in a shady place until the roots again become So treated they will throw a splendid lot of flowers during the Winter. Keep them well watered during the growing season. The flowers are in clusters, small, long-tubed and of a rich Pkt 5 cts. scarlet in color.

BUDDLEIA. A sort of deciduous, or, sometimes, half-evergreen tree or ornamental shrub, which is not hardy in the North but will live through the Winter-if protected with dry leaves around the base. Even should the stems be killed nearly to the ground they will put forth fresh shoots and generally bloom the same year. We offer the hardiest variety and the handsomest.

Davidii, or Variabilis. It grows to a height of from 3 to 8 teet, with long leaves and dense, terminal, erect, or nodding, panicles of flowers 4 to 6 inches in length and even longer, lilac in color, with orange-yellow mouth. Very showy and fragrant, the bloom appearing in great profusion in late Autumn. This particular variety comes to us from China. Sow the seeds where they can have heat, and, for handsomest; plants, give them plenty of room in rich, well drained soil in a sunny location. Pkt 5 ats.





BOUVARDIA

BUPHTHALMUM Cordata. Great, tall coarse-growing perennial, al 8 feet high, with enormous leaves and very le and showy yellow flowers, in June and later. used chiefly as a background for tall perenn and makes a striking mass viewed across a v PKt 5 lawn.

BUTTERFLY FLOWER. anthus.

BUTTERFLY WEED. See Ascle Tuberosa.

CACALIA. Flora's Paint Brush. To Flower. Hardy Annual. An attractive plant al 2 feet high, the brush-like flowers appearing for July until frost. If given slight protection it winter all right in the North and bloom as a per Sometimes considered as one of the Sene but differing in that the flowers never have ray

Coccinea. Brilliant orange-scarlet. Pk Lutea. A perennial variety, the flower-h 1-2 inch in diameter and orange-yellow in color Pkt 5

Mixed. These and other shades. Pkt 5

CACTUS! Probably no group in the w floral kingdom possesses more strange and va forms, and the flowers are in such interesting unusual combinations of color. With one exunusual combinations of color.

A COLLECTION OF CACTUS FROM SEED, tion the Cactus is purely a native of America, it flourishes all over the Southwest, Colorado, and on up through into British Columbia, in Ca da. It is fascinating to grow them from seed and we offer you what we venture to say is the fi ure of Cactus seed in this country, fresh seed ered exclusively for us by our own personal esentative who has been a Cactus gatherer ears.

Pkt 5 cts

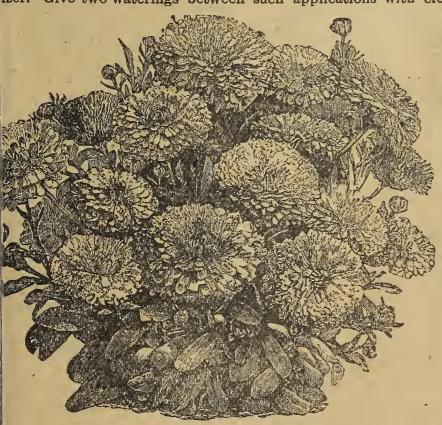
tra Large Packet of Cactus Seed 10 cts.

calceolable. Pouch Flower. Pot the name is a Latin word meaning slip-on account of the peculiar shape of the flow-Although there are more than 200 species, ered mostly from the Andes mountains of and Chile, and on, up, through Central rica into Mexico, with two varieties from Zealand, they are not cultivated to any iderable extent in America, and for some on are not even so popular as they were ago, or at least it seems so to me, because member how intensely interesting they were when I was a boy, and we always grew in pots in the house. It is rather too warm in Summers for the garden varieties to be a from the end of March until the first of ember, the earlier the larger plants will be the more easily carried through the hot this. Sow in shallow pans, in a compost sand and half leaf-mold, if possible shaken of the roots of wild ferns, with a little charadded. Sieve it fine, mix thoroughly and it level giving it good drainage. Sprinkle eed on the surface and just press it in gently ring with a little powdered moss or compost, ot sprinkle but set the pan in water and let noisture soak up through holes in the botof the pan put there for the sake of free lage. A temperature of about 60 degrees cessary, with no direct sun until during the lage. A temperature of about 60 degrees cessary, with no direct sun until during the lage.



CALCEOLARIA

indow, facing the North, giving them plenty of air day and night. And then on until the of March give them all the sun they can get but keep them where it is around 40 degrees at and 50 to 55 degrees in the day time. The first potting should be into 2 inch pots, in the soil we have described, when the seedlings are just large enough to be handled. Repot from to time using equal parts of fibrous loam, fern-roots, leaf-mold, sand and dry cow manure mpy as convenient to handle. When thoroughly rooted water with manure water, an oryhandful of green cow manure to 3 gallons of water, or an equal amount of commercial izer. Give two waterings between such applications with clear water. Our illustration



CALENDULA, ORANGE PRINCE

The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given

shows clearly what the flower of this delightful pot plant is like.

Mixed. The usual large

flowering mixture. Pkt 10c.

Hybrida Grandia

flora Tall Mixed. Very
fine mixture of the large
flowering sorts, in various
colors, plants from 1 to 2
feet in height overtopped
with a great mass of lovely
flowers. Pkt 15 cts.

Mybrida Graciosa Mixture. Magnificent mixture of the finest French grown, self colored variety. Nothing finer in the way of Calceolaria can be had anywhere, at any price. Pkt 25c.

A L. E N D ULA.
Annual.Pot Marigold. Really, while the name Marigold is applied to Calendula it is rather out of date, so some of the leading authorities contend. At any rate, in Shakespeare's days this was the "Marygold" that was to be found in all the old English gardens. It is of the Given [Page 165]

easiest cultivation imaginable, in any warm, loose soil. Sow the seed where the plants are to remain, but, of course, you may sow it indoors and transplant if you wish. The buds develop quick ly and the plant blooms the whole season, particularly if they are kept cut off. In the Souther states it will bloom practically all the year round, and in the North up to frost and frequently be youd it. Seed sown in the Summer or Autumn will make a fine pot plant for blooming in the hous during the Winter. Calendula originally came from the Canary Islands across into Persia. The plants are around 18 inches in height and the flowers in various shades of yellow.

Prince of Orange, Quite dwarf in growth, the deep, brilliant grange flowers year double, and numerous Ints are around 18 inches in height and the flowers in various snaues of years.

Prince of Grange. Quite dwarf in growth, the deep, brilliant orange flowers very double and numerous.

Pkt 5 cts: oz 25 ct

Pkt 5 cts: oz 25 ct



Namkeem. Double flowers are creamy yellow slightly, flushed apricot, with dark brown sye. Very unique and Pkt 5 cts; oz 25 ce

PRESENT. Intensely double, large, orange flowers broadly striped with creamy white and having a lette; oz 25 cm.

Pkt 5 cts; oz 30 cm.

ALIFORNIA POPPY. See Eschzia.

ALLIRHOE Involucrata. Trailing plant for outdoor planting, easily grown eed, very desirable and entitled to far more ion than it receives. The variety "Inata", shown in our illustration, is from 9 to the in height, with attractive foliage sured by crimson-number cherry-red or paler ed by crimson-purple, cherry-red, or paler if flowers somewhat like a poppy in appearor perhaps more like a wild rose, at the end niching stalks, and continuing all through mmer. Suitable for any part of the countm the extreme North to southern Texas. It the least bit of trouble and does give such Pkt 5 cts. pleasure.

ALLIOPSIS Annual. A wonderfully, ful, showy and useful garden annual. It from 1 to 3 feet in height, branched, with aves and great numbers of showy flowers g, smooth, wiry stems, from \(\frac{2}{4}\) to 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) and imes even 2 inches across, the broad rays tark base, the balance of the flower usually golden shade of yellow. Very easily grown eved in any garden soil splendid for cutting eed, in any garden soil, splendid for cutting button hole bouquets, and hard to surpass slender vases. Sometimes called Black-Busan.

animondii. Golden Wave. From 1 to 2 feet in constantly covered with great numbers of lovely, yellow flowers of good size, each with a small, chestworder. Our illustration is very good.

Inson King. Very dwarf, only 6 to 9 inches in forming a compact bush covered with rich, velvety, garnet flowers.

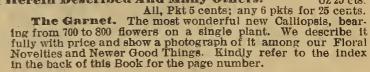
Iden King. Dwarf, similar to Crimson King extended the flowers are a glowing, golden yellow.

color Nigra Speciosa. Sturdy plant 2 ft high, with lots of good size flowers of a rich reddish maroon. Fine. actoria. Another very showy variety, 2 feet in height, the flowers sometimes as much as 2 inches in diameter, ellow and maroon with a dark purplish base as a rule.

The compacta Bicolor. Same as Tinctoria except that the plant is exceedingly dwarf in growth. All the sorts and shades; oz 25 cts.

The contraction of the Varieties Herein Described And Many Others.

Oz 25 cts.



CALYCANTHUS Shrub. Carolina Allspice. Floridus. Shrub. Carolina Allspice. Also sometimes known as Strawberry Shrub. An old favorite, ornamental shrub grown chiefly for its fragrant flowers, which are of an unusual spicy odor, and mahogany red in color. The leaves, and even the wood itself, are aromatic. It succeeds everywhere, and is known to everyone in the South as Sweet Shrub, and attains a considerable height. It is hardy with us here, and considerable height. It is hardy with us here, and one of our favorite, early blooming shrubs. And I have known it in New York State to reach a height of 10 feet, and to be the handsomest planting on the lawn. It succeeds as well in shade as in sun and on any soil, but it prefers a rich soil, well-drained. Easily grown from seed, planted outdoors in the Spring or Fall.

Canterbury CAMPANULA, Bell.

Bellflower. Harebell. Bluebell. A large group of flowering plants, more correctly known as herbs, including some of the most popular garden plants, especially hardy, herbaceous perennials. There are probably 250 species, nearly all of the Northern Hemisphere, a dozen of them native to North America, the

balance nearly all from the countries bordering the erranean Sea. They have many relations among the other plants we catalogue, but it is of interest to anyone to follow these connections unless particularly interested in botany,



except to note the fact that many now described and catalogued under entirely different nant like Platycodon for example, were formerly listed as Campanulas. In cultivation Campanulas I a tendency to become more robust, less hairy, taller and more branching, and to bear a grenumber of flowers. The botanical differences are of very little help to the gardener, who is gui more by the height of the plant than anything else. They are simply invaluable in the garden dispensible in rock work and all very beautiful and effective. They grow easily from seed, in most any soil and location, and are particularly effective for massing among the June flowers have good lasting qualities as cut-flowers. They are very desirable in borders, and most of the are quite hardy. Start the seed early under glass, covering very shallow and placing the spans, or boxes, near the light, in a temperature around 60. Shade at midday during germinal and do not over water. and do not over water.

Harden the young plants gradually. In the garden, in the North, set them in a sunny sition, and in the South, in half shade. As far north as New York State they should be protecting. Winter with leaves 2 to 3 inches thick, south of New York State a light covering of leaves, state or evergreen boughs is sufficient. The annual varieties can be grown from seed sown in the boughs.

Campan u

Sowings 1 also be made in An May or later, in p boxes or beds, plants transferred some sheltered s

where they slightly protect

can

in height. This is beautiful plant commonly found old-fashioned dens, and it is erally treated a hardy biennial, s to be sown in open border. also be handled as annual, by sowing seed indoors and ting the plants side from the first the middle of Ne when it will flow the first season, is always finer better the

T 3

Be 1 to 4

Medium.

terbury

Biennial.

er in April or May, or started in the greenhouse and transplanted to the border.



CAMPANULA CALYCANTHEMA. CUF AND SAUCER

during the Wind and transplanted the following Spring to their permanent quarters where hey will bloom n nificently. Give them good, rich soil, 18 to 24 inches apart, and they will grandly repay trouble. Plants may be potted and brought in the house in Autumn for splendid bloom in trouble. Plants may be potted and brought in the house in Autuum 101 spiciated. Spring. Sometimes it is possible to pot plants in full bloom, to take them into the house, where the colors are wonderfully clear and they will continue to bloom into the early Winter. The colors are wonderfully clear and ceedingly effective, and the blooms are in form exactly as shown in the illustration.

Single Flowering Campanula Medium

Blue" Dark Lilac White Light Lilaç Rosy carmine Mixed Purple Striped

Double Flowering Campanula Medium

The illustration on next page shows the difference in the form of the flower. Blue Lilac Purple Pink Striped Your choice, single or double, 5 cts a packet: any 6 pkt 25 cts: foz single 15 cts: ‡ oz double 45 de

Violet King. This beautiful, free flowering Canterbury Bell is described as one of Floral Novelties and Newer Good Things. The index tells the page number.

Calycanthema. Cup and Saucer. This is a different form of Campanula Medium, short bell surrounding the flower, as shown in our fine illustration, lending it the appearance tall cup set in a rather deep saucer. It is also sometimes spoken of as Hose-in-Hose but not propriately. It is usually a stronger plant than Campanula Medium already described, and a generated of the colors come true from seed. This is one of the most popular Campanulas, you may take your choice of colors.

Rosy Carmine Striped White Mixed All, 10 cts per pkt. any 3 pkts 25 cts; 1-8 oz 35 Deep Lilac Pink Light Lilac

Pyramidalis. Chimney Campanula. Chimney Bellflower. This tallest strain reache height of 4 to 5 feet, the flowers very numerous, growing out all around the long, strain stalks. The dwarf strain bears larger flowers and more of them, and is very nice for pot grow. The taller sorts are in bloom in August and are just simply covered with hundreds of flowers.

Mixed. Please say whether you wish tall or dwarf, they are in Rine White Pkt 5 ets; 6 pkts for 25 ets; ± oz 40 same colors.

(Page 168)

Carpatica. Perennial. 9 to 18 inches in height. This is a low growing variety from the rpathian Mountains of Hungary, branching, with thin leaves, and large flowers often 1½ inches ross and more open than the flowers of Campanula Medium. It blooms all Summer and is ry attractive. In 2 colors only, blue, and white, or the two mixed. Pkt 5c; any 6 pkts 25c; 2 oz 45c.



CAMPANULA, MEDIUM DOUBLE

Wacrostyla. Annual. 1 to 2 feet in height, branching right from the base, the leaves scattered around the stalk, bristly on both surfaces; the flowers solitary, on stout stalks, and 2 to 21-2 inches broad, pale purple outside and a dull purple inside, marked with violet, and hairy towards the bottom. Quite a Pkt 5ets. pretty variety.

Fragilis. Trail-Perennial, 4 to 6 inches tall. ing variety from Italy, desirable for hanging baskets, window and veranda boxes, and for covering large stones in the rockery. The flowers are 12 inches wide, in loose clusters, pale purplish blue with white cen-Pkt 10 cts.

Complete Special Mixture. From seed of these and many other varieties and colors. Pkt 5c.

CANDYTUFT. Iberis. From Iberis the ancient name of Spain, from whence we have received many species. One of the lovely, sweet-smelling, oldfashionedgarden and potting plants that we simplycan-not get along without. It is not the least trouble in the world to grow it, from seed sown at any season, indoors or out, preferably early in the Spring, in rows 6 to 8 inches apart where the plants are to remain, and where they can be thinned to 4 inches apart in the row. Any soil is satisfactory where they can get light

d air. For particularly large, handsome flowers of exceptional substance, try sowing the seed the Autumn, giving the plants slight protection from the sun, and they will bloom from May July. Spring sown seed blooms from July to September. Continuous bloom may be had by wing every 2 weeks. Or seed may be started in the house, very early and the plants transferd outdoors in the Spring. Give them plenty of room. They are very useful indoors in pots, as all as outdoors in edging beds and almost anywhere. They will pay you back well if you give em rich soil. The style of the flower is very well shown in our illustration. Candytuft is a fine t-flower and it is grown a great deal by florists for just this very purpose. When blooming time on keep the plants well watered.

Giant Hyacinth-Flowered White. greatly improved Empress strain and the largest d finest White Candytuft, the plant 14 inches in ight, each plant bearing 5 to 6 great pyramidal ikes of bloom in form and appearance very much te an exhibition Hyacinth in the Spring, pure nite in color. Give this magnificent variety 9 shes space all around and always keep the faded wers picked off and it will do wonderfully well.

Pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 25c; ½ oz 30 cts.

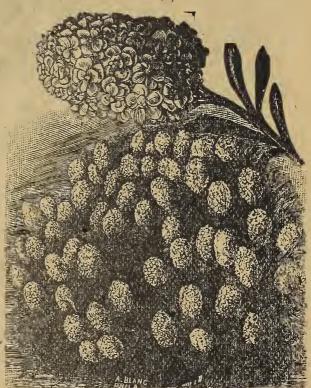
Odorata. The dear, little, sweet-scented ndytuft that has come to us from Greece and

ria. It is an annual variety, 6 to 12 inches in ight, the flowers very sweetly fragrant. Umbellata. This is the common annual ndytuft, from Italy, Crete and Spain. It grows right, 6 to 15 inches in height, the flower like right, 6 to 15 inches in height, the flowers all lors, in bunches at the end of the thin stems. a very fine variety and the colors come truer an with any other colored species. We offer ed only of the taller strain. It is said the poorer

e soil the more intense the color. se-Cardinal Flesh-Color Li Lilac or Purple rmine-Rose

Light Rose White

ded Dunettii—dark crimson-purple
Dwarf Hybrids. Especially dwarf growwith beautiful clumps of flowers. Just the th height for low borders and edgings. ar we offer this variety in separate colors as lows:



CANDYTUFT, FRAGRA NT WHITE

Flesh

Lilac

Purple

Rose

White

Mixed

Tom Thumb. White. A marvelously beautiful new strain, very dwarf, and grown us in England, from selected seed, which secured for "Tom Thumb" the Award of Merit from Pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 25 cts; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz 25 cts. Royal Horticultural Society this past year.

Nana. A dwarf form of the Giant Hyacinth Flowered white; a very low growing plant han enormous flower.

Pkt's ets; 3 pkts 25 ets; ½ oz 30 ets. th an enormous flower.

All Candytufts 5 cts a packet; any 6 packets 25 cts; oz 30 cts; mixed, oz 25 cts; unless some other ice is given.

The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given

(Page 169)

CANNAS FROM SEED

Today Cannas are too well known to need any extended description, because nearly everyowho has a lawn usually manages to buy and set out at least a few roots in the Spring. It seem strange that it is not more generally known that interesting results can be had from seed. As matter of fact the new varieties are secured from seed. Just file a little off one end of that shell, or soak the seed in water until it becomes soft, and sow late in Winter, in shallow be es or pots, and set them where they will get some bottom heat. Transplant the seedlings to oth pans, boxes or pots, 3 or 4 inches apart, and they should be large enough to give you fine flowe this first year, set out in the garden when the settled, warm weather has come. Cannas are tropical American and Asian product. Years ago they were grown for their foliage but now the flowers are also an important consideration and very beautiful. The best varieties, and most on the panels of the seed we offer is a fine mixture. namental, are French Cannas, also known as Crozy, and the seed we offer is a fine mixture Crozy's, grown for us in France chiefly. When the plants are ready they require a warm, we worked, rich and moist soil. For massed effects set them 1 foot apart each way; for individus soil and the seed have a provided the seed possible of the seed possib forming and thus lengthen the blooming period.



CANNA FIRST YEAR FROM SEED. world is treated as an annua The balloons are an inch or more thick and rather curious. Pkt 5 ct

CARDUUS. Thistle. A spiney-leaved annual, planted in edgings, borders and rock garder for its interesting appearance and peculiar heads of flowers. Easily propagated from seed plante outdoors in the Spring or Fall. We catalogue only one variety separately.

Benedictus. Holly Thistle, which attains a height of 2 feet, with rather broad, spine leaves. The flowers tubular, and an attractive purple.

Pkt 5 ct.

Mixed. Including Holly Thistle and others, all flowering in purple and white.

Pkt 5 ct.

The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given (Page 170)

CANTERBUR BELL. See Campanula Med

CAPE FORGET-MI NOT. See Anchusa.

CANARY-BIRI VINE. Annual climber. Rap grower and very attractive. So the seed outdoors in the Sprin or in pots or boxes in the hous just as you please, and they with quickly cover porch or trell with neat foliage and a charr ing, little, canary-yellow blosom, in great numbers, bearing a fancied resemblance to a Ye low Bird with its wings exten ed:

Pkt 5 cts; d oz 15 ct CARDINAL CLIME ER. Cypress Vine.Indian Pin Smooth, slender vine climbia to a height of from 10 to 20 feet and even higher, the foliage fer like and the vine covered with clusters of large, fiery cardina red flowers, from Midsumment until frost. There are from 5 until frost. There are from 5 to 7 blossoms in a cluster, each about 1½ inches in diameter. is an annual and grows vei rapidly, particularly in rich some in a warm, sunny location. TH seeds should be soaked or note ed to encourage quicker germ Pkt 5 ct nation.

CAMBINAL FLOW

RE. See Lobelia.

CARDIOSPER MU Walicacabum.Baloon-Vin Heart-Seed. Heart-Pea. An in teresting climbing plant the grows rapidly and is a favori particularly among children, o account of its balloon-like see vessels. The name is Greek an it means Heart-Seed, because, o each black seed there is a whit heart-shaped spot, leading people to think that it was a cure for heart diseases. It has come to us from tropical India, Afric Afric and America, and, although perennial, in this part of th

CARNATION



Marguerite. One of the most beautiful and useful of the annual carnations, with very (Page 171)

large flowers. In fact, the Marguerite includes the largest flowering strains grown in greenhot as cut-flowers. Most of the flowers are quite double and exquisitely fragrant, with that disting and pleasing odor that has appealed so strongly to the public that it has been found profitable name perfumes "Carnation". The Marguerites, sometimes abreviated to Margaret, but with important difference, are not only for house-blooming but also for the garden, grown from sown in the early Spring, which will bloom by Midsummer. If the plants are given slight protion, with leaves, coarse straw or evergreen boughs, they will winter all right and become perent blooming magnificently the second year. As cut-flowers, and as corsage bouquets, no flower exceing the rose is more popular or widely used. We offer seed as follows:

Fiery Scarlet. Dark Red Pink. White. Yellow. Striped. Mixed.

Chaubaud's Earliest Flowering Ever Blooming French Strai Start the seed indoors in March or April and you will have flowers within 5 or 6 months; a vine and desirable group, and such very beautiful flowers, too, blooming constantly. Varieties

colors as follows:

Nero. Dark Crimson. Comtesse-de-Paris. Pure yellow. Jeanne Dionis. Snowy white.

Mardy Double Bordstrain for outdoors, to be sown this year to bloom in 1923, with delightful effect in the hardy border or among shrubbery. They need no particular attention and will give you the greatest satisfaction, producing a mass of gorgeous color. A good per-centage of the flowers come come double, the plants medium height

Light Shades Mixed. White Shades. Rose Shades. Red Shades. Yellow Ground Varieties.

Mixed All Colors

Grendian Of Dwarf and Compact Growth. Very fine for borders because they are so dwarf and of such delightful colors. About 3-4 of the flowers will come double, and are also very charming for cut-flowers.



Rose-Queen. Beautiful pink.
McKinley, or Firefly. A grand scarle

CELOSIA EMPRESS: A ORESTED FLOWER

Light Shades.

All these Carnations 5 cts. a packet; any 6 packets, 25 cts.

Riviera Market. Superb, perpetual blooming or Tree Carnation, comprising seed the finest Nice and Guillaud strains, of rapid growth, at least 80 per cent. splendid double flowers the finest Nice and Guillaud strains, of rapid growth, at least 80 per cent. splendid double flowers the finest Nice and Guillaud strains, of rapid growth, at least 80 per cent. splendid double flowers the finest Nice and Guillaud strains, of rapid growth, at least 80 per cent. splendid double flowers the finest Nice and Guillaud strains, of rapid growth, at least 80 per cent. splendid double flowers the finest Nice and Guillaud strains, of rapid growth, at least 80 per cent. splendid double flowers the finest Nice and Guillaud strains, of rapid growth, at least 80 per cent. splendid double flowers the finest Nice and Guillaud strains, of rapid growth, at least 80 per cent. splendid double flowers the finest Nice and Guillaud strains, of rapid growth, at least 80 per cent. splendid double flowers the finest Nice and Guillaud strains, of rapid growth, at least 80 per cent. splendid double flowers the finest Nice and Guillaud strains, of rapid growth, at least 80 per cent. splendid double flowers the finest Nice and Guillaud strains at least 80 per cent.

A special strain of large flowering, best sorts, on long ster American Carnations. They bloom a long time and in any season, and on this account are splendid for per bloomi indoors.

Packet, 10 cts; any 3 packets 25 c

Castor Oil Bean. See Ricinus

Catchfly. See Silene.

Cathedral Bell. See Cobea Scandens.

Celosia, or Cockscomb

One of our showiest, most interesting and popular garden annuals, entirely different from ever thing else in the way of flowers, the leaves mostly narrow and the flowers in dense, terminal mass and spikes. There are about 35 species, natives of Asia, Africa and America, with two main divious, the crested form and the feather or plumy sort. The Crested Cockscomb is very stiff, form and curious, while the feathered sorts are more graceful and are sometimes used in dry bouque. The Crested sorts are more particularly used in pots, with special effort to develop the largest possible crest on the smallest plant. Cultivation is very easy, just sow the seed for garden planticularly indoors, early in the Spring, and set the plants out in the garden during the first two weeks in Ma A light, rich soil is needed if you want fine plants, and they must have moisture or the leaves we drop off. Those who make a specialty of growing Celosia spray plants frequently; they love it as it protects them against red spider, which is their greatest enemy.

Thompsonii Magnifica Pyramidalis. This is the tallest, handsomes most perfectly developed of the plumy type, that should be more generally known and grown America. The plant attains a height here of 3 feet, with an especially large and graceful, feathe plume of a rich crimson. \(\frac{1}{2}\) oz 25 ets.

plume of a rich crimson. 1 oz 25 ets.

Magnifica. The same variety, with golden plume. Mixed both red and yellow Thompson Dwarf Cristata. These are the low growing, solid headed class we have spoken of, attaiing a height around 9 inches, the flower heads crested and often as wide as the plant is high. In t following sorts and colors:

Empress. Bright, rich crimson.

Glasgow Prize, or President Thiers. Intense crimson.

Pride of Castle Gould. Plants are compact and pyramidal in shape, growing from 2 5 feet in height, with immense heads of bloom like ostrich plumes, in varying shades of red and

How. Dwarf Christata Vellow. Having a yellow comb. Cardinal. The same flower with comb in rich cardinal-red.

Mixed Dwarf Christata. In all Celosia colors.

Mixed Plume, or Feather Varieties.

**Celosia Childsii. See Chinese Wool Flower on this page.

Special Mixture. All sorts, tall and dwarf, red and yellow, excepting Chinese Wool wer. 2 oz 25 cts.

All, packet 5 cts; any 6 for 25 cts. ower. ½ oz 25 cts.

HINESE WOOL FLOWER. Celosa Childsii. One of the most wonderful new-things among flowers, and superbly beautiful, the plant 21-2 to 3 feet in height, and from 6 to bre than 9 feet in circumference, with many branches, each branch carrying at its end a great all of color that looks like a bunch of silky wool, but which is in reality the flower of this glorus plant. Flowers are also carried on little side stems. In all the plant has so many flowers, defined they are so unique, in red, yellow and pink, that the effect is magnificent. They are delighted fresh cut-flowers, and cut and dried they retain their bright colors for weeks. Chinese Wool ower is a distinct variety of Celosia Plumosia. Our illustration is a very good one, from a photoaph that does it justice excepting in the way of color. It is no more trouble to grow Wool Flowthan the most ordinary annual, but it is an advantage in the way of a longer season of bloom sow the seed indoors, a month before you can make garden outdoors, the plants to be set outde when danger of frost is past. Everyone who grows Chinese Wool Flower is delighted with it.

Crimson. A very beautiful, deep shade.
Yellow. The newest shade of Wool Flower, making a most interesting contrast and display color

Pink. The red was the first, followed by the yellow, then pink, each in turn thought to be e most beautiful.

Mixed. A packet made up of seed from all three colors.

Your choice per packet 10 cts.



THE SHOWY CHINESE WOOL FLOWER

CENTAUREA

A tremendously large family, numbering about half a thousand, mostly coming from Europe, ia and Northern Africa, with one from our own North America and three or four from Chile. ey are annuals and hardy and half hardy perennials, most useful for bedding, vases, baskets and pots. Of the easiest cultivation, growing quickly and faithfully from seed started in the house, or outdoors, in the early Spring. The perennial varieties are splendid border plants.

Centaurea Overnus. Blue-Bottle. Bluet. Bachelor's Button. Corn Flower. Raggi Sailor. French Pink. An annual, as you see, with many common names. Slender in growth arter branchy, from 1 to 2 feet in height, the flowers on long, naked stems. It is perfectly hard blooming until frost, and coming up the following Spring from self-sown seed. This is one the old-fashioned flowers known and popular everywhere. We offer it in two separate colors:

Deep Blue 1 oz 25 cts.

Pure White

Mixed oz 25 cts.

Cyanus Imperialis, Sweet Sultan. 3 to 4 feet in height, a magnificent plant, the flo ers looking like Carnation Marguerite but twice as large, 2 to 4 ins. across, borne on large stem from July until frost, very fragrant. One of the newer things among flowers that will keep 10 days if cut when open. Very fine sort and hardy, in colors as follows:

Bright Rose

DarkLilac % oz 30 cts. Light Purple Dark Rose

White

Dark Purple White Shaded Rose

Pure Whit

Rose with White Center

Mixed % oz 40 cts.

Cyanus Double Dwarf. Very night for a low border or edging on account of ite dwarf growth; the flowers handsome and semple double. In these colors:
Miniata. Lovely pink.

Burk Blue 4 oz 25 cts. Rich Rose. (New)

Mixed. All the colors.

Special Mixed. All sorts and color tall and dwarf, old-fashioned and improve el oz 40 ct Pel

Gymnocarpa. Dusty Miller. Perennia 1½ to 2 feet in height, the entire plant covere with velvety white little hairs; flowers ros violet or purple.

Price of all, 5 cts per pkt; any 6 for 25 cts.

er. Annual and Perennial. Found frequent in old gardens. The description of each specific so different we will give it to you under the different headings as follows:

Ruber. Red Valerian. Jupiter's Beard to 2 feet in height, a compact, bushy plan covered with handsome flowers running from deep crimson to pale red, and very fragran J. Very delightful, old garden plant that bloom all Summer and that ought to be all Summer and that ought to be grown mortal extensively.

Angustifolius. Perennial. 2 feet in height, similar to Ruber but the flowers are

rose-colored and very fragrant.

Macrosiphou Albus. Annual. 1 the 2 feet in height, flowers very large and puriments. This dwarf variety is very desirable for the state of th rcckeries, lawn vases and low borders.

All, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts for 25 cts

Pkt 5 cts Pkt 5 cts

Pkt 5 cts C

CHIELONE. Turtle-Head. Perennial. Native American perennial herb with show a flowers in short panicles, belonging to the Penstemon family. We catalogue Chelone Barbatus the best garden variety, in several colors. It is around 2 feet in height and easily grown from seed, in half-shaded places. It needs moisture and should, therefore, be planted in moist spots and in the border it will repay a liberal mulch of well-rotted manure.

Barbatus. The bloom runs from light pink and flesh color to carmine.

Coccinea. Bright Scarlet:

(Page 174)

Mixed. These and several other shades.

OMINANEY BELLFLOWER. See Campanula.

CHINA ASTER. See Aster.

CHINESE BELLFLOWER. See Platycodon.

OHINESE LANTERN PLANT. See Physalis.

CHINESE PRIMROSE. See Primula. CHINESE FINK. See Dianthus.

CHRISTMAS ROSE. See Helleborus.

The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given



CENTAUREA

Mixed. All sorts and all colors.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

Another great, large family of annuals and perennials. The name is Greek, and means den flower", because, until comparatively recent improvements, the characteristic colors yellow and white. There are probably 150 different species, coming from pretty well all temperate regions but chiefly from the Old World. A great deal more has been written about yeanthemums than any other flower excepting the Rose. It is the flower of the East, as the is the flower of the West. Excepting for growing the florist's Chrysanthemum no particular prience or skill is necessary, as it does well anywhere, under almost all conditions. The annual varieties make a splendid, bold, late display in situations where delicate and soft its are not desired. Sow seed in the open ground and transplant, or start in the house if you er. Set where they will have plenty of sun.

Burridgeanum Annual Varieties.

Snowy white petals, with a zone of rich, brownish red, and an inner zone of gold surround-

Superb, large flowering strain of Burridgeanum de-

the brown disc. Gracefully attractive. Burridgeanum Hybrids.

ped in many beautiful shades. Bridal Robe. Double, pure white

Tricolor Northern Star. Very e flower, 3 inches in diameter, the pet-oure white and fringed, with a canaryw zone around the dark brown eye.
Morning Star. Similar flower but canary-yellow petals and a halo of

cer yellow, with a very dark yellow. Fetchingly handsome. Evening Star, or Melios. Suner-yellow with a disc of a slightly er-yellow with the er-yellow. Very attractive er shade of yellow. Clear, golden yel-Eastern Star. Cleawith quite a dark disc.

Star Mixture. "Stars". From seed of all

Double Mixed Hybrids. An sually fine selection of varieties and rs the seed of which gives a very high

entage of handsome, double-flowers. Special Mixture of Annual rieties. These and others.

ennial, or Hardy Chrysanthemum.

Japanese Show Hybrids. Seed ered from plants grown from importapanese varieties, from among which selected the great, lovely white, pink, ze and yellow chrysanthemums grown merican greenhouses for Thanksgiv-They are indescribably beautiful and nardy for outdoor growing and bloomn this country, flowering in the late umn and Fall right up to frost. Pkt 10c New Early Flowering. Doub-id single varieties which will give at 75 per cent double flowers, in a splencrray of color outdoors in the Fall.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, INDICUM OR POMPON Indicum Pompon Strain. These he old-fashioned, very popular and much admired button-like sorts in a mixture of colors. **Hardy Mixed.** Seed from the three sorts we have mentioned and from many others. All Chrysanthemums, except where otherwise mentioned, 5 cts a pkt, or 6 pkts for 25 cts. Shasta Daisy, Alaska Daisy and Pyrethrum, while members of the Chrysanthemum family, nore popularly described in this Catalogue under their distinctive names. For page numbers he index in the back of this book.

CIGAR PLANT. See Cuphea.

ing heights.

COLLINS IA. Hardy Annual and Potting Plant, discovered chiefly in California. Free ering and of the easiest culture. Sow in the early Spring, or start in the house and transt outdoors, or sow outdoors in the Fall, whichever is most convenient. Flowers come in summer, are very showy, with short flower stalks, giving the clusters a dense appearance. 7 nice plant for dry locations. If potted in the Fall it blooms in the very early Spring.

Bicolor. Variety of Collinsia growing from 1 to 2 feet in height with hairy or sticky stalk.

flowers purple and white, with 5 or 6 variations but no yellow.

The following colors are also offered separately:

PERES. Mixed.-These and other varieties of Lilac Red All, 5 cts per pkt; any 6 for 25 cts.

The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given

(Page 175)

Cineraria. Window plant. The name is Latin, and is given to this most ornamental plant because of the ash-gray color of its foliage. Cineraria is a very close relation to Senecio difference being purely one of technical botany. There are about 25 specimens, all from South Af the florist's cineraria originating in the Canary Islands. They run particularly in shades of pink, purple, red, also in yellow as a later addition. The single hybrid cinerarias are among most useful and beautiful indoor flowering plants, and they are all very easy to raise, requilittle heat, and are so remarkably free blooming and brilliant, with so many colors, and they rer so long a time in bloom. The single sorts are best treated as annuals, propagated from seed seach year, the plants to be thrown away after flowering. To have larger and finer flowers buy seed every year from a responsible florist rather than to sow your own seed, as it goes back to small



CINERARIA HYBRIDA

size and inferior color. For succession make two sowings, in pans or shallow boxes a foot square the soil one part loam, one part leaf-mold, and one part clean, sharp sand. Have it very fine press down evenly. Scatter the seed on the surface thinly and cover an eighth of an inch deep clean sand. Give the boxes thorough drainage. Water carefully and place in a cool, shady place as a frame set on sifted coal ashes, on the north side of a wall or building, when the weather all right. The seed is germinated in about a week to ten days. As soon as large enough to have conveniently transplant into little pots and shift into larger size pots as often as required, no allowing plants to become pot bound, and keep them growing rapidly. For the last potting the should be three parts fibrous loam and one part sheep manure. Take indoors first of October, not give manure or any stimulant until the flower buds appear, then water with clear liquid coversheep manure. From seed sown in May you should have splendid bloom in the late Fall or ever winter, and the seed sown in the middle of August and the middle of September will give you Winter blooming plants. The double flowering varieties are not so desirable as the single.

The following are choice hybrid varieties:

Lustrous Red. Pure White. Royal Blue. Sky-Blue. Mixtu-All, Pkt 15 cts; any 2 pkts. for 25 cts.

The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given

Matador. Glowing scarlet; new, distinct and very fine.

Stelata. Plant 2 ft. tall. A smaller star-shaped flowering, profuse in bloom, the flowers ad all over the plant. Particularly desirable for church decorations and for cutting. Pkt. 10 cts. Cineraria Maritima Diamond. Perennial. One foot in height but treated as an hal. Desirable for formal bedding and edgings on account of its lacineated and woolly foliage Pkt 5 cts. ch is of a silvery white shade.

Clarkia. A wonderfully popular annual, the easiest thing in the world to grow anywhere in garden, and with such showy flowers. Give them a warm, light soil, either fully exposed to the or in partial shade. They are fine for low masses or for edgings, and also for vases and baskets. y are mand after Captain William Clark, companion of Lewis, who explored the Rocky Mountain 1995. s in 1806.

Elegans. This variety of Clarkia grows from 1 to 6 feet in height, the stem reddish and green; itly branched as a rule; the foliage oval shaped, and the flowers very showy, growing out from stem.

Orange King. Double. Very bright orange-scarlet, intensely double, and, as we all w, the double flowers are the finest for cutting.

Queen Mary. New, double. Very bright rose-carmine.

Purple Prince. New, very double and remarkably handsome in rich purple.

Rosy Morn. Also one of the newer varieties, superbly double, and of a magnificent rose.

Salmon Queen. A showy salmon-pink; double.

Mixed. Seed of these and a number of other color variations.

Pulchella. A class of Clarkia that grows from 12 to 18 inches in height, the flowers more ely arranged, giving them an especially graceful appearance. Unexcelled for borders, the glow-colors giving life and charm to the landscape.

Pulcheriuma. A rich magenta-red, the specimen of this color we offer.

Marginata. Double flowers, crimson with

te edges. Double Pure White.

Double Flesh Colored.
Mixed Doubles. Seeds of these and

ber of other colors.

Special Wixture. Of all Elegans and chella varieties and colors.

All, 5 cts Pkt; any six 25 cts.

Cleome. Spider Plant. A tropical looking len flower that is interesting chiefly because of its ler-like appearance, the stamens being long and ler-like appearance, the stamens being long and ple, the petals rose-colored. It succeeds in sandy and in a sunny situation, and can also be used a Castor Oil plant (Ricinus) to fill in gaps in lers. Growing from 3 to 4 feet in height, with 5 sometimes 7 pointed leaves, the flowers rose-color ving to white, the stamens 2 to 3 inches in length, or purple in color. Readily grown from seed, the plant produces in long, slender pods. Start ouse or sow outdoors early in Spring. Pkt. 5 cts

Clematis. Hardy Climber. Among the most utiful and satisfactory climbers both in foliage and er, and so useful for covering walls, arbors, bales, trellises, as a sun shield for a veranda, and sed for climbing over any thing that affords supported by seed and a way many new varieties are secured. Start in

house and set plants outdoors when they and the on are ready. For best results Clematis requires the soil of a light, loamy character, which is improved by mixing with a ltttle line. It must be a light, loamy character, which is improved by mixing with a ltttle line. It must be a light, loamy character, which is improved by mixing with a ltttle line. It must be a light, loamy character, which is improved by mixing with a ltttle line. drained and kept rich by applying horse or cow manure at least once a year. On dry, hot soil manure is best, while on heavy soils adding leaf mold is desirable. Mulching with half rotted ture before heavy frosts helps to make a stronger plant that will give larger flowers. In dry cons spraying is helpful. We offer three choice varieties:

Flammula. A slender but vigorous climber 10 to 15 feet in height, the dark green leaves aining fresh until Midwinter, the flowers white from August to October and fragrant. The Pkt. 5 cts. at must be given a sunny exposure, where it is very beautiful.

Paniculata. Quite similar to Flammula. Easily propagated from seed, and the most mon Fall blooming Clematis grown in America. It grew originally in Japan, grows up very dly and makes a dense screen by September, when it becomes a cloud of pure white, star-like, derfully fragrant flowers, that perfume the whole surroundings. It should have a sunny locafor best results, and should be pruned back severely during the Winter. A magnificent climber everyone should enjoy at least one specimen. The flowers are followed by feathery seed pods, ch are attractive until Midwinter.

Viticella. 8 to 12 feet in height, similar to the other two but with very much larger flowers, to 2 inches in diameter, either singly or in threes and a grand purple in color.

Mixed.—Seed of these and a number of othe rvarieties.

All, 5 cts. pkt: any 6 for 25 cts.

All, 5 cts. pkt; any 6 for 25 cts. The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given CLINTONIA. Pulchella. Annual. A low growing, much branched plant used for pots an baskets, but also sometimes as a garden edging, 2 to 10 inches in height, the leaves about half a inch long and the flowers a deep blue, the center of the lower lip yellow, with a white border an marked with violet and yellow in the throat. It is somewhat like Lobelia in character but richer i color.

Pkt. 5 ct

Cloud Plant. See Gypsophila. Clove Pinks. See Hardy Pinks.

Coboea Scandens. Ornamental climber, known commonly as Cup-and Saucer Vine an Cathedral-Bell. A shrubby plant that cleaves by its leaf tendrils. The flowers solitary, on lon



COBOEA SCANDENS

Coix Lachrymae. Job's Tears. A tall, broad-leaved, branched, ornamental grass, from 2 to 4 feet in height, the beads or "tears's pearly white to lead color, about half an inch in length. Very attractive. Pkt. 5 cts.

COLEUS. Foliage Plant. Our most ornamental, fascinatingly variegated leaved garden and pot-plant, the variations in the leaves almost numberless and indescribably beautiful. It is said that there are about 150 species, coming chiefly from Africa and East India and their islands. Some varieties produce tubers that are eaten like potatoes. Those grown in country are splendid for borders, edgings and carpet bedding and are delightful specimens in pots and window boxes, growing to huge propor tions if given an opportunity. It is interesting to grow them from seed, because so many new markings in the foliage are likely to occur, and it is no trouble to start, the seeds in the house so as to have good sized plants ready to set out in the garden, or to pot any time you wish.

Mixed. A very satisfactory mixture.

Pkt. 5 ets.

Special Mixture. Of large leaved sorts; extra choice. Fkt. 10 cts.

Columbine. See Aquilegia. Cone Flower. See Rudbeckia. stems, as shown in the illustration. While perennial it is tender, and is, therefore, treated a an annual. It is easily propagated by seed, whic should be placed in moist earth, edge down, when it will grow very rapidly to a height of from 10 t 30 feet, the flowers bell-shaped, from an inch to a inch and a half in diameter. One of our finest climbers, always popular and desirable. It is a good ide to start the seed in the house. In the South it ca be grown as a perennial. After the seed is plante outdoors do not water until the plant appear unless the ground becomes very dry. Frequentl grown in the greenhouse. It should have a warr situation outdoors.

Blue. A sort of light violet or greenis purple, described as purple or blue.

Pkt. 5 cts; 4 oz 25 cts

White. The flower is entirely white.

Pkt. 5 cts; 1 oz 25 cts

Mixed. Both colors. Pkt. 5 cts; \(\frac{1}{2}\) oz 30 cts Cockscomb. See Celosia.



Compass Plant. See Silphium.

A Dollar gets you more in the way of flowers at Lapark than anywhere in America; not only what you select and pay for but we always send something with our compliments.

CONVOLVULUS-Ipomea-Morning Glory

Gorgeous Annual Flowering Climber. The most common, showy, accommodating garden ie, that grows very rapidly, covering anything quickly; is highly decorative, with its numbers wide open flowers in most brilliant, cheerful and enthusiastic colors. It is grown from seed, ywhere, in any sort of soil, and is self sowing. Sow the seed outdoors when the ground is warm I the weather settled. We offer the colors separately as follows:

Tall-Growing, Large-Flowering Varieties

Dark Blue Carmine Dark Blue Light Blue Dark Purple Bright Red White Lilac se Striped Aureus Superbus—handsome yellow Madame Ann—White, red and white striped A fine mixture of these and other shades and colors. Light Blue White Rose Striped Mixed.



Dwarf, or Bush Growing Convolvulus. .

The flowers are exactly the same in shape as the climbing varieties but the plants are only n 1 foot to 18 inches in height, and are covered with flowers all Summer. A fine variety for place in which the tall ones are not suitable. Also splendid for the seashore and mountain len, giving you flowers so quickly and at the time of year you want bright color most. We rethem in the following colors:

White Crimson-Violet Rose Striped

Tricolor. This is one of the most important, and it may be started indoors, and makes an ellent plant for hanging baskets.

Grandiflorus Unicaulis. Fine purple-blue.

Mixed. All the dwarfs, and excellent for the home border. Each flower covers a ground De of 2 feet, flowers open all day in decent weather.

All the foregoing varieties 5 cts per pkt; any 6 pkts 25 cts; an oz 20 cts. Oz 15 cts.

Tall Double Flowering Convolvulus. Magnificent strain of Convolvulus. ut 80 per cent of the flowers coming double, the balance either semi-double or single, but all and showy. Mixed colors. Pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 25 cts.

Described with the Ipomeas. For page num-Imperial Japanese Morning Glory. kindly refer to the index at the back of this book.

CORAL BELL. See Heuchera.



COREOPSIS. nial. A large, very attractive desirable genus of native east North American garden planexcellent for borders and no bit of trouble to raise from s furnishing numerous golden low flowers on long stems, for cutting and lasting a weel more in water. If started in house, or very early in the Spin outdoors, they will gener bloom the same year, and second year you will have fi ers from June until frost-

From Grandiflora. 2 feet in height, with few les and many flowers, 1 to 21-2 in es broad of a rich golden yell Some specimens are from 31 inches in diameter. The att tive form of the flower is shown in our illustration.

Lanceolata. No part lar difference in this sort exc in the formation of the lez and other little botanical po that serve merely to identify as a separate species. The flo is very handsome, golden yell supported on wiry, grace stems, making it a particula fine flower for cutting.

Both, Pkt 5 cts; 6 pkts 25 ct

CORN FLOWER.

Corn Flower See Stokesia.

COWSLIP. See Prin

Acaulis.

COW PARSNIP. Heracleum.

CRANE'S BILL. See Calceolaria.

CRIMSON BELL. See Heuchera.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS. See pages 140-141

CUP and SAUCER. See Campanula and Co

CUPFLOWER. See Niereinbergia.

CUPHEA. Annual pot-plant. There are more t 200 interesting species of this tropical and sub-tropical An ican shrubby plant, from which we select the two most gerally grown. They are easily propagated from seed, treating the second seed of the second secon as tender annuals, and are very attractive and entitled to grown far more extensively than they are.

Mineata Alba. Sturdy, shrubby plant, erect and w few branches, growing to a height of about 1½ feet, the foli dark green; flowers tube-like, entirely pure white.

The word Mineata means cinnabar-1 and the flowers of this variety are bright scarlet.

Platycentra. We are told it is not right to per in cataloguing this particular variety as Platycentra, as so great botanist, away back in 1849, said it should be so other little thing botanically. But every one still know as Platycentra. Bright red, except at the tip, which ha dark ring and a white mouth. It came originally from Management of the second is present and interesting. ico and is pretty and interesting. Pkt 5

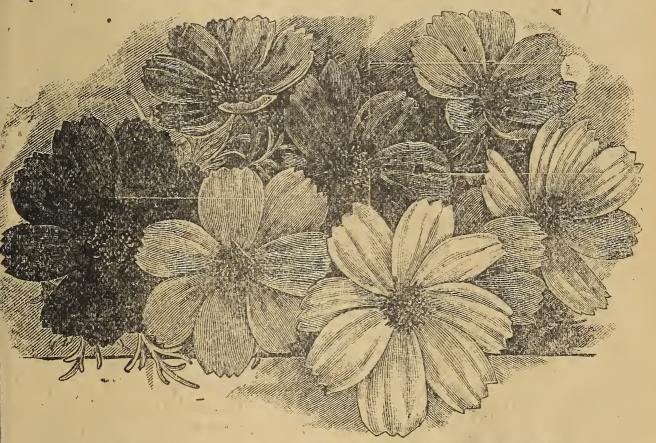
Mixed. Of all three varieties.

CYNOGLOSSUM. Tall, coarse growing plants ab 2 feet in height, branched and bearing showy blue and wi flowers. The roots are said to have some medicinal value wi flowers. The roots are said to have screens. the flowers are a good bee pasture. Good for screens. Pkt 5

GOLDEN COREOPSIS

MAMMOTH FLOWERING COSMOS

The flower growers of America would be willing to go without quite a number of flowers om their gardens before they would give up the magnificent Autum blooming Cosmos, escially for forming a tall background, or a double row along the fence, the plant is so tall and raceful, with lace-like foliage, and the flowers so startlingly beautiful in their white, reds, pinks and yellows. The only other flower that looks at all like Cosmos and begins to bloom about the me time is the Dahlia. But this is merely a general similarity, and in usefulness the two are arry wide apart. The size of the flower varies considerably in the different strains, and we shall, herefore, describe each separately. Sow the seed in the open ground after danger of frost is another to the garden in May. When a height of 12 inches is reached the tops may be pinched at to encourage a bushy growth, that will stand up well and provide a greater mass of flowers. In y soil will answer, and it should not be too rich or you will get more plant and fewer flowers. The early a sandy soil is better, for it is earlier and generally not overly rich. In the East it is really excessary to start seed in the house, on account of early frosts in the Fall.



Earliest Flowering or Midsummer Giant Cosmos.

If sown in April the plants should be in full bloom before the end of July, sometimes in 60 ys from sowing. Not only is this the earliest flowering strain but the flowers are enormously true, from 3 1-2 to 4 inches in diameter, and now and again specimens are found an inch wider, and is earliness is without any sacrifice in the size of the flower. We can supply you with seed in e following colors: White Mixed, ½ oz 25 cts

Mammoth Flowering Varieties.

Rose

Purple

Crimson

Autumn flowering, the flowers the same giant size as already described, in the following colors: White Mixed, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 20 cts. Pink Crimson

Giant Pink Lady Lenox. One of the newest giant flowering Cosmos. The flowers e large, with over-lapping petals of good substance, on a long stem, and of a deep, lovely, rosy

Lady Lenox White. The same flower but somewhat older and pure white in color. One the very finest we have.

Klondyke. Particularly handsome flower, and unique in color, being deep, golden yellow, or ange-yellow, in color, the flowers 2 1-2 to 3 1-2 inches across. To get this beautiful variety inbloom at Lapark before there is danger of frost we grow it in pots, or boxes, so that the roots be confined or somewhat bound, in order to bring on the flowers more quickly. Try it: it is like worth while.

Pkt 10 cts; ½ oz 35 cts. ill worth while.

New Double Flowering Cosmos.

Please see page in the index, on which these are described. They are so very handsome, and m sure you will enjoy them.

Special Mixture. O

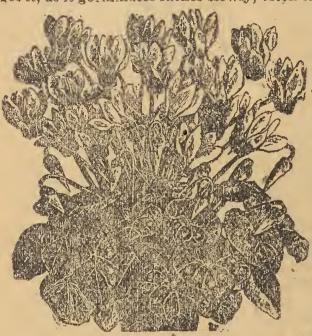
Of all sorts and colors. All Cosmos, 5 cts per pkt; 6 pkts 25 cts, unless otherwise catalogued. g oz 35 cts.

' The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given

(Page 181)

CYCLAMEN PERSICUM

A house plant that is very beautiful, widely popular and easily grown from seed. As yet v have not made very much effort in America to grow the outdoor varieties, but they are grow extensively in Europe where they are very popular. All Cyclamens, as a matter of fact, are bear extensively in Europe where they are very popular. All Cyclamens, as a matter of fact, are beal tiful, and on the Pacific coast they would undoubtedly be hardy outdoors, producing a numb of flowers in the depth of Winter before the leaves had developed. The variety grown in the country is Persicum, and very successfully. There is no other Winter flowering plant of so muc value or duration in bloom, or variety and wealth of coloring. Sow the seed as early as you can get it, as it germinates rather slowly, often taking two months, and first forming little bulbs of the seed as early as you can get it.



CYCLAMEN GIGANTEUM PERSICUM

corms before the leaves come. Cyclamens like co weather and grow best in Autumn. In Summoffurnish a little shade. As soon as two leaves developed place the plants around the edge of 4 or 5 inch po until each one is large enough for a separate 3 inc pot. Give them plenty of light, but keep them coo The best soil is tufty loam with 1 or 1-5 of well-rol ted cow manure, and a little sand if the soil is heav. The pots should be well drained. As a rule Cycle men come true to color and variety from seed. The Persicum variety comes from Persia, and the flower are in great numbers, in wonderful colors, at the top of stems 6 to 7 inches in length, as shown in the illustration. We offer several separate colors.

Cyclamen Persicum. Delightful mizture of the Persian Cyclamens which are very 'easil grown and the seed costs you a little less mone Pkt 10 ct than the giant varieties.

The Giant Flowering Persicum Sorts

This is a special strain in a wonderful assor ment of colors, the flowers exceptionally large an numerous. Exhibition plants that attract so muc attention are generally of this strain, and our see is the finest produced in Europe. We offer the fo lowing varieties in colors:

Erica. Handsome bright rose

Emperor William. Brilliant red. Pearl von Zehlendorf. Salmon-rose-pink. Salmonea Fimbriatum. Very handsomely fringed. Salmonea Fimbriatum. Very handsomely iringed.
Salmonea Occulatum. Bright salmon-pink with white eye.
Universum. Delightful mixture of Giant Persicum strain. Exceptionally fine.
Universum. Delightful mixture of Giant Persicum strain.

All Giant Persicum Cyclamen, 20 cts a pkt; any 3 pkts for 50 cts.

Papilio. The Butterfly Cyclamen. The petals are broad across the top, the edges slightly curved or waved, carried on a long stalk presenting the idea of a butterfly poised over Pkt 20 ct plant.

Giant Rococo. The wonderfully beautiful fringed varieties, very high in price but well worth it when you see them in all their beauty of form and color. In the following colors separately:

Amemoniiflorum. New variety bearing great cup-shaped faded flowers. See/index for page on which it is described among Floral Novel-

Album Occulatum. Very handsome with white eye.

Dark Rose. Rich, deep, rosy pink.

Roseum Occulatum. The same flower with a white eye.

Mixed. Seed of these and other Rococo shades including Lilac.

All Rococo strains 25 cts per pkt.

CYMBALARIA. See Linaria.

CYPERUS. Alternifolius. Umbrella Plant, or Palm. Everyone is familiar with this plant by name, or will recognize it by the illustration. It is of aquatic character and will grow in a bowl of water on pebbles or a little soil at the bottom of bowl, and is a fine plant for aquariums. Cyperus is easily started from seed, and is always bright in appearance and soon spreads in a broad, graceful fern or palm-like clump, about 20 inches in height. and other decorative purposes.



CYPERUS, OR UMBRELLA PLANT Used in a great many homes for tably

CYPRESS. See Kochia.

CYPRESS VINE. See Ipomea Quamoclit.

Dahlia Growing From Seed. The peculiar interest of growing Dahlias from seed is unusual combinations of form and color that may result. This is the way new varieties are discred, and really meritorious specimens bring fame and money to the fortunate discoverers. Our is an especially fine hybrid type, grown for us in America and France. Started in April, in house, and grown in pots until the weather is sufficiently warm and settled to make it safe to set plants outdoors, and even the double sorts will bloom the first year. The single varieties

DOUBLE DAHLIAS FROM SEED.

generally bloom the first season from seed sown outdoors even as late as the end of June.

Single Mixed. All colors of the single flowering Dahlias Packet 5c Double Mixed. Seed from very nice double flowering varieties. Packet 5c.

Cactus Flowering, Double Mixed. A very fine mixture of seed saved from the newest, best, largest flowering named Cactus varieties. Packet 10c.

Hornsveldts Giant Mixed. Magnificent single and double new hybrids, with immensely large flowers on long stalks. Excellent for cut-flowers. Packet 10c.

Tom Thum Mixed. Extra dwarf Hybrids

sorts, single flowering in a variety of attractive colors. Wonderfully fine for mass bedding.

Striped Mixed. A very interesting mixture of striped and spotted varieties; novel and well worth planting.

Special Mixture. Of seeds from

all sorts, of double and single, including a little seed from each variety we have named, our noveltyPeter Pan, and mixed seed purchased in different countries, so as to give our customers something particularly choice.

Packet 10c; 3 packets, 25c; ½ oz 35 cts.

Peter Pan Dahlia. One of the new

varieties that we introduced last year and that you will find described among our Floral Novelties and newer Good Things. In the index at the back of this Book, you will find the exact page number.

DAISY. See Bellis, Leucanthemum, etc.



Fastuosa. An annual Datura growing 4 to 5 feet eight. The leaves 7 to 8 inches in length, 2 1-2 to inches wide, the trumpet 7 to 8 inches long, violet ide and whitish inside. This interesting plant is a ve of India and is the one most generally grown e gardens during the Summer.

astuosa Alba. The same plant and flower but st pure white.

astuosa Huberiana. A thick, bushy form, produces flowers of several colors, running into

wish, blue and red. Of these three Fastuosa strains. Mixed.

Weteloides Wrightii. Perennial although vated as an annual in the North. The leaves vary ze and the flowers are extra large, 4 to 8 inches in th, in white suffused with violet and quite fragrant.

pecial Mixture. All sorts and colors.

All varieties 5c per packet; any 6 packets 25c.

DAY LILY. Sea Hemorocallis.

Iphinium, or Hardy Larkspur.

he Most Magnificent of All Perennials

DATURA The English translation of the Greek word Delphinshows what marvelous imagination some of the old botanists seemed to have had. It means a in, a sort of a little whale. This beautiful little flower was so named on account of its form. e are about 60 species, all native of the temperate zone, only 4 of them popularly grown. thrive in any good garden soil, but are improved by having a deep, rich, sandy loam where

The Seeds on this poge are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given



they are exposed to the sun. Prepare with deep cultivation. Sow seed in the Spring or Fall, we over is the more convenient, outdoors. Or start it indoors in March or even earlier. Give the ye seedlings plenty of room by transplanting as they increase in size and set them out in the gar towards the end of May. If started thus early they will bloom the first Autumn. Seed may sown late in the Spring or Summer, kept well watered, and you will have flowers early the reason. For best results perennial varieties should be transplanted every 2 or 3 years. By cut out the flower stalks of the first flowers when they have faded, you will enjoy a second crop bloom. The Formosum varieties are hardy and will winter without protection, but if you will them a good covering of barnyard manure, when the ground begins to freeze up in the Fall, will have very many more and much finer flowers the following Spring. In the Spring spade the manure Seed may

following Spring. In the Spring spade the manure in instead of removing it. A little more top dressing of manure in Midsummer, nearer the plant, will help to bring on the Fall or second crop of flowers.

catalogue varieties separatély as follows:

PERENDIAL VARIETIES

Belladonna. Everblooming freestand most continuous blooming hardy Larkspur. About three feet in height, of a lovely soft blue shade. One of the finest varieties.

Formosium. A strong growing variety, 2 to 3 feet in height, producing great spikes of bloom from June to July. This is one of the favorite varieties for gardens, because it is so very hardy. If given rich soil and good cultivation, it will be found one of the finest members of the perennial border, far handsomer, larger and finer than one can imagine who has only seen hardy Larkspur growing almost wild in some old garden. It is offered in two shades: Blue. With indigo margin, and

With indigo margin, and long violet

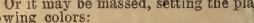
Coelestinum. The flower a delightful

light blue.

CARDINALE. From 2 to 5 feet-in height, with long spikes of flowers in bright red, the petallimbs yellow. An unusual and extremely handsome

variety

GRANDIFLORUM. The Chinese Single Varieties. This famous species is rather slender in growth, 2 to 3 feet in height, the flowers coming in Midsummer and very attractive, including many of the best known and more generally grown sorts. The foilage is particularly effective, remaining beautiful throughout the season.



DELPHINIUM BELLADONNA

On account of its height plant it well back of the border. Or it may be massed, setting the pla 2 feet apart, but better 4 feet each way. We offer the following colors:

Album Pure white throughout.

Porcelain Blue.

Rixed. These and other shades of blue particularly. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ oz 20 cts.

Only about 15 to 18 inches in height, of compact habit, most excell Blue Butterny. for small beds and as an edging to taller perennial plants. Quite floriferous, the large flowers intense Gentian blue. If sown early will flower the first year:

Zalil. The yellow flowering Delphinium. From 1 to 2 feet in height, the flowers large.

long spikes and of a handsome, light yellow color. In June and July. After they flower they

down, rest awhile and then take on new growth.

ELATUM. Bee Larkspur. 2 to 6 feet in height, the flowers blue with dark vide petals. Blooms from June to August and is very handsome.

Large Flowering Hybrids, Excelsior Strain. A very choice mixture of large flowering varieties in all possible colors. This is imported seed from the best growers. Packet 10 ets; d oz 40 cose clusters, the sep Europe.

Nuclicule. 1 to 11-2 feet in height, branching; the flowers in loose clusters, the sep bright orange-red and the petals yellow. A very attractive variety grown a great deal here in East as a perennial.

Special Mixed. From seed of practically all choice perennial varieties in various cold ‡ oz 25

Annual Delphiniums.

Eluc Genz. A new one introduced by us last year and catalogued with Floral Novelti

this season. Please see the index for page number.

Emperor. One of the finest of the annual varieties, attaining a height of from 1 to 1 feet, with a few spreading branches, deeply out leaves, and showy double flowers, large in spik if seed is sown in the Spring, the plant will bloom in July or August; if sown in the Fall, which can be done in warmer locations, the lovely flowers will appear in May or June of the next Spring. Popular on account of its dwarf growth, fitting it for so many places among annuals. Sold in t following colors:

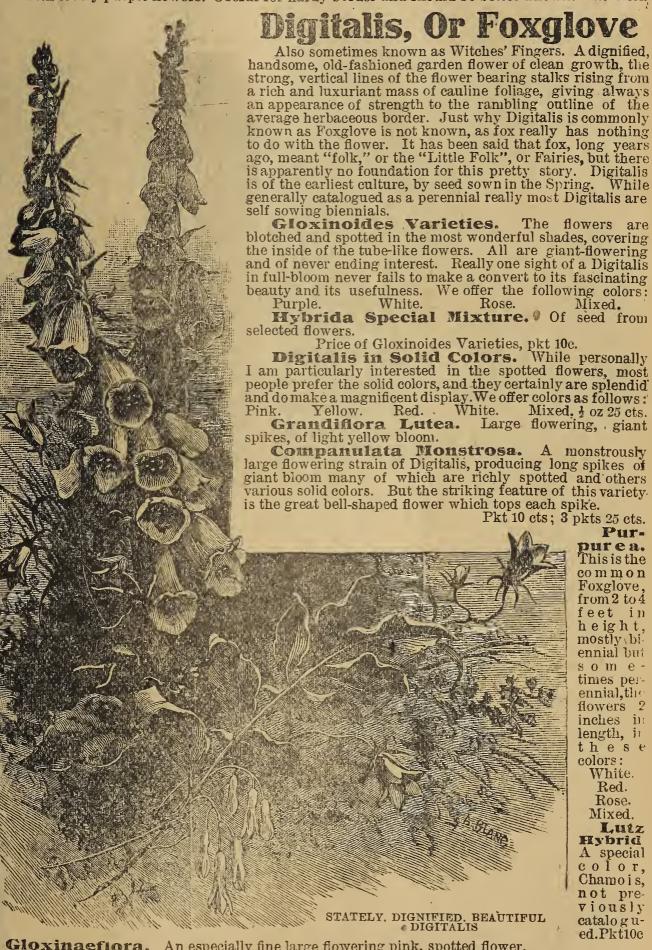
White Rose-Pink Lilac Ageratum-Blue Striped Blue and White Striped Rose and Violet Double Ranunculus-Flowered, in fine mixture of Whites, Blues, Purpl Mauve-Rose Tall Rocket. Violet and Rose.

The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given (Prge 184)

Dwarf Rocket. The same splendid mixture of color, double or hyacinth-flowered, eaching a height of about 18 inches.

Special Mixture. Of all sorts of Annual Delphiniums.

All Delphiniums, to which other prices are not given in this catalogue, 5c. per pkt; 6 for 25c. **DESMODIUM.** PENDULIFICORUM. Tick Tree Foil. Perennial. A ushy plant 3 feet high springing up from the base early in the Spring and covered throughout Aumn with lovely purple flowers. Useful for hardy border and should be better known. Pkt 5 cts.



Gloxinaeftora. An especially fine large flowering pink, spotted flower.

Special Wixture. Of all sorts and all colors. Prices of all, not otherwise given, Pkt. 5c.

The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given (Page 185)

Dianthus, or Garden Pinks

Although a tender perennial gardeners consider Dianthus as an annual and so grow it. It very easily grown from seed, fascinating in its range of color, invaluable for almost every pupose and place that a medium low growing flower can be used, and probably the most popular



of all garden flowers. It is particula ly desirable for bedding and in the border. Dianthus likes a warm so and one that will not become too we at any time. It is particularly nece sary to keep the hardy Pinks awa from wet ground especially where will be wet during the Winter. Sno is a good protection to them but to much ice kills them. They enjoy ric soil. Start the seed indoors, or so outdoors when danger of frost is pas in rows 12 to 18 inches apart. Whe in rows 12 to 18 inches apart. the plants are 3 inches high thin ther to 8 inches apart in the row. If the plants are protected over Winter the will bloom the second year. Seed the hardy perennials may also be planted in the Fall without protection. Additional information may by gained by reading our introduction t the Carnation, on page 171.

Single Large Flowering Annual Pinks.

The flowers are all 2 to 3 inches in diameter, single, especially fine for beds, borders and cutting; the plan is about 1 foot in height.

Eastern Queen. Attractive ly marbled rose and mauve. One of the finest Heddewigii, or single Jail anese Pinks.

Crimson Bell. The richest

velvety crimson.

Salmon Queen: Laciniatus lovely fringed flower in brilliant

non-pink changing to a deeper shade of salmon-rose as it fades.

Nobilis, or Royal Pinks. Wonderful mixture of the always popular Japanese Pinks. salmon-pink in colors ranging from snowy white to the darkest, blackest red.

Queen of Holland. An especially large white flower of great substance, making it admirable for cutting.

Heddewigii. India or Japanese Pinks

-all the single colors mixed.

Special Single Mixed. From seed of all the fine Chinese, Japanese, India and other species of single flowering pinks.

Double Large Flowering Annual Pinks

Fire Ball. Deep blood-red.

Very large, double white

Snowdrift. Very large, double white flower effectively fringed.

Diadem Pinks—Diadematus fl. pl. Handsome double flowers in endless tints of lilac, purple, crimson, to the deepest purple.

the outer edges fringed and almost white.

Double Royal Pinks—Nobilis fi. pl.

Just like the single Royal Pinks, in all shades and colors, but the flowers are intensely double.

Pink Beauty. Soft, pale pink, making a very showy flower for cutting.

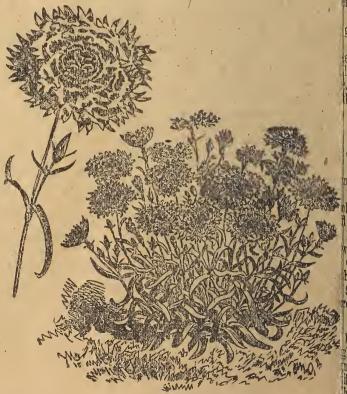
Little Gem—The Bride. Very dwarf,

pure white, with crimson eye.

Purity. One of the finest large-flowered sorts, very double, pure white. Fine for cutting.

Lucifer. Orange-scarlet. Unique and

very showy Mirabilis. Very large flowers in all colors, the petals beautifully laciniated. Japanese Pinks. . (Page 186) The Seeds on this Page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given



DIANTHUS, EASTERN QUEEN

Malmaison. Large flowering, bright rose-pink, a beautifully fringed Japanese Pink. Superbissimus. Exceptionally large flowers in various colors, with crested surface to petals, and white throated.

Very fine mixture of the large flowering double Japanese, or India Meddewigii. Fl. Pl.

iks. Nouble Giant Flowered. Mixture of the largest double flowering China Pinks, in all

Special Mixture. From seed of all the fine, large, double flowering Pinks, irrespective

names or prices.

Double and Single Mixture. Combination of our Special Single Mixed and Special xture of Doubles.

Hardy Garden Pinks



ow and tufty in growth, over a foot in height, dy and a great favorite. Mostly used in old-fashioned gardens for edging, the flowers single-nany colors, with fringed edges and very fragrant.

Plum: rius fl. pl. The same flowers but very beautiful double and semi-double speci, ns in form.

Plumarius Semperflorens. Special strain of fringed edged, double, semi-double, and gle flowers in all colors and virtually in flower all season through.

Deltoides-Maiden Pink. Very dense growing variety only 6 to 10 inches tall, of a sping character, blooming in Spring and early Summer and carrying a single flower on each e branch, off the main branch, from 1-2 to 3-4 inch inch in diameter, deep red with crimson. Very fragrant. One of the prettiest border Pinks, making neat mats of foliage covered to the height flowers. h the little bright flowers.

Deltoides Albus. The same but pure white in color.

Double Dwarf Pinks. Splendid mixture of all the low growing Hardy Pinks.

Perpetual Flowering Marlequin. A class of curiously streaked and spotted flow different from all others and very interesting.

An extra fine mixture, the seed saved

directions

annual varieties.

! Pheasant Eye Pink.

tural

Double French Perpetual Blooming. An extra fine mixture, the seed saved in a special strain of Everblooming, Large-Flowering Double French Hardy Pinks. Pkt 10 cts.

Bouble Picotee. French strain grown extensively in France and England as a Hardy k, but comparatively little known in the United States. The flowers are large, well-formed in varied colors, and are entitled to be grown more freely. in varied colors, and are entitled to be grown more freely.

Hardy Scotch Pinks. Scoticus, but commonly known as Pheasant's Eye because the

vers of various colors have eves of different shades.

Clove Pinks. The old-fashioned Clove Pink in a variety of attractive colors. Popular everybody. Special Mixture. Of seed from all varieties and colors in which the Perennial, or

dy Garden Pinks, are found.

All Dianthus, our Pinks, pkt 5 cts; any six for 25 cts, except where other prices are given.

MINIOR PHOTHECA. Aurantica. Cape Marigold. African Golden Daisy. Attains a tht of from 12 to 16 inches, the flowers from 2 to 23-4 inches in width, of a rich, glossy, apricotage with a disk of brown-black, opening in the sun and making a brilliant display all Summer Il frost. Of simple culture from seed sown in the Spring, outdoors, or started in the house. Once he finest floral introductions of recent years and we are sure will please you.

Pht 5 cts.

Mimorphotheca Hybrida. A quite new development, a selected strain with flowers in a color from white and alush white to red wellow, orange and sulmon coloridates. ging in color from white and plush-white to red, yellow, orange and salmon; splendid and iceable. Pkt 10 cts.

The Seeds on this Page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given.

(Page 187)



DICTAMNUS

ers a trellis, arbor, etc., most interestingly, the erect spikes of clustered flowers contrasting conspicuously with the heart-shaped foliage, and, as the flowers are followed by ornamental seed pods, its attractiveness is continued right up to the end of the season. Sow the seed in the Spring, in a warm, dry spot where the plant is to remain, and it will attain a height of at least 10 feet. You may have it in the following colors:

Purple White Lablab Mixed Each. Pkt 5c.

Daylight. An improved variety from Japan. Seed sown in the garden as late as towards the end of May produces plants that, by the middle of July, are 10 feet and over in height, devered with spikes of white, peashaped flowers until late fall.

Darkness. The same new Japanese variety but the flowers are of a deep, rich purple-violet.

Pkt 7 ets.

Ward Long Bean. This is the pink flowering Lablab variety of Dolichos, the seed pod of which is like a garden bean but a full yard in length. It serves three purposes, the glorious vine covers whatever you wish covered at a minimum of 10 feet in height, the toliage and flowers are delightfully ornamental, and the bean is edible when broken or cut and cooked like bunch beans. Some of our own gardeners at Lapark grow it for their tables and are very fond of it. Please note that this is not the "Yard Long" bean advertised by certain novelty sellers. Pkt 5 cts; oz 35 cts.

DUSTY MILLER. See Centaurea.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. See Aristolochia Sipho.

Burning Bush. Dittany. Perennial. Stout, hardy plan woody at the base, with showy flowers. It is a old garden favorite, with its strong odor of lemon which will give a flash of light on still, sultry evening. when a lighted match is held under the flower cluste and near the main stem. It thrives in an open, sunn spot, makes a bold, upright growth of 3 feet and a many feet through. Rather strong and heavy sois fairly rich, is best for it and, while it prefers a sunn situation, it will do as well in partial shade and is ex ceedingly ornamental wherever placed. Specimeres have been known to outlive three generations, and is advisable not to move the plants when they are once established. Easily propagated by seed sow outdoors, the little plants to be moved to their permanent quarters when about 6 inches tall. The following the plants of the propagate of the permanent quarters when about 6 inches tall. manent quarters when about 6 inches tall. The fol age is glossy and deeply fringed like that of an as tree, hence its name. A plant that is particularly de sirable in dry places as it is not affected by drough We offer several colors:

White. Flowers snowy white. Red. Making a fine contrast with the fring green leaves.

Pinkish shade not préviously catalogue Rose. Lilac. Another s Another shade that we have never be

Mixed. Seed of all these colors. Pkt 5 cts; any 6 for 25 cts.

DOLICHOS, or Hyacinth Bean. Rapid



DOLICHOS

The Seeds on this Page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given

(Page 188)

EMERALD FEATHER. See Asparagus Sprengeri. ENGLISH DAISY. See Bellis.

ERAGROSTIS. Love Grass. An erect, annual, ornamental grass, 1 to 2 feet in height, ith feathery branches 1 foot long, rather narrow and topped with numerous little flowery spikets. Very nice in garden bouquets. A Brazilian grass.

Pkt 5 cts.

ERIGERON. Fleabane. Hardy Perennial. The English translation of the Greek name "old man in Spring", and the reason for it is that some of the erigerons are somewhat hoary. It a beautiful border plant, somewhat like our native aster but blooming much earlier and growing in tufts like bellis, though taller, generally from 6 inches to 2 feet in height. There are about 50 species scattered all over the world and we offer the most desirable. They are of the east culture, doing best where they have a little shade in mid-day. Sow as early as possible in the pring, preferably for masses in the border or in the wild garden.



ESCHSCHOLTZIA

Aurantiacus. Orange Daisy. Variety with dazzling orange flowers, which, coupled with its very dwarf growth, only 6 inches, makes it very serviceable.

Coulterii. Slender, leafy variety about 15 inches in height, the flowers having white rays about 1 inch in length, in July. Fine cut-flower.

Glaucus. Beach Aster. The foliage is sea-

Glaucus. Beach Aster. The foligreen in color, the flowers lavender-blue.

Pulchellus. Poor Robin's Plantain. 2 feet tall, making new rosettes by offsets from underground shoots, the plant wider about the middle than other species and requiring, therefore, to be set a little farther apart. The flowers are clear blue, on long stems, and the plant prefers to grow in damp places.

Speciosus. Midsummer Daisv. 11 to 2 feet in height, very leafy at the top, the flowers handsome, in various colors, including mauve with yellow center, pink, yellow, etc. Desirable for cut-flowers.
All, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts.

ERYSIMUM. Fairy Wall Flower. Annual. Brilliant orange and yellow flowering annual, om 1 to 3 feet in height, that is scarcely, if at all, inferior to the true Wallflower. Rather bushy growth, the branches terminating in clusters of richly colored and deliciously fragrant blooms. We the seed in the Spring, starting it in the house if you wish and you will have earlier flowers. The seed can also be sown in the Fall, outdoors, for early Spring flowering. By all means grow

rysimum, it is so satisfactory, and makes a fine cut-flower for house bouquets.

Perotskianum. Hardy annual variety, from 1 to 2 feet in height, bearing large, bright ange or reddish orange flowers, a rather unusual color among annuals, and continues in bloom I through the Summer in a sunny position. Seeds may be sown at any season of the year so as ways to have a fresh lot of flowers in bloom. It comes from far away Afghanistan. Pkt 5 cts.

Golden Gem. Rather dwarf variety, covered the mass of golden yellow flowers. Seeds sown in the rly Spring will bloom in the Autumn, and, with a little otection where it is cold, will quite often winter over d bloom beautifully the following Spring.

Pkt 5 cts. Mixed. From seed of varieties of different heights colors.

Pkt 5 cts. d colors.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA. California Poppy. al. A most brilliant and popular garden flower, easily own from seed thriving in even poor, sandy soil, and quiring very little care or attention apart from keeping a bed free from weeds until the little plants have grown d'covered the ground. Sow seed outdoors where the ents are to remain and they will be covered with a ealth of bloom from early Summer until Autumn. The culiar bluish shade of the feathery foliage adds to the auty of the plant and gives it value in the mixed bord-From 10 to 24 inches in height. There are certainly ore than 100 species, hailing chiefly from our own Pa-ic states, and from central Europe. Remember that it well to start the seed early, and that if you protect the ants well they will carry over the Winter and begin poming the first thing after the Spring frosts. It is some-nes self sown. nes self sown.



Particularly nice strain, the inner side of the petals rich orange and the out-Mandarin.

le brilliant scarlet. In both double and single flowers.

White. Pure, lovely white flowers, so graceful and ornamental.

Yellow. Soft, plain yellow, one of the most effective colors among the Eschscholtzia.

Dainty Queen. Compact growing plant, the flowers very dainty, pale coral-pink on eam ground.

Golden West. Sort of June butter yellow with an orange center. Very interesting.

Carmine King. Extra select strain, the flowers bright crimson.

Eringed Wellow. Deep, pure yellow, the petals handsomely fringed.

Chrome Queen. Rich, intense, brilliant yellow, quite distinct from all other shades.

Handsome double flower of a deep saffron yellow.

Crocen. Handsome double flower of a deep saffron yellow.

Bouble White. The double flowering varieties are especially attractive, none more so than the white.

Epouble Rose. The same beautiful flower but in a soft ness plan.

Salifornica. Mixture of all the fine varieties and colors of California Poppy. Special Mixture. Made up ourselves from seeds of all the varieties we have catalogued and from other shades and strains.

All Mixture. The particularly low growing varieties for border purposes, in all colors.



EUCALYPTUS Globulus. Blue Variety of the great Eucalytus tree family that can be grown outdoors in the South for sub-tropical bedding and in the North in pots or tubs for Summer and greenhouse decoration. The foliage is bluish, fragrant, and contrasts beautifully in color with the palm and other decorative plants. Sow the seed early in the Spring where it will receive a little heat and there will be no trouble in growing fine plants from the little seedlings. Pkt 5 cts.

EUCHARIDIUM Grandifiorword means simply "charming", and Eucharidium certainly is a very pretty, small annual, from California, closely allied to Clarkia. The Grandiflorum strain, which is the seed we offer, grows from 1 to 2 feet in height and is considerably branched, the flowers about an inch across and of a bright, rosy red. Easily grown in any garden from seed sown in the Spring. Pkt 5 cts.

EUPATORIUM. Veryforetty border plant that will flower the first season if seed is planted indoors, or sown outdoors as soon as the weather is fit. There are more than 600 varieties, nearly all native to the American continents and islands, but only 2 or 3 are cultivated to any extent. We describe each separately.

About 2 to 4 feet in height and one of the best perennial forms. With bright white florets, in small, loose heads, but making nice clusters. Vesy handsome plant that looks somewhat like an Pkt 5 cts. Ageratum.

Riparium. Pot variety that florists use a great deal for Winter blooming in coldhouses. Also useful in the house. Pkt 5 cts.

Frascrii. Dwarf variety of Ageratoides, suitable for growing on poor and sandy soil. flowers are white and very pretty. Pkt 5 cts.

EUPMORBIA Heterophylla. Mexican Fire Plant. Hypocrite Plant. Painted Leaf. Fire-on-the-Mountain. Annual Poinsettia. Handsome ornamental foliage plant growing from 1 to 3 feet tall. The foliage dark green, the upper side dark red, at least at the base. The inconspicuous little flowers are scarlet surrounded by the leaves, as shown in the illustration, and are present generally along from July to September. Makes a fine border for tall growing annuals and is easily grown from seed in a sunny garden, or in pots for indoors.

Pkt 5 cts.

taringata. Snow-on-the-Mountain. Ghost-Weed. Also an annual variety, about 2 feet high, the leaves numerous and light green in color, from 1 to 3 inches in length, the upper leaves white margined, or often entirely white, the flowers white, coming in July to October. It is a hardy annual, used for bedding on account of its white foliage mixing so splendidly in borders, in sunny situations.

Pkt 5 cts. ers, in sunny situations. Pkt 5 cts.

Mixed. Seed of these and some other different varieties.

FUTOCA. Annual. From 1 to 2 feet high, branching and bearing great numbers of pretty deep blue flowers, with purple or whitish center, from 1 to nearly an inch in diameter. Very easily grown from seed and deserves to be better known.

Pkt 5 cts.

EVENING GLORY. See Ipomea Bona Nox.

EVENING PRIMROSE. See Oenothera.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS. See "Everlastings" in index for the numbers of the pages on which the various "Everlastings" are described. The Seeds on this Page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given (Page 190)

EVERLASTING PEA. See Lathyrus. FAIRY WALLFLOWER. See Erysimum. FALSE DRAGON HEAD. See Physostegia. FALSE INDIGO. See Baptisia.

Hardy Perenaial FERNS

In Bailey's Cyclopedia of Horticulture Hardy Ferns occupy page after page of fine type, with many illustrations, so you will see how little I can say about them in a crowded Catalogue. A great many people do not understand that Ferns are usually propagated from seed, and that it is a very interesting department of plant growing. The soil should be rich in humus and mineral matter, and sufficiently friable to allow the many fine roots to penetrate easily. Heavy clay will not answer unless sand and thoroughly rotted manure or leaves are added. Pure leaf-mold is not good either because it is too light and lacks the mineral ingredients that successful fern growing requires. A good sandy loam that will not bake will do fairly well. If the soil conditions are right some ferns will grow in the full sun, but most of them require more or less protection from the direct rays of the sun. But they do not need the dense shade in which some of the wild ferns are found growing. They grow there more to obtain the moisture, as is proved by the fact that you will often see forms growing laws. that you will often see ferns growing luxuriantly around a pool in the broad, open sunlight. Plant the spores, the seed, in pans or pots. Generally a pan 4 inches square or 2 inches deep is used, or a 6 inch flower pot. The soil should be 2 parts garden soil, 2 parts peat, and 1 part clean sand. Leaf-mold may be used instead of peat if it is easier to get. Fill the pots within a quarter of an inch of the top and press down firmly.



Then sieve through a fine screen enough of the same soil to fill the balance of the pan even to the top after it is pressed down. Water it thoroughy with boiling water and let it rest for three or four hours. Then scatter the fern seed thinly over the surface. The amount of seed you can place on the surface of a quarter of an inch square sufficient for a 12 inch square pan. Do not cover with soil. Either place the pan in a frame with the sash shut down tight and kept shut, or place a pane of glass over it, left there until gernination is apparent, after which gradually lift the glass to permit airing and hardening. Kept n a moist place, no watering will be required until after germination has taken place, and then could boiled water should be used until after the first fronds have made their appearance. After cooled boiled water should be used until after the first fronds have made their appearance. After he fronds are evenly formed all over the surface of the pot the little plants should be transferred, n clumps of 4 or 5, to well drained pans or shallow pots, in soil half soil and half peat or leaf-mold inely screened. Then, when the little plants have formed two or three fronds each, they should gain be separated and transplanted separately. When they are sufficiently strong they should be potted in to 2 or 2 1-2 inch pots.

Our seed is especially grown for us in France, by one of the "greatest Fern Spore producers in the world, and comes to us fresh, so that by following directions, you should be able to acquire a

he world, and comes to us fresh, so that by following directions you should be able to acquire a ine lot of ferns very cheaply. Pkt 5 cts.

Extra Large Packet, containing as much seed as three 5c packets, 10 cts.



FREESIA

FREESIA. The well known and popular, lovely, highly perfumed flowers that everyone grows in the house for early Winter blooming are grown from bulbs. And it perhaps rarely occurs to anyone to wonder where the bulbs come from. As a matter of fact Freesias are very easily grown from seed, and they will bloom within six months of sowing. A glance at our illustration will recall the flower to the attention of everyone. Where the name Freesia came from no one knows, but we all know that next to Chinese Narcissus, or Chinese Sacred Lily, for growing in the house in water the Freesia is supreme, and requires less care, whether in water or soil, than any other bulb. They are grown in thousands by florists and have a ready sale.

Refracta Alba is the favorite variety and is pure white as a rule, sometimes, however, there ill be a flower pale yellowish in color, and there are from 5 to 7 flowers on a single stem, as shown our very poor illustration. By sowing them in succession flowers may be had from Christmas atil June. Start the seed in the house in shallow boxes or pans, as it is very much cheaper to ow your own bulbs.

Refracta Alba. The popular white flower.

Pkt 5 cts. (Page 191) Ragionieri Mybrid. The new strain, which gives flowers in various colors, so many of them that the bulbs are frequently catalogued as "Rainbow" Freesias. Very ornamental and exceedingly beautiful. Pkt 10 cts

EEVERFEW. See Matrica. fire-on-the-moun-TAIN. See Euphorbia. FLAG. See Iris. FLAME FLOWER. Dictamnus. FLAX. See Linum. FLEABANE. See Inula. FLEUR DE LIS. See Iris FLORA'S MIRUSHI. See Cacalia. FLOSS ADONIS. Adonis. FLOSS FLOWER. Ageratum. FLOVERING See Abutilon. FORGET-ME-NOT. Myosotis. FOUNTAIN PLANT, Sen Amaranthus Salicifolius. FOUR O'CLOCK. See Mirabilis. FOX GLOVE. See Digitalis. FRACARIA Indica. Creeping Perennial Fragaria means strawberry. The variety we offer is a low, stout little plant, the thick leaves glossy on top and bluish white below, the flowers in clusters, producing prolifically, a little, bright red strawberry, with sort of musty flavor. It is grown for its ornamental appearance and because it thrives under trees, where nothing else succeeds

MEINGE FLOWER. See Schizanthus.

FRENCH PANK. See Centaurea.

FUCIASIA. Pot Plant. With the exception of the Geranium no plant has enjoyed as wide a popularity as the Fuchsia for house blooming in pots. In former years it was more generally

nothing else succeeds.

cultivated than of late, but the interest will never die out; in fact is already showing signs of considerable revival. The graceful, slender, drooping flowers appear in so many variations, sizes and colors, giving the plant such a charming effect. They are of the easiest culture and successfully raised from seed, the blooming period extending over a very long season. Then, after a little rest, they may be repotted to start out a new career of bloom. They do not require a high temperature and can, therefore, be used for bedding out in Summer. As a general thing the plants are not much over 1 foot in height. Start the seed and grow the little plants in the house. We offer a choice mixture of fine French Mybrids, single and double mixed. Pkt 10 cts.

GAILLARDIA

Showy annual and perennial plants grown for borders and flower gardens. Usually the individual flower is carried at the end of a long, strong, stiff stalk, and generally the rays are yellow and red, and the discs purple. There are 12 species, all American, and chiefly from the West. Gaillardias are famous for their persistency in blooming and the profusion of flowers, a constant succession of color all Summer until very late in Autumn. As

PAINT

DOUBLE GAILLARDIA LORENZIANA

cut-flowers they are becoming increasingly popular lasting splendidly in water. They do prett well in almost any garden soil but thrive best in light, open, well drained soil where they can have full sunlight and plenty of air. Do not try to grow the perennial variety on heavy, The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given (Page 192)

soil. They are easily grown from seed sown outdoors in Spring or Fall. The annual varieties ean towards red in color. We describe them separately as follows:

THE ANNUAL GAILLARDIAS

Amblyodon. Beautiful species and a good one, from Texas, but will succeed anywhere on the continent. It is about 2 feet in height, erect and leafy, the rays of the flower brown-red or maroon throughout their entire length. Extremely handsome. The French growers classify t as "fiery red"

Picta. The pictured sorts. About 18 inches in height and particularly nice for bedding.

The flowers crimson and yellowish orange.

The Bride. New, double flowering Gaillardia, bearing large, creamy white flowers on

ong stems; fine for cutting.

Picta Lovenziana Plena. This is the double form of the pictured variety which we nave already described. Very handsome and useful.

Picta Salmonea. Delightful salmon-pink. Rather unique and certainly pleasing.

Picta Mixed. All the single annual sorts in very fine mixture.

Special Mixture of all sorts and colors, double and single among the annuals.

HARDY PERENNIAL GAILLARDIAS

There is no particular difference between the annual and perennial sorts as far as the flower s concerned, excepting that the perennial are hardy and come up every year. The illustration s very good.

Grandiflora Varieties. These are the well known and popular perennial Gaillardias, tanding well up, 2 to 3 feet in height, the leaves rather thick, profusely blooming, starting the irst year from seed sown early.

Bright Wellow. Particularly pleasing shade of all yellow.

Sanguinea. Blood-red.

Compacta. Dwarf growing perennial bearing great, magnificent flowers, fine for the paramial boder and massed hedding as they are bushy plants, not more than 12 to 15 inches

erennial border and massed bedding, as they are bushy plants not more than 12 to 15 inches

h height. This is a grand species.

\$\frac{1}{4}\$ oz 35 cts. **Superb Mixture.** Seed saved from the largest flowering, tall growing perennial gailardias, ranging in color through reddish brown, yellow and orange shades. Very fine mixture.

Special Mixture of both tall and dwarf perennials in these and other colors. Mixed Annuals and Perennials, Tall and Dwarf.
All Gaillardias 5 cts per pkt; any 6 pkts for 25 cts.

GALEGA. Perennial. Hardy, herbaecous peren-nial of the easiest cultivation, about 3 feet high, with prety pea-shaped flowers in purplish blue and white, in July nd August. The common name is "Goat's Rue". Galegas not as generally grown in America as it might be, beause it is very pretty and quite useful as a cut-flower. In native of Southern Europe and Western Asia. We

ffer two varieties.

Officinalis. "Goat's Rue". Flowers purplish blue.

Alba. The more commonly grown variety, with

rhite flowers.

Rosea. Pretty pink flower, a color, we believe, ou will not find in the catalogue of any other seedsmen

1 America. Nana Roseolilacino FI. Pl. Pinkish lilac ower, quite double, the plant of dwarf growth. Another ariety you will not find catalogued anywhere else.

All Galega are 5 cts a pkt; any 6 for 25 cts.

GARDEN HELIOTROPE. See Valerian.

GAS PLANT. See Dictamnus.



GENTIANA ACAULIS

GAZANIA. A herbaceous perennial that has become very rare in this country, but that an old favorite abroad, of easy culture in cool greenhouses, and excellent for Summer use in eds, or borders, by those you can keep them under glass in Winter. The Gazania is assumed by any florists to have come from the Greek word meaning "riches", owing to the great wealth of oral colorings, pure white, yellow, orange, scarlet, and the backs of the rays are sometimes rich urple, and frequently azure-blue. The foliage is often densely woolly underneath. One variety known as Peacock Gazania, indicating the glorious colors. We offer a splendid mixture of hyrids, including the seed of all varieties of color and the most profuse bloomers, furnishing flow-'s from June until late in the Autumn.

GENTIANA Acaulis. Blue Gentian. A stemless, low perennial, with dark blue flows, in May and June. A very beautiful flower and an old favorite, prized on account of its color, mmonly known as "Gentian Blue". Is fine for rock work and borders. Pkt 5 cts

Gentiana Lutea. A taller growing species suitable for the same purposes and also for ndscape gardening. This is the Gentian that King Gentius knew for its tonic properties. It was umed after him and the root is sold at drug stores. It comes from Europe and Asia Minor, and propagated by seed sown in the Spring, and also in November in a cold frame where the little ants will appear the following March. Then in August transfer them into pots where they are own for permanent outdoor use. Be careful not to break the roots. Flowers yellow. Pkt 5 cts.

The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given

GAURA. Lindheimeri. Superb, easily grown plant 3 feet in height, branching, the white flowers of singular appearance, with rosy calyx-tubes carried in loose spikes. A plant that can be used effectively and interestingly in a hardy border. Sow seed in the house, or outdoors, in Spring and transplant seedlings directly to their permanent quarters. They prefer light soil. Pkt 5 cts. Pkt 5 cts.

GENISTA. Ornamental half-evergreen plant, grown chiefly for its handsome flowers. It is generally low growing, blooming profusely in Spring or Summer, well adapted for covering dry, sandy banks or rocky slopes, and for borders and rockeries. They like well-drained soil and plenty of sun. Sow the seed outdoors in the Spring. We offer 2 species.

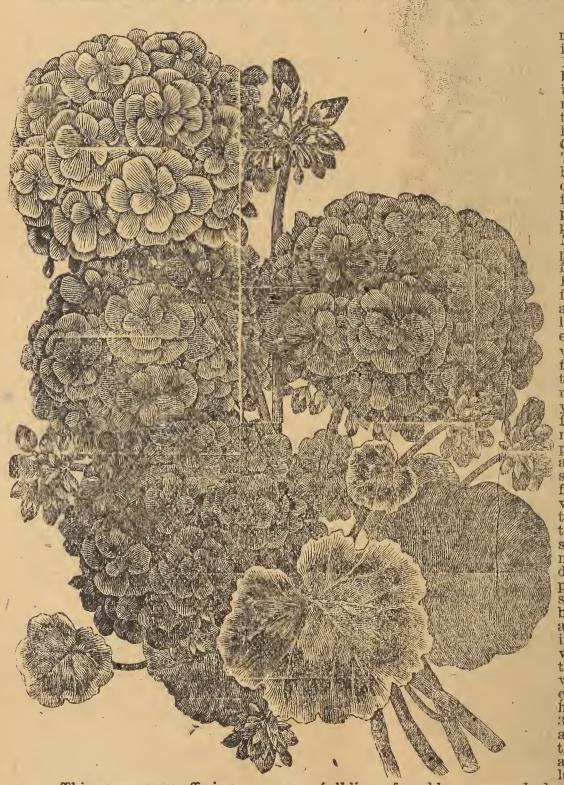
Andreana. Flowers attractive scarlet and yellow.

Monosperma. Variety growing up 10 feet in height with slender, grayish branches, al-

most leafless. Flowers are white, with purple calyx and very pretty.

Pkt 5 cts.

GERANIUMS Grown From Seed



common name for Geraniums is Crane's Bill and it comes because Geranium is a Greek word meaning Crane, the flower resembling the fruit of Crane's Bill. There are said to be over 250 species of Geraniums, found in the temperate zone, more particularly of the Northern Hemispheres, and very few in the Tropics is Everyone SO familiar with Geraniums that lengthy or detaildescription would be super-I shall, fluous. therefore, confine my story to telling you that growing from seed is a most interesting process, as you are so apt to get so many new forms, and new variations, hereunknown tofore to you. It is from E seed sowing that new varieties are discovered or propagated. Sow the shallow seed in boxes, in the house and it will be up in from 2 to ? weeks. Transplant seedlings the when they are a of couple of inches to high, giving them of 3 to 4 inches space all around or put them in little potest and transplant to

larger pots as they grow. This year we are offering you a very full line of seed because we had such an enormous inquiry for it last season and prepared our stock accordingly. Scarlet or Zonale Mixture. The common scarlet-flowered variety.

Largest Flowering Scarlet. Seed selected from the scarlet-flowering sorts that give especially large, clear, handsome flowers. Pkt 10 cts Golden and Bronze Leaved. Fine mixture of these attractive plants, with scarle

flowers. Pkt 10 cts ne Silver Leaved. These are the Geraniums that have soft green leaves with a band o life (Page 194) The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given

Pkt 10 cts. ery white through each. Zonale and Inquinans: Superb mixture. Odier. The five-blotched species. Pkt 5 cts. Mixed. Pkt 10 cts. Ivy Leaved. In fine assortment. Odoratissimum. Apple scented sorts. Pkt 10 cts. Pkt 10 cts. Tom Thumb. Excellent mixture of the dwarf growing forms. Pkt 5 cts. Pkt 5 cts. Special Mixture of all sorts and colors.

GERMAN CATCHFLY. See Lychuris.

An extra large packet of this mixture, 10 cts.

GESNERIA. Sometimes written Gesnera. Perennial. Low growing shrubby plant, with bwy, tubular flowers in short terminal panicles, somewhat like Nigella. Easily propagated

m seed without any peculiarity of culture.

Macrantha. 6 to 12 inches high, the stems stout and hairy, with large leaves, and long, nder, tubular red flowers, 2 to 3 inches in length, borne in a terminal, more or less flat clustered Hybrids. Very choice mixture of Gesneria, the seed gathered from the most interesting. Each, 5 cts per pkt. ecimens.

GEUM. Perennial. Hardy border and rock plants, valued for their bright flowers. There more than 50 species, of easy culture by seed, started indoors or outside when the weather is. Used considerably in landscape work and indispensable in the perennial garden. We offer veral good species.

Atrosanguineum. Delightful double, bright scarlet flowered variety, with fringed ives, the flowers in panicles. This beautiful, hardy flower was brought to America from Chili d does splendidly in our American climate.

Mrs. Bradshaw. Especially large, double, brilliant scarlet flowers, dominating the ant throughout the entire Summer. A remarkably fine strain.

Meldreichii Superba. Fine erect, single-flowering variety, the flowers richly orange lored, many of the plants producing more than one flower stalk. Very attractive and unique coloring.

Mixed. Seed of these and other varieties and colors.

All, pkt 5 cts; 6 pkts for 25 cts.

GHOST-WEED. See Euphorbia.

GILIA. Free flowering annuals of easiest ilture, growing about a foot in height and desirole for beds and borders, and also useful as it-flowers. Seed sown as late as June will give looming plants in Autumn and until hard frost. ow where the plants are to grow. Seed sown in eptember will give early Spring flowers in bundance. Any good soil suits them.

Tricolor. A splendid variety that takes

e least care and is always a profuse bloomer, 2 2½ feet in height, flowers somewhat bell-shaped in long. It should have an open, warm situaon. We offer it in the following colors:

Rosea. The flowers a lovely pink.

Rubro Violacea. A rich, red-violet.

Alba. Pure white.

Mixed. These and a number of other col-rs, whitish, brownish, purplish, yellow, etc. All Gilia, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts.

GIANT PURPLE CONE FLOW-R. See Rudbeckia.

GILLIFLOWER. See Stocks.

GLADIOLUS FROM SEED

The most beautiful, popular and widely cown, Summer-flowering bulb. The word gladius means a "sword", from the shape of the leaves. Gladiolus is so familiar to everyone that e shall not attempt to describe either the plant or the flower, but to remind our friends that are easily grown from seed, which is interesting, leading to the discovery of new combinations are clarefree to the discovery of the discovery of the combinations are clarefree to the discovery of ney are easily grown from seed, which is interesting, leading to the discovery of new combinations of color frequently unknown among the cultivated varieties of today. Although much has been one to improve the gladiolus, much still remains to be accomplished, as there are many hundreds wild varieties in South Africa, Eastern and Western Africa, and in those parts of Asia that order on the Mediterranean Sea, that have not yet been brought into cultivation. We strongly divise that our customers do a little experimenting with a package of gladiolus seed. Sow it in hallow drills outdoors, covering with from 1-8 to 1-4 in. of soil. The first year they will make ally a slight, grass-like growth and the little bulbs, that have formed must be taken up in the hall to be sown outdoors the following Spring just as you would garden peas. We offer seed of the best, standard varieties. We strongly Sow it in

the best, standard varieties.

Childsii. These are the varieties that have the large, wide-open flowers, with very broad etals, on big, soft stalks that soak up lots of water when the flowers are cut, and for this reason re desirable as cut-flowers. Wide range of color is included.

desirable as cut-nowers. Wide range of color is included.

diandavensis. Bright shades of red and red-yellow variously streaked and penciled; te-flowering with long spikes. This is the common, old-time type of garden gladiolus and many ew colors have been introduced by the French growers. We offer a splendid mixture and also his variety in the following senarate colors: ais variety in the following separate colors:

The Seeds on this page are sent Postpaid at the Prices Given



(Page 195)

White Shades Red Shades Yellow Shades Mixed. From seed of all the G davensis sorts.

Lemoinei. One of the newer races of gladiolus, characterized by highly colored red, low and purplish flowers, purple-blotched on the lower segments, which are broad and hea the upper ones horizontal or hooded. This is a fine mixture of the French grown seed.

Special Mixture. Of all varieties and colors, solid and blotched.

All 5 cents per packet; any 6 packets for 25 cents.

Lemoinei Blue and Wiolet. Rare color among gladiolus that many propagators have tried to perfect. We have imported certain quantities of seed and shall be glad to distribute and tried to perfect. as long as it lasts. Pkt 10 c

Hybrid Praccox Amaryllidiflorus. An interesting, new strain of very ear blooming amaryllis-like flowering gladiolus which has attracted quite a lot of attention. Pkt 11

GLOBE AMARANTH. See Gomphrena.



CLOXINIA

Window Plant. Among our most show and satisfactory, late, Autumn-blooming poplants. It is of no particular bearing as far a we are concerned, but it is interesting from scientific stand-point to know that botanis claim the proper name is Siningia, and no Gloxinia at all. But the plant is the same, with the great heaviful flowers standing up, above its great, beautiful flowers standing up above the foliage as a crown of beauty. The color range through all the shades of blues and pure ples, pinks and crimsons, while some are pull white, others white with tinted edges, and sti others with colors dotted on lighter ground colors. The foliage is also very beautiful, of rich, soft, velvety texture. They are especially valuable in the conservatory in the Summe and early. Fall months when color is lacking and early Fall months when color is lacking They are natives of tropical America, and may be grown from seed, which is the best method to bloom at any season, although they are nat urally Summer-blooming plants and do bes when treated as such. Seed should be sown where there is artificial heat, in February, ir pans or shallow boxes, in finely sifted peat, leaf mold and clean, sharp sand. The seedlings will hear to appear in about 10 begin to appear in about 10 days, and success depends very largely on careful watering, which should always be done without wetting the leaves. As soon as the seedlings can conveniently be handed they should be potted singly in

ly be handled they should be potted singly in thumb-pots, and grown rapidly, using 2 parts leaf-mold, 1 part good, fibrous loam, and 1 part part in August and be given plenty of fresh air. After flowering the leaves will begin to mature and water should be gradually withheld. When the leaves have ripened off set the pots away where the temperature will not go below 45 until February, when one batch at a time should be started, taking the largest tubers first. Shake off the old soil and pot in clean, well-drained pots, just large enough to hold the tuber, around which use the same sort of soil as before. Give little water until active root growth commences. When the pots are full of roots repot in the largest size they will need, where they are intended to remain for blooming. First lot should flower in June. The tubers, raised by you from seed, should last for years. It is becoming so very popular to grow gloxinias from seed, since the importation of the tubers from Belgium has been cut off, that we are importing and cataloguing quite a lot of the best seed to be had anywhere, as follows:

Corona. Pht 20 ets

Corona. Flowers a wonderful violet-red.

Pkt 20 cts.

Defiance. Magnificent, full, bright scarlet.

Pkt 25 cts.

Brunhild. Pure white. Giant flowering variety that is new.

Pkt 25 cts.

Crassifolia Emperor William. Erect growing variety, the flower violet bordered white. Very handsome. Pkt 20 cts.

Pendula. The attractive and popular, though old-fashioned, drooping variety that was formerly grown exclusively, but has been forgotten for a while since the coming in of the erect forms. All colors.

Tigered and Spotted Varieties. Fascinatingly beautiful, the great, magnificent yers spotted, dotted and striped in the most wonderful manner. Pkt 20 cts. nowers spotted, dotted and striped in the most wonderful manner.

French Hybrids. Splendid mixture of all new, large-flowering sorts and colors, the seed gathered from especially marked flowers. Pkt 20 cts.

Wixed. Very good mixture of all kinds and colors.

Pkt 15 cts.

GOAT'S RUE. See Galega.

GODETIAS For Bedding

Erect annuals with brilliantly colored flowers in leafy branches, or spikes. There are twenty r more species, chiefly from California and other western parts of North and South America. ow the seed as early as February outdoors down South, and just slightly cover in a half-shady lace. In the North, start in the house, in boxes or pans, and transplant outdoors, or sow directly the garden where the plants are to remain and thin out. If you have never grown godetic we i the garden where the plants are to remain and thin out. If you have never grown godetia we eel very sure that they will please you, the flowers are so showy and of such a satiny texture, the loom literally covering the plant. They are usually from 1 to 2 feet in height.

Bijou. 9 in. in height, free-blooming, the

lowers white with carmine spots.

Brilliant. Also known as Whitneyi and Lady Satin Rose. Dwarf-growing, flowers of a

ich, rose color.

Crimson Glow. Intense, dazzling rimson with a pure white face, the petals very ull and crimped, giving the flowers a very raceful appearance. Of compact habit and ree-flowering.

Duchess of Albany. Glowing white,

the flowers very large

Duchess of Fife. A lovely white flower, spotted scarlet.

Duke of York. A bright, satiny scar-

Very effective.

Fairy Queen. White with dark crimson spots. Different from others, the plant of White with dark crimcompact growth.

Gloriosa. Also known as Lord Roberts. A very dark, deep, blood-red, a color that contrasts showily with the green foliage.

Grandiflora Carmine Fl. Pl. A

double-flowering variety of a striking dark carmine.

Grandiflora Lilacina Fl. Pl.

lar but the flowers are a fine lilae in color. Lady Albermarie. Dwarf plant, the flowers a bright, vivid red. The illustration conveys an idea of how beautiful it must be.

Mandarin. Sulphur-yellow. The only godetia of this color, and very handsome, the plant dwarf-growing and compact.

Schamini Rosy Morn. New. A lovely coral-pink, the flowers intensely double. Quite

Superb Mixture. From seed of all sorts, colors and heights, those we have catalogued many others.

All Godetias, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts. and many others.

GODETIA LADY ALBERMARLE

GOURDS Of All Sizes And Shapes And For All Purposes

The term gourd is used in America to designate an sorts of cucuration. We offer quite a comshells and that are used for ornament and for making domestic utensils. We offer quite a complete list because there is such a demand for all sorts. They are interesting, fast-growing annuals, frequently with ornamental foliage, the fruits oddly shaped and marked. The vines are useful the complete states of the complete for covering arbors, fences, slopes, etc., growing from 10 to 20 feet in height. mostly, the common names as better known to our customers.

Powder Horn



Powder Horn
Sugar Trough
Mock Orange
Pear-Shaped. White.
Egg-Shaped. W marked.
Hereule's Club. The largest Gourd.
Cucantha Massue Longissima.
Pear-shaped Bicolor Yellow and green mixed.
Pear-shaped Striped. Dark green and white bands. pple-shaped. Mixed. Bottle. Large. Orange-shaped. Mixed Calabash Pipe. Bottle-shaped. Mixed. Bicolor. Green and yellow.

Verrucosa. Warty.

L'orsican Hepressa. Flat.

Lagenaria Rotunda. Fancy, round.

Cucurbita Melanosperma.

Ornamental, Mixed Cucumber Gourd.

Echinocystis Robata. Wild Cucumb

POOL

Miniature Bottle-shaped. The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given

(Page 197)

Wild Cucumber

Balsam Apple.

Flat Striped. Dark green and yellow.

Mixed. All sorts sizes, shapes and colors.

Extra Large Plat. From seed of all these and other varieties not catalogued separately, 10 cts.

All Gourds, 5 cts per pkt; any 6 pkts for 25 cts.

GOLDEN WAVE, See Calliopsis.

grown annual in all colors; the plant 18 inches or less in height, the leaves 4 inches in length and inches wide, the clover-like flowers in all colors. This is the true Bachelor's Button, and will independ on the control of the co



GREVILLEA ROBUSTA

GROUND CHERRY. See Physalis.

just because the plant likes limey soil. It is a delightful annual and perennial and comes to us from Europe and Asia, bearing in profusion, small flowers of a sort of delicate, graceful, mist-like appearance that gives them the common name, Baby's Breath, and on account of which they are splendid in mixed borders and for trimming bouquets. They are quite branching, or spreading, with little foliage when in bloom, and of the easiest cultivation in open, rather dry places. Fine for rock work, for filling in mountain shrubbery and for covering unkempt places with a mass of for rock work, for filling in mountain shrubbery and for covering unkempt places with a mass of delicate blooms. They may be dried and used as an Everlasting.

Sow the seed for the annuals outdoors, or in, as you prefer, and

of the perennials outdoors.

Annual Varieties

Muralis. 1 to 12 feet in height, the flowers small, rosy colored, the petals almost recurved. Makes a dense little mound when well grown. Fine for rock-work.

Elegans. 1 foot in height, greatly branched, the petals shortened and almost recurved. This is one of the handsomest varieties, that is grown a great deal. Its native home is in the Caucasian Mountains. We offer it in the following colors:

White Rose Carmine Mixed Repens

White Rose Carmine Mixed Repens. "Elegans," one of trailing habit.

Mixed. From seed of all the annual varieties and colors. Gypsophila Paniculata. Perennial. This is the variety that is popularly known as "Baby's Breath". It attains a height of from 2 to 3 feet, branching a great deal, and covered with innumerable little white flowers. It is especially suited for trimming bouquets, and a most graceful plant. The stems are stiff and wiry, fine for cutting.



indefinitely if cut and carefully dried

fore it becomes entirely open. Easily groby sowing outdoors, or in the house if any reason you wish an earlier start.

offer seed in the following separate color

esh-colored Purple Stripe hite Rose-pink Mixed Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts for 25 cts.

GREVILLEA ROBUST

villea Robusta is one of the most orname tal of all the fern-leaved pot-plants. In antive forest, in Australia, it attains height of 150 feet, and there are 200 vari

ties, of rapid growth, from 1 to 1½ feet year, and 5 feet in circumference in 8 year In California and Southern Florida it is

street and lawn tree, though the branche

break off easily in exposed places. Whe young it makes a most delightful pot-plar for any decorative purpose, and is easil grown from seed, sown in the late Winte or in the Spring. By the following Winte it will be 4 to 6 inches in height, or just i its prime and needs no repotting. It is better to grow a few each year so as to always

ter to grow a few each year so as to alway have them at their best. Grow the see

midalis. A variety with silver foliage and large clusters of bright, red flowers. I

is a stronger grower, and, although used considerably in Europe and other foreign countries, is practically unknown in the United States, and we are glad to introduce it as really desirable. Pkt 5 cts.

Grevillea Robusta

As the illustration shows, Gi

Striped.

Pkt 5 cts

Pkt 5 cts.

Mixed

Flesh-colored

White

Silk Oak.

indoors.

GYPSOPHILA PANICULATA

Pkt 5 cts; any 6 for 25 cts

Gypsophila Paniculata F1. P1. New, double flowering form. Described and offered among our Novelties. For page number see index in the back of this Book. The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Giver (Page 193)

HARDV ASTERS. See Asters.

MARDY CHIRYSANTERIUM. See Chrysanthemum.

HARDY LARKSPUR. See Delphinium.

HARDY MARGUERITE. See Anthemis Kelwayi.

HARDY PHLOX, See Phlox.

HARDY PINKS. See Diauthus.

HARDY PRIMROSE. See Primula.

See Campanula. HAREBELL

HELENIUM, Hardy Perencial. Covered with yellow flowers from early Summer until Autumn, and will grow successfully in any soil, anywhere, but thrives best in a moist soil in Easily grown from seed sown outdoors when the weather is settled. There are many sum. Easily grown from seed sown outdoors when the weather is settled. eties, found chiefly on our own Northern Continent.



A BEAUTIFUL, DOUBLE SUNFLOWER

Autumnale. Sneezeweed. 2 to 6 feet in height, the flowers 1 to 1½ inches across, plenty of tem, borne at the end of short, very leafy stalks. The rays drooping, lemon-yellow to bright yellow temperature of the end of short, very leafy stalks. The rays drooping, lemon-yellow to bright yellow temperature of the end of short, very showy and desirable for the back of borders. Pkt 5 cts.

Bigelowi. Golden yellow flower with a black center, very striking cut-flower. Pkt 5 ets.

Riverton Gem. Extra large flower, orange-yellow with dark center, plant attains a height pkt 5 ets.

This is a much improved and refined variety that is greatly enjoyed. Pkt 5 ets.

Plant attains a height pkt 5 ets. All sorts and colors, these and others.

TELIANTHUS--Sunflower

An old favorite with most of us and well known, both annual and perennial generally free rowing and with lots of flowers, usually yellow, blooming in Autumn. There are about 60 speces and almost all of them North American. They are of the easiest culture, adapted to almost any foil, and seem to best advantage planted in masses rather than as solitary specimens, and they should be given plenty of room. The taller sorts should be used as a back ground against the should be given plenty of the annual varieties may be planted directly in the border, although it is really best to start them in the house. Sow the seed of perennial sorts outdoors, and for best results take them up every second late Fall or early Spring, divide the roots and replant them. Otherwise they ramble away and the flowers deteriorate. It has been proven that the old

The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Price Given

story that the sunflower faces the sun in the morning and turns with it through the day is perily true, as far as the common varieties are concerned at any rate. By the way, Helianthus Greek word made up of helios, the sun, and anthos a flower. The monster Russian sunflower be found catalogued on page 123. The sunflower has many uses that are not very well known everyone. For instance, in Russia the seeds are sold on the streets like peanuts are in Amer out are eaten raw; from the smaller seeded varieties a light yellow, sweet tasting oil is made to use used in place of olive and almond oil for the table; the oil cake is used for lighting and for draw woolen goods, making candles, soan etc., also for feeding, cattle and noultry; the stems is ing woolen goods, making candles, soap etc., also for feeding cattle and poultry; the stems a heads make splendid paper, and the fiber in the stem is as fine as silk. In growing, the best rest are from light, rich, limey, or alluvial soil, well supplied with moisture and not shaded. Prep the land deeply and sow the seed in hills running north and south, an inch deep, the rows 2½ 1 apart, and thin to 9 inches apart in the rows. These instructions are for commercial growing. So

times the seeds are started indoors and the plants set out when they are 4 to 5 inches tall.

The Dazzler. A new sort, semi-dwarf, introduced by us a year ago and so fine, and seed so scarce, that we catalogue it again this year among our Floral Novelties and Newer Golff Things. Please see the index at the back of this Catalogue for the page number.

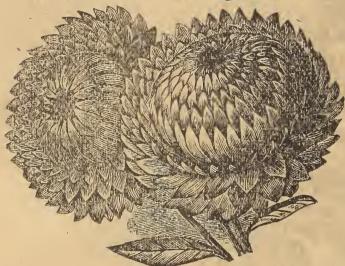
Argyrophyllus. The silver-leaved sunflower. Usually 4 to 5 feet in height, the foliate a soft gray with a dense, silky hairyness, especially on the upper branches. It was found in Tentary and has great, handsome flowers often as much as 1 foot in width and of a lovely yellow.

A similar plant but the rays of the flowers are practically black.

Golden Nigger. A similar plant but the rays of the flowers are practically black about and slightly red at the tip. Very handsome.

Double Orange. Flowers very double, orange-yellow, in appearance like a golden be to be a similar plant but the rays of the flowers are practically black about and slightly red at the tip. Very handsome.

Double Orange. For growing nearer the house than the taller sorts.



HELICHRYSUM

Macrophyllus Giganteus. feet in height, usually branching, the leaves 3 described in length, flowers 2½ to 4 inches across from July to September, and of handsome yellows.

Miniature. Helianthus Cucumerifolium About 2 feet in height, branching, the flowers to 3 inches in diameter, of a rich, golden yellow with black eye.

Diadem. Liniature variety with lar

flowers of a delightful primrose color.

Sunlight. Another miniature sort, obushy habit, and with bright, golden yello blooms, with dark center. This is an exquisit single, Cactus-flowered variety and one of the

Rigidus. 1 to 3 ft. in height, now an er again an individual plant will run up from 5 to ft., but not over. The leaves are 6 to 12 inche long, the flowers 2½ to 4 inches wide. Very show, Sometimes they are yellow at first, turning t

brown, and they make the garden glorious from August to October.

Another very handsome sunflower, running from sulphur to primrose Sulphur Gem.

Splendid variety with black center.

Unifforus Giganteus. It grows up 3 to 12 feet in height and is very sturdy; the flower to 3 inches broad, mostly on long stalks. In cultivation the flowers are very much larger, more like a Russian sunflower, but of primrose color.

Very similar to "Rigidus" in growth and color, but including seeds of Missouriensis.

several different species.

Very distinct variety, 8 to 10 feet high, the leaves 8 to 16 inches in length, droop ing; the flowers lemon-yellow and very numerous, a well grown plant producing them in spikes nearly 4 feet in length. It is not a coarse growing sort, and is very desirable on account of its foliage

especially. It flowers in September and October.

Chrysanthemum-Flowered. In this variety of sunflower, which grows to a height of 7 feet, the flowers are perfectly double, resembling a huge Chrysanthemum or dahlia, and of a

rich, golden color.

Red Sunflower. The first red sunflower was found growing wild out in Colorado, the rays suffused with chestnut-red and having a black disc, so suggestive of the sun when in an eclipse that it was named "Coranatus". At first the seed would not germinate well but after crossing with yellow garden varieties, and with the wild yellow rayed plant, and then crossing and recrossing with red, we have today a magnificent red sunflower. We ourselves secured some of the first seed and have had quite a little to do with establishing the variety, and grow much of our own seed, from which a very large percentage of the plants produced will come true to the red color.

Tall Mixed. From seed of all the taller growing sorts.

Dwarf Mixed. All the low growing varieties.

Complete Mixture. Tall and dwarf, large and small, including even a little seed of the Red flower, those catalogued here and other varieties from America and Europe.

Oz 20c. Price of all, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts excepting the Dazzler.

HELIANTHEMUM. Perennial. Sun Rose. Rock Flower. An ornamental, woody, or herbaceous plant, grown for its showy flowers. It is half evergreen, the foliage usually narrow, and often grayish in color, with yellow, or white, less often pink or red, flowers in great profusion, in terminal clusters, all Summer, opening only in the sun. While it is entirely hardy in the South it is safer to give it some protection in the North. A fine plant for rockeries and the front border, or for a sunny bank. Sowing seed outdoors is interesting as it is apt to give new varieties

Pkt-5 cts.

HELICHRYSUM. Straw Flower. Annual. One of the finest Everlastings. ut 400 species, mostly from Africa and Australia, easily grown in any garden soil but reaching fection in a rich loam. We in America do not make nearly the use of these attractive flowers ought to, but we are pleased to say they are becoming better known, and that means more wide-rown. The most desirable sort is

Monstrosum fl. pl. The true Straw Flower, or Everlasting, splendidly large flowers t exactly like our illustration in form, and can be cut and dried and will retain their shape and ght colors for years if they are cut while in bud, or before they are fully opened, and hung up ds down to dry. Easily grown from seed, sown outdoors in the early Spring, thinned or transneed so that each flower will have at least a foot square of space.

Bracteatum. Annual 12 to 3 t tall, the flowers yellow or orange, 1 h to 2½ inches across. This is the vaty most generally grown in America, I it is probably the most important gle Everlasting flower we do grow, cticularly for bold or heavy design

White. Bracteatum

lite, large, single flowers. Bracteatum Red. ndsome flower in a lovely shade of

Monstrosum ft. pl. These are e famous double Straw Flowers, very ge in size and extremely handsome, at are becoming more popular in merica. We offer them in the follow-

Fire Ball Salmon-Pink Golden Ball Rose Violet Rose-Carmine Sulphur-Yellow Bright Terra Cotta

Ferrugineum. Rusty bronze

Mixed. From seed of all these colors.

'Monstrosum fl. pl. Dwarf. ow growing strain of the same wonerfully large, handsome flowers: puble:

Atrococinea
Rose-Pink
White
Ferrngineum.
Rusty bronze color.

Mixed. Seed of these varieties and other

Special Mixture. All sorts, eights and colors.

All, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts for 25 cts.

HELIOPSIS. Perennial. Orange Sunflower. Quite like the sunflower exepting that the flowers as a rule are not so large. Its cultivation is easy, ust like a sunflower, and it does well inywhere. There are two varieties



HELIOTROPE

Helianthoides Pitcheriana. The best, 2 to 3 feet in height, with a spread of 3 to 4 feet, the deep orange-yellow flowers from 1½ to 2 inches broad, produced freely. One of our best pardy plants for the perennial border, especially valuable for planting in dry places and for cutting. hat deserve greater popularity: Blooms all Summer. Pkt 5 cts.

Soleil d'Or. Similar, the flowers in great quantities.

HELIOTROPE, For Pots and Garden

Exquisitely perfumed half-hardy annual, with small flowers in terminal clusters. Ranks next to Geraniums and Begonias as a Spring bedding plant, and is always popular in pots, for blooming indoors, in the Winter or at any time, always ornamental in growth and makes a fairly satisfactory cut-flower. It has a place in every collection. Start the seed in the house, in any light soil, and transplant. By giving a little top dressing, or using a weak liquid manure, during the growing season, heliotropes can be grown in the same pots for years. There are many varieties: we offer the best

Royal Highness. A new climbing heliotrope, described fully among our Floral Novelties. Please see index for page number.

Florina. Dwarf and attractive blue. A very satisfactory variety.

Madam Bruant. Dwarf variety of a charming violet-blue color, with a white eye.

Peruvianum. One of the very best bedding heliotropes, the flowers in a compact head, vanilla scented, and a lovely light blue in color.

Regale. A species of Peruvianum for the garden, the flowers of various colors, in splendid large clusters, and perfumed.

large clusters, and perfumed.

The Seeds on this page Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given

(Page 201)

Anne Turrell. An exquisite lilac.
Roi des Noirs. Deep, velvety, dark violet.
Giant White. The largest flowering, most perfect and beautiful white variety.
Roseum. New pink flowering heliotrope, a novelty well established and delightful in appearance, the seed of which we have secured in southern France for this year.

Naixed. Seed of the darker flowering sorts.

Special Mixture. Of all sorts and colors excepting Royal Highness.

All Heliotropes, Pkt 10 cts; any three pkts 25 cts.

See Acroclinium. Helipterum.

HELEBORUS. Helebore. Perennial. Grown for its early flowers and attractive leaves. Thrives in any good garden soil, but for best results use rich loam with coarse sand and a top dressing of rotted manure. A moist, well-drained situation, partially shaded, is preferable. Do no move when once established. It blooms before Spring arrives. If to use for cut-flowers plant in beds

Niger. Christmas Rose. A foot high, with very large white flowers, flushed with purple Pkt 5 cts One of the most serviceable varieties.

Mybrids. A fine mixture of the most highly developed, newest helebores, in various colors Pkt 10 cts

HEMEROCALLIS

ers, 5 to 6 inches long.

HEMEROCALLIS. Aurantica Major. Hardy Yellow Day Lily. The name

is Greek, and it tells the story, because it means, "beautiful for a day". Perennial Very desirable, and the finest hemerocallis,

with narrow leaves and extra large flowers,

5 to 6 inches across, on long stalks 2½ to 3 feet in height, from July to September, and very fragrant, making large clumps. Hardy

anywhere, a sure bloomer and very hand-some in the hardy border, or along brooks and around ponds.

Pkt 5 cts.

Middendorffii. Dwarf-growing species, with clusters of bright yellow flow-

to us but a few years ago from the Caucasus is of easy cultivation, preferring deep soil that is cool and damp, and does better if not moved, although it may be started in pots if you wish. More generally used in wild gardens and parks, or as a single specimen on the lawn. We grow it at Lapark; it is highly perfumed and the bees love it.

Pkt 5 cts.

HERACLEUM Mantegazzianum. Cow Parsnip. Perennial. Great, tall, ornamental plant, growing 8 to 9 feet in height, the leaves 3 feet in length, deeply cut, surmounted by clear white flowers in giant umbels, as much as 4 feet across, and produced in great numbers. It was brought

Pkt 5 cts.



HIBISCUS-CRIMSON EYE

Mercule's Club. See Gourds.

Mesperis. See Sweet Rocket.

feet in height, succeed in almost any good garden soil, and although an open position is preferable still they will do pretty well in partial shade. They are fine for borders, rockeries and beds. Start the seed outdoors when the weather is right, or earlier in the house if preferred.

Sanguinea. Crimson Bell. Bright coral red. Desirable for pot growing as well as outdoors.

110a. Pure White.

Rosea. Dark pink. Hydrida Grandiflora. Finest mixture of largest flowering, newest sorts. Mixed. All the usual sorts and colors.

All Pkts 5 ets; any 6 pkts 25 ets.

HIBISCUS. Marsh Mallow. For House and Garden

Great improvements have been made during recent years in the native hardy form of the herbaceous Rose-Mallows that bloom throughout a long season. They are all of easy cultivation, requiring a deep, rich soil and a non-failing supply of moisture. Sow seed in the early Spring, indoors, and transplant outdoors when large enough and the weather is right.

Africanus Major. An elegant, large-flowering annual variety brought from Central Africa, 2 feet in height; flowers primrose-yellow with deep violet center, all Summer. Fine for rock work. Sow seed outdoors where the plant is to grow.

Giant Mallow Marvels. American species developed from the Marsh Mallows. Hardy, in shades of red, pink and white, some of them with eyes of a different color, very large and very brautiful for setting here and there in the hardy border, or in beds by themselves. (Lage 202)

The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given

teven 8 inches across, light rose color. This is essentially an American species and one of the y finest, succeeding in any good garden soil, no bother, and perfectly hardy. Blooms in August September, and the foliage, as well as the flowers, is very beautiful.

Numbrilis D1.** For indoor growing, the magnificent double flowers 3 to 4 inches across. Thurstilis** D1.** For indoor growing, the magnificent double flowers 3 to 4 inches across. In the far South of Florida it is grown doors, and is known as the Cotton Rose, and Confederate Rose.

Purious Outdoor annual variety with

Puniceus. Outdoor annual variety with 10 seeds for 10 cts. nge flowers. Crimsonii. Very large flowers, pure white h large center of velvety crimson

Prices on all, pkt 5 ets. excepting Puniceus:

6 pkts for 25 cts.

HOLLYHOCK

Perennial. One of the oldest, most ornamentand widely grown of all flowers. A native of ina, and even away back before any Euroan knew of it at all, it is said to have been culated into many forms and colors. It is more ac-rately a biennial, but it self-seeds. It cannot be pended upon absolutely to come true to color, t the general tendency is that seedlings pro-ced from seeds of any certain color will bear wers of at least some shade of that same color. llow is the most ill-behaved in this respect. ed from double flowering plants will give a od percentage of double flowers, but among am will be found single flowering specimens. The children know and delight in Hollyhocks, d the bees feast on them. The reason that ollyhocks, and other members of similarly root-plants such as Dandelion, Digitalis, Acuilogic plants such as Dandelion, Digitalis, Aquilegia atycodon and Delphinium, are not permanenthardy perennials is that growth is dependent on the preservation of "a crown bud", which the head of the root system, and they are quite t to be killed by the ground freezing and heavil from the roots by rain. Seed germinates very tickly, in five to ten days. If started indoors in arch, or earlier, and given plenty of root-room, ollyhocks will flower the first year. Seed sown itdoors as late as July, with sufficient clay and irface soil water to enable the seedlings to form system of strong side taproots, rather than one ain root, as will happen in too sandy or dry soil, ill flower next Summer. The regular time for ollyhocks to flower is in July, after the larger amber of plants has stopped flowering, and its is one fact that makes it so desirable. It is so Sow the seed in ill, majestic and ornamental. eeply dug beds, well drained, and you will have ery little trouble with disease. We find it more ery little trouble with disease. ttisfactory to offer seed of Hollyhocks by colors r shades.

Double Varieties

This seed has been gathered exclusively from elected double flowers, many of them the finest hater introductions, and will therefore give as igh a percentage of double flowering seedlings s is possible to secure from seeds.

Red. All shades of crimson, carmine, garet, vermilion and magenta, and every other Hol-

vhock red.

Pure white and white flushed with White.

ther colors. Also creamy white.

From soft peach-blossom to deep Pink.

ose-pink, and including salmon.

Purple. Dark reddish shade of purple.

Bright Rose, Fringed. Very att Very attractive flower, sufficiently so that we classify it by

tself. White With Violet Center. Yellow. In various golden shades. White With Yellow Center. Mauve With Violet Center. Mixed. An extra fine mixture of these and other varieties in the double flowering species.

Pkt 10 cts; any 3 pkts 25 cts; seven pkts 50 cts. Separate colors 1 oz 40c; Mixed 1 oz 35 cts.

The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given



DOUBLE HOLLYHOCKS

Single Flowering Sorts

Some people very much prefer the single flowering varieties, and they certainly are sho Under the specified colors we include all the shades that properly attach themselves to that color Reds Pinks Whites Yellows Mixed

La Park Special Mixture. Seed of the tall double and single flowering varieties. splendid mixture.

Price, pkt 5 cts; any 3 pkts 25 cts; any 7 pkts 50 cts. Separate colors, ½ oz 40 cts; ½ oz Mixed 30

Mammoth Flowering Allegheny. Delightful species, growing from 6 to 7 in height, the enormous flowers measuring 5 inches across, formed of loosely arranged and grafully fringed petals, of a texture like China silk, in grand colors ranging from softest pink Pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 25 deepest red.

Lapark Exquisite. Single and semi-double. New. The greatest development in Ho hocks for many years. The flowers 4 to 5½ inches across, the petals curled and fringed. For full description read among our Novelties on a front page.

Monesty. See Lunaria.

HORDEUM Jubatum. Hordeum is the old name for Barley. So Hordeum Jubat is a fancy, ornamental grass known as Wild Barley, or Squirrel Tail Grass. Erect, 10 inches to feet, spreading and very ornamental on account of its feathery head.

Pkt 50



HUMULUS Japonica Variegatu Japanese Hop. A handsome, annual, rapidly gro ing Summer climber. There are only two kinds humulus, and Japonica Variegatus is the climbi variety and the better sort, because it grows quickly from seeds and the variations in form a In a single Summer it will quick reach from 10 to 20 feet from seed sown outdoo in May. It usually seeds itself so that it might a most be called a perennial. Nothing in the way heat, drought or insects bothers it, and if you have anything that you wish to cover quickly and inte estingly use the Japanese Hop.

Hyacinth Bean. See Dolichos.

HYACINTHUS Candicans. Galtoni: Giant Summer Hyacinth. A bulbous plant easil propagated from seed, which should be planted i the Spring. After danger of frost is passed set th young plants in open ground where the roots wiform buds during the Summer. In this climate by covering a little in the Fall, the bulbs can bleft in the ground all Winter. Farther north the

again the following Spring. If left in the ground in a few years large clumps will have formed Plant has lancet-shaped, recurved leaves throwing up flower spikes 3 to 5 feet in height, which bear drooping, funnel-shaped, white flowers that are very pretty and fragrant.

Hyprocrite Plant. See Euphorbia.

beris. See Candytuft.

Ice Plant. See Mesembryanthemum.

Immortelle. See Xeranthemum.

IMPATIENS. Sultan's or Zanzibar Balsam. Charming little plants, especially suited for pot culture, though they may be set outdoors during Summer, in half-shady positions, making delightful beds, in moist, porous soil. Sow seed indoors, and transplant 1½ inches apart, and when 6 or 8 inches in height, and the weather is good, put them outdoors and they will bloom all Summer long. Handle the little seedlings carefully as they are very brittle. It is also a fine pot-plant for window blooming in the house. The name comes from the fact that the seed pods, when ripe, por open at the least touch. The common Balsam, or Lady Slipper, is a member of this family, all

though catalogued by itself as Balsam.

**Molstii. 2 to 3 feet tall, the branches striped red, foliage oval; flowers 13 inches across, of three sepals and flat, the spur 12 inches in length. Brought from South Africa and makes quick vigorous growth, and larger and brighter flowers than most varieties, both indoors and out. We are also this project as a feet of this project of this project as a feet of this project of this

offer seed of this variety as follows:

Nama Amabilis. Dwarfer growing form; the flowers white, with rose stripes, and whitish, purplish, reddish eye. Very striking.

Nama Liegnitzia. Another compact, condensed form, blooming freely throughout the year and excellent for pot-culture. Bright, clear, brilliant, coppery scarlet.

Hybrids. Select mixture from fine bushy plants.

Nixed. Of these and other strains of Holstii Impatiens.

All Holstii sorts. Pkt 10 cts.

All Holstii sorts, Pkt 10 cts.

Sultanii. The Sultanii species is from 12 to 24 inches in height, branched, the flowers very bright and wax-like in appearance, with very long spurs, suited more for pot-culture, and blooming almost constantly. King Albert. One of the handsomest of the Sultanii species, rosy carmine in color. Pkt 10c

The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given (Page 204)

Sultanii Hybrids. A high class mixture in colors ranging from pink to almost purple, and sometimes giving pure white flowers. A potting variety.

Pkt 10 ets.

Balfourii. 2 to 3 feet in height, leaves 3 to 5 inches in length, the flowers in loose bunch-

Balfourii. 2 to 3 feet in height, leaves 3 to 5 inches in length, the flowers in loose bunches at the top of the stems, large, in color, the standard white suffused rose, and the keel red, the wings 14 inches long, pale yellow and bright rose. A very beautiful flower, well deserving its great name.

Pkt 5 ets.

Roylei. White Queen. A strong growing garden variety with numerous flowers, large, dark purple in color, in August and September. In India, where it came from, it grows from 4 to 10 feet high.

Pkt 5 cts.

Special Mixture. From seed of all varieties.

Pkt 5 ets.

Indian Mallow. See Abutilon.

Indian Pink. See Lobelia.

INULA. Glandulosa. Perennial. Height 21-2 to 5 feet. Thrives almost anywhere; the flowers tubular with yellowish rays. Blooms in June when its color is needed in the hardy border. Give it a sunny position where the seed may be sown after settled weather.

Pkt 5 cts.

IPOMOEA—Morning Glory and Moon Flower

The name Ipomoea includes several of our most popular and widely grown plants for covering verandas, porches, etc., and screening unsightly objects you wish to hide in a pleasing manner during the Summer. It is mostly of a slender, climbing character, the leaves lobed and varying considerably on the same plant, the flowers usually very showy, borne singly or in clusters, on little branches, funnel-like in shape, red, purple, blue, white, and yellow, in various shades and mixtures, differing somewhat from Convolvulus, the flowers being larger and mostly opening in the morning and lasting but a few hours in the bright sunlight which fact gives it the popular name "Morning Glory". Only a few open in the evening. There are over 400 species, more than half of which are native to tropical America, chiefly Mexico. The Japanese Morning Glories, also called Imperial, or Emperor, were brought from Japan, where they are known as "Asagoa", and where from \$14. to \$18. were paid for a single seed. These are the most gorgeous Morning Glories as a rule.

If the seed is notched it will bloom

If the seed is notched it will bloom in generally 6 weeks from planting. Morning Glories will grow successfully almost any place, but they do best in strong soil, in the sun, with plenty of water. Sow the seed of the annual varieties outdoors. In

the North a lot of time is saved by planting them indoors, in pots, letting them become a little potbound before setting out and then they will bloom earlier. File a little notch in each seed, or soak them in warm water for 2 hours. Unless you do this Moon Flowers and Japanese Morning Glories germinate poorly. In the South the perennials can be wintered by cutting off the stems and mulching the plants heavily in the Fall; in the North the tubers must be taken up and wintered like Dahlias.

Heavenly Blue and White Tassel. Two beautiful newer varieties, described among our Novelties, on one of our front pages.

Famous Giant-Flowering Imperial, or Emperor, Japanese Morning Glory

DIFFERENT TYPES OF IPOMOEA, OR MORNING GLORY

By far the handsomest, most popular and widely grown tall OR MORNING GLORY Morning Glories, the foliage wonderfully marked and variegated, the flowers of immense size, in all colorings conceivable, solid colors ranging from pure white to the deepest, blackest violet or purple, many of the flowers spotted, marbled, striped, splashed, flaked, in varied form and color, many scalloped, ruffled, fringed, some double. We cannot express adequately the great variety and fascinating color combinations of these Hederacea Ipomoeas. We offer the following colors separately, as well as our magnificent mixture:

Sky-Blue. Ivy leaved.

Grandiffora Alba. Pure white flowers.

Grandiflora Superba Alba. Large sky-blue flowers on white ground.

Grandiflora Superba Atroviolacea. Very dark violet.

The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given

Striped Leaved. Particularly handsome foliage. Mixed. These and all sorts of Japanese Morning Glories. All. Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts; ½ oz 15 cts; oz 25 cts.

All Sorts and Colors Under Various Names

Limbata Elegantissima. Variety of Hederacea in which the violet-purple corolla at a Pkt 5 cts. ds is attractively edged with white.

Bona Nox. Perennial. Stout, twiney, woody vine with smooth foliage, the leaves 5 to 10 inches broad; flowers intense white, funnel-formed and about 4 inches in length. A very handsome Pkt 5 cts.

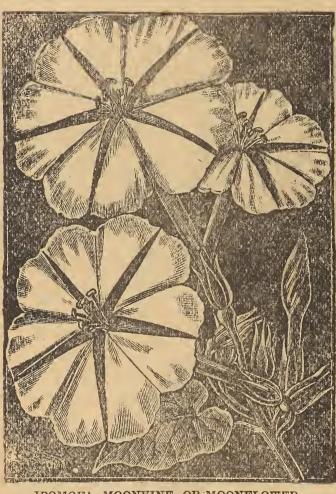
Bona Nox Blue. Same in a perfect shade of blue.

Pkt 5 cts.

Bona Nox Coccinea. Still the same but flowers are reddish.

Muberi. Variegated tall Morning Glory, the leaves silvery white and the flowers variously Pkt 5 cts. colored, margined white. Very handsome sort.

Purpurea Double Mixed. Very large flowers blooming later than the single varieties but coming double and semi-double, bloom bluish white streaked with light blue or pink. Produces Pkt 10 cts. many flowers and is a good pot-plant.



IPOMOEA, MOONVINE, OR MOONFLOWER

Rubra Coerulea. These are the celebrated tricolor Morning Glories, that grow to a height of 10 to 20 feet, with large leaves and great flowers, 3 to 4 inches in width, the tubes white and the limbs red before expanding but becoming china-blue when open. Mexican variety flowering from August to October, and one of the most beautiful annual climbers. Sometimes the flowers are dashed, blotched or shaded with rose or are entirely rose. more freely if roots are confined in box or pot to induce early flowering. Pkt 10 cts. to induce early flowering.

Brazilian Morning Glory. A SETOSA. grand growing vine, branching, covered with stiff purple hairs, the leaves 3 to 10 inches wide, and the great rose-purple flowers 2 to 4 inches in width, frequently called red flowers. A very free grower and especially valuable for making At Lapark seed sown in the dense screens. open ground gives flowering plants towards the middle of August. A brilliant and fine variety.

Pkt 5 cts.

Mexican Grandiflorum. Choice mixture of the black seeded Moon Flower, flowers pure white, 5 to 6 inches across, and sweetly scented. Pkt 10 cts.

Blue Dawn Flower. Peren-LEARII. nial. Very rapid growing vine that often attains a height of 30 to 40 feet, the flowers borne in clusters of 12 to 30, opening in succession, 4 to 5 inches broad, bell-shaped, deep lilac, sometimes dark purple, with 5 lighter stripes. A strikingly beautiful vine full of flowers from August Pkt 10c. until October.

Cypress Vine. The Two Ipomea Quamoclit. A perfectly lovely vine, with delicate, fern-

like foliage, growing rapidly from seed sown outdoors in May, from 15 feet upwards, and just covered with masses of small, very beautiful star-shaped flowers. While it is an Ipomea Quamoclit it is always known by its common name, Cypress Vine. Before planting the seeds soak them two or three hours in warm water. Seed may be had in these colors:

Each, Pkt 5 cts.

Cardinal Climber-Quamoclit Hybrida. This is one of the newer and most popular climbers. You will find it fully described on page 170.

Grandiflora Alba. Moon Flower. One of the most magnificent of all vines, simply covered all night and throughout dull, cloudy days with fully opened, enormous, pure white, fragrant flowers, 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Soak the seeds in warm water overnight to hurry germination and they will sprout quickly and the vine will soon cover anything you want it to climb over. Do not fail to grow Moon Flower.

Pkt 5 cts.

ISATIS Glauca. Perennial, 2 to 4 feet tall, branching, the leaves green, flowers yellow, followed by a seed pod ½ inch long. Before the discovery of indigo Isatis furnished the blue dye for the Ancient World. An interesting and attractive plant. Easily grown from seed. Pkt 5 cts.

Ivy. See Linaria Cymbalaria.

(Page 206)

The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given

IRIS From Seed

Fleur de Lys. Flag. Perennial. Never before has Iris been so popular. Its adaptability to alst any situation, marvelous combinations of colors, and lengthened blooming season at a time of ar when color is needed, together with its easiness of culture, make it one of the most desirable is showy plants for the garden. Almost every country of the world in the temperate zone has a tributed something unique in the way of Iris, extending from Alaska to Florida on our own attinent, and Kamtchatka to Hong Kong in Asia, and east and west around the world, including athern Europe and Northern Africa, and even far away India and Persia. Its cultivation reaches a for centuries and the poets have never tried singing its beauty. All varieties of Iris are grown as seed, taking longer this way, of course, to acquire flowering size plants, and therefore, reiring patience, but many more people are apparently starting this way than formerly. Sow seed y time in the Spring or Fall, outdoors, 2 inches deep, and transplant Spring sown seedlings not er than August or September, so that they will become well rooted before freezing. Protect ma little the first year but not thereafter. The species of Iris are almost limitless in number, to seed sowing you need simply the mixed of the three sorts we offer, and you can separate colors after the first blooming, to suit yourself.

Liberty, or Germanica
is. Foliage 1 to 1½ feet long, the
ms 2 to 3 feet tall, usually with a
o-flowered terminal head, and one
ort and one longer side branch,
ch bearing one large flower, genery in a combination of purple, white
d yellow, in various shades. One
the best and hardiest sorts.

Pkt 5 cts.

Kaempferi, or Japanese

is. Leaves 1 to 1½ feet tall, the
wer stems overtopping them, and
e flowers more open and spreading,
e standards flat instead of upright
te in the Liberty Iris. Some of the
owers have as many as six petals, 3
5 inches across. In a wonderful
nge of colors, blue, white, etc, genally with a yellow spot. Blooms
the 15th to July 30th.

Pkt 5c.

Pumila. Leaves 2 to 4 inches ng, with very short stalks, bearing indsome, large flowers in all colors, om dark, reddish purple to light urple-yellow. This is the best dwarf is and is splendid for borders.

Pkt 5cts.

Ivy. See Linaria Cymbalaria.

Jack and the Beau talk. See Pueraria.

Jápauese Bellflower. See atycodon.

Japanese Hop., See Humus Japonica.

Japanese Maize. See Zea.

Japanese Pinks. See Dianthus.

Jerusalem Cherry. See Solanum.

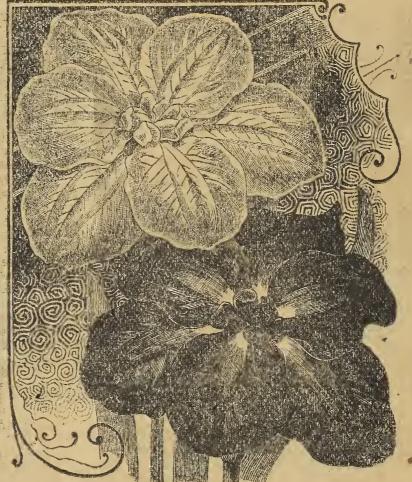
Jerusalem Cross. See Lychnis.

Job's Flower. See Adonis.

Job's Tears. See Coix Lachrymae.

Johnny-Jump-Up. See Viola.

Joseph's Coat. See Amaranthus.

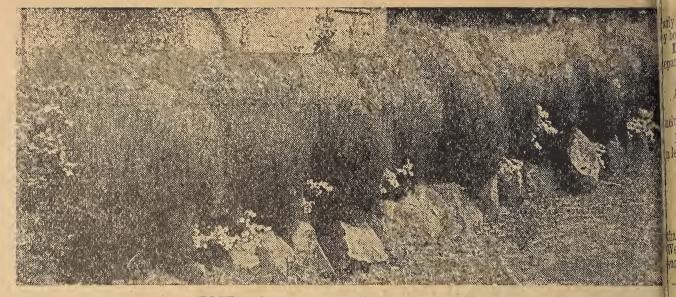


IRIS KAEMPFERI

eight, with aster-like flowers on long stems. Very pretty and succeeds in any garden soil. Sowed where the plant is to grow, or start in the house and transplant. In the following colors:

Dark Blue Rose Mixed Each, pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts.

Kenilworth Ivy. See Linana Cymbalaria.



KOCHIA IS WONDERFULLY ORNAMENTAL

MOCHIA. Summer Cypress. Mock Cypress. Mexican Fire Bush. Annual. Grown for i foliage, which is small, narrow, more or less silky in texture, and of a beautiful green changing a Autumn to a showy, deep red-bronze. The plant at all stages of growth is almost conical in shaper attaining a height of about 3 to 5 feet, each plant very uniform with its neighbor, so that by setting them 2 to 3 feet apart you have a magnificent row, or a grand annual hedge. The variety most generally used is trichophylla, from China, of the easiest cultivation, lasting when nearly everyoning else is cut down by frost, and becoming more and more popular every year. Truly some thing everyone should grow. Sow the seed indoors, in April, and transplant, or sow seed outdoor in early May.

Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 25 cta

Kudzu Vine. See Pueraria. Lady Slipper. See Balsam. Lamp Flower. See Lychnis.

LANTANA. Bedding and Pot Plant. Of wonderful beauty, the colors and combination of shades and tints simply beyond description. Both sizes are fine for pot growing, and the dwar varieties are particularly nice for borders or beds in the garden, in the open sun, and for hanging

LANTANA

Lathyrus. See page 210.

baskets and window boxes. In the South lantana is considered one of the finest outdoor shrubs; in Californi it is used with beautiful effect for hedge purposes. Usually lantana is sold in plant form, but we recommend ou friends to try seed with the idea of getting many colors.

Hybrid. Fine mixture of taller sorts.

Hybrida Nana Compacta. The new dwar varieties.

Mixed. Both tall and dwarf.

Each, pkt 5 cts; 1 oz 15 cts

Larkspur. See Delphinium.

LAVATERA. Annual Mallow. Very attractive and beautiful garden flower of a shrubby nature, with attractive foliage and pretty flowers. Of the easiest culture from seed, sown in the garden or started indoors as you prefer.

Trimestris. 3 to 6 feet tall, flowers 4 inches across covering the plant the entire Summer. Very bright and showy. Sow seed in May where the flowers are to bloom and thin a foot apart. Flowers in shades of Pink, White, Mixed. Each, pkt 5 cts

Arborea Variegata. Perennial. Tree Mal low. 3 to 10 feet in height. The leaves of this form of Lavatera are softly downy on both sides, greenish in color and attractively mottled; the flowers pale purple red, about 2 inches across. Very pretty. Pkt 5 cts

E.AVENDULA. Lavender. Perennial. Bearing spikes of fragrant bluish colored flowers chiefly used for drying for perfuming bed linen, lingerie, etc., and keeping moths out of clothing. About 1½ feet in height. Sow outdoors in light soil.

Pkt 5 ets

LEPTOSIPHON. Annual. An erect growing bedding plant, the flowers in close heads blooming profusely. Sow the seed in the Spring; down South it can be sown in the Fall for very (Page 208)

The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given

trly flowering the next season. Particularly nice for beds and borders. Now days it is classed y botanists as a species of Gilia.

Densifiora. Flowers in very close heads, 1 to 3 of an inch long. In the following colors

eparately:

White

Lilac-blue

Mixed

Androsacea. E White Flowers an inch long:

Pink Lilac Mixed

icluding seed from red, lilac, yellow, white and pink flowering plants.

Micrantha. Tufty sort, 8 inches or less in height, with short leaves, the flowers 1 to 1½ inches ength and very pretty. We other it in

relief the state of recent hybridizing efforts.

Pink Yellow Mixed Yellow Especially fine mixture of recent hybridizing efforts.

Lead of all the varieties we have catalogued.

Each, pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts for 25 cts.

LEPTOSYNE. Annual and Perennial. Dwarf, shrubby plant producing yellow flowers hat look like coreopsis, to which it is strongly related. The name is Greek and means "slenderness". Ve offer the annual and perennial varieties. Sow seed of Stillmannii outdoors, in sandy soil in a unny situation. Maritima should be started indoors and transplanted in May.

Naritima. Perennial. 9 to 12 in. tall; flowers 3 to 3½ in. across, and a lovely yellow. Pkt 5c.

Stillmannii. Annual, a foot in height, with many leaves, the disc-flowers 1½ inches in dimeter, and of a rich golden yellow, in June and July.

Pkt 5 cts.

LEUCANTHEnnial. One of the Chryanthemum family nown under various ommon names, all con-isting of a single flower with a dark disc, generally having white rays s shown in our illustra-ion. We catalogue the choicest species only, all easily grown from seed. For cultural directions please see page 175 of his Floral Guide.

Grandifforum Vernale. Spring Mar-querite. Giant Ox-eye querite. Giant Ox-eye Daisy. White petals a cound a large, yellow lisc. Very beautiful.

Maximum. Very

arge, white-flowered perennial marguerite nandsome for cut-flowers. We offer several orms in which the petals differ, somewhat, as follows;

Maximumi bum. Pure white.

King Edward
VII. A robust growng, extra large, pure
white flower.

Shasta Daisy.A ine mixture of the largelowering, free-blooming Maximum varieties, on

ong, stiff stems.

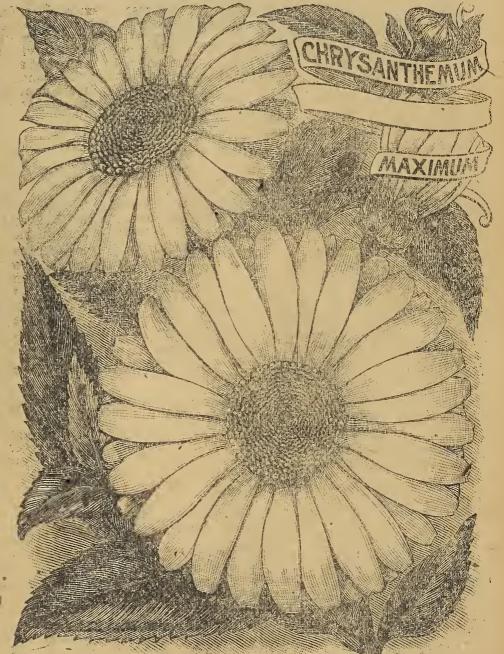
Alaska Daisy. A superb, pure white form of large-flowering Shasta Daisy, flowers 🦸 inches across, on stiff, wiry stems, making lt particularly valuable for cut-flowers; 2 feet in

height. LEUCANTHEMUM, SHASTA DAISY California. shasta daisy, the rays of which are creamy yellow surrounding a golden disc-the Yellow Shasta Daisy

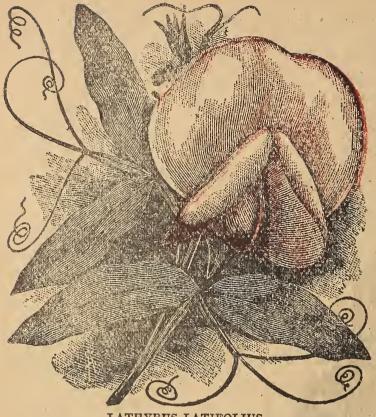
Choice mixture saved from seed of the finest, new perennial daisies of all

Hybridum. Choice mixture saved from seed of the finest, new perennial daisies of all descriptions and colors.

Princess Menry. A dwarf, early-flowering Leucanthemum. Very useful and very beautiful.



All, pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts; ½ oz of any sort 35 cts. The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given



LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS

isfactory of all the hardy blooming climlers. Once established it will last for year. Sow seed outdoors, in any soil and any ke cation, and the vines will grow rapidly, the flowers a miniature form of Sweet Pea bu without odor and continuous blooming. D not move them when once established Colors separately as follows: Pink Red White

LATHYRUS Latifolius. Eve lasting or Perennial Pea. One of the mo exquisitely beautiful, useful and most sa

Each, pkt 5 cts; 6 pkts 25 cts; Mixed 2 oz 35 cts; oz 55 cts.

Lathyrus, White Pearl. New snowy white, large-flowering variety. Ver handsome. Pkt 10 cts

LINARIA. Annual and Perennial Little grown in the gardens of America but are worthy of attention. They are of the easiest culture from seed, in any or dinary soil or situation, are very pretty and take care of themselves. The annual sort may be started indoors, or in warm spots outdoors where they are to grow. The flowers look something like a Snapdragon.

Alpina. 6 inches or less, spreading, flowers in short heads, blue with orange throat. Annual or perennial according to location.

Bipartita. 12 inches high, erect and branching, with large flowers violet-orange-white, white, etc., mixed, in long spikes.

Cymbalaria. Kenilworth Ivy. Mother-of-Thousands. Tender perennial that sows itself. Charming Ivy used everywhere for baskets, vases, pots, and for outdoor work in sheltered, moist spots, in the East particularly, where it is self-seeding and pretty well takes care of itself.

Moroccana. Hybrida Excelsior. Annual. Finest mixture of this charming annual species, seeds selected from the largest plants, in all colors, violet, rose, carmine, etc., with white throats.

Reticulata Aureo-Purpurea. An old garden favorite from Portugal. Annual. The flowers golden yellow and purple; very charming.

Dalmatica. Perennial. Tall, 3 to 4 feet, in large clumps, with large, bright yellow flowers at the top of the branches, in long, loose spikes. Very nice.

Macedonia. Perennial. 2 to 3 feet high, branching, flowers bright yellow with deeper colored throat. The popular garden variety.

Mixed Striped.

Mxied Annual Sorts.

Mixed Perennial Varieties.

Special Mixed. From seed of all varieties and colors.

All Linarias, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts.



LINUM PERENNE

LINUM-FLAX. Ornamental annual and perennial flowering plants, branching as a rule, of easy culture, outdoors in warm situations exposed to the sun. Seed of annuals can be started in the house, or outdoors where the plants are to remain. If sown early Perennials will bloom the first year.

Grandiflorum.1 to 2 feet tall; flowers 1 to 1 1-2 inches wide, something like a single Pink, glossy and bright, continuing in bloom a long time, until frost. We offer the following colors; White, Rose, Scarlet Flax, doz 15c, Blue Flaz, doz 20c, Mixed, doz 15c.

Perenne. Hardy Perennial. Erect, branching, 1 to 2 1-2 feet. White Blue Mixed White

Flavum. Perennial. 1 to 2 feet; flowers lovely golden yellow. Entitled to be more generally grown in America.

All Linums, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts.

Page 210) . The Seeds on this Page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given



LINARIA CYMBALARIA-KENILWORTH IVÝ

LOBELIA Grown Successfully From Seed

Annual and perennial. Fine bed and border plant, easily grown from seed. Erinus is the nprehensive, useful and popular species, as follows:

Erinus—Compact Growing Sorts. 6 to 12 inches in height. The flowers generally of inches in diameter, on slender side branches, usually bluish or violet, with white or yellowish iter. One of the best edging plants, particularly for early Summer effects, in any good garden soil. With rich soil, plenty



ROYAL PURPLE

of water and an occasional cutting back they will bloom even if the Summer is very hot and until frost. Start seed in house, in January or February for flowers in April or May; for flowers alone, and not to make an edging particularly, seeds can be sown in March or April, or outdoors in May. In the Fall lift the plants, pot them and they will bloom during Winter in the house.

Gracilis Ere-noides. Slender growth, suitable for vases or baskets; flowers blue.

Barnard's Per-petual. Deep blue with white eye; large flowers.

Kermesina. Crim-

Primadonna. Lovely, velvety maroon.

Royal Purple-Speciosa Superba. Dark, deep purple, with white eye. One of

finest low bedding and edging lobelias.

Pumila Nigrescens. Very dwarf; foliage dark and flowers a deep blue.

Pkt 10 cts. Pkt 10 cts.

Pumila Oxonia. Same plant, but flowers are purple with white eye. Erinus. Somewhat taller growing.

Crystal Palace. Dark blue. Considerbest carpet bedding variety and for a little ler border. Very fine seed.

Golden Queen. F doz 45 cts. Flowers dark blue;

liage delightful golden color.

Snowball. Very large pure white flower. White Lady. Close growing variety th pretty white flowers.

Celestial. Clear sky-blue; very pretty. Mixed. Seed of all the Erinus varieties.

oz 35 cts. Tenuior, or Ramosa Varieties. muals 12 to 18 inches in height, rather large wers, borne far apart, on slender branches. rmerly very popular and again attracting a eat deal of favor. In the following colors

parately: White Blue Light Blue Rose Mixed Special Mixture. Of all annual va-

ties and colors.

Hybrida Sapphire. New and a great velty. Used for hanging baskets, window xes, flower stands, etc., the great, lovely flow-

s very deep blue, with pure white eye. Pkt 15c. **Blue Bird.** New bush Lobelia, introdeed by us laist year and described and priced ong Novelties. See one of our front pages.

Perennial Lobelias

There are two handsome and hardy sorts, it prefer rather moist places, Cardinalis and philitica



LOBELIA CARDINALIS

Cardinalis. Cardinal-Flower. Indian Pink. 2 to 4 feet tall. The flowers bright, intense dinal, sometimes varying a little to white, borne in a long spike, on narrow bracts. st showy native American flowers, entitled to a position in border in any moist spot.

Cardinalis Queen Victoria. Foliage very dark, and the large floweret of a vivid. rgeous scarlet. Pkt 15 cts.

The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given

(Page 211)

Syphilitica. 2 to 3 feet tall; flowers 1 inch long, in a long, wan-like spike, blue or purpli n color. Very attractive and useful.

All Lobelia, except where otherwise printed, pkt 5c; any 6 pkts 25c.



Love Grass. See Eragrostis.

Love-in-a-Mist. See Nigella.

Love-Lies-Bleeding. See Amaranthus

LUNARIA. Satin Flower. Moon Flower. Ho esty. An old favorite garden flower of easy-cultur under any ordinary conditions, grown mostly for the great, flat pods, which are used in Winter bouquet Sow the seed in the garden.

Annua. Annual but self-sowing, making really a biennial. In the following colors separately Crimson Purple White Variegated Mixe

Each, pkt 5 ct

LUPINUS-Lupin. Well adapted for boders, in masses, and everywhere that low-growing showy plants are required. Some of them make fin bedding plants, and others desirable cut-flowers. The are both annual and perennial. There are more tha 300 varieties, and they are very valuable in the gaden. The flowers are conspicuous, in terminal spikes in all colors and are free-blooming. Easily propagate by seed, which should be sown in the Spring wher the plants are to remain. They do well anywher excepting where the soil is too full of lime.

Annual Varieties

twegii. 2 to 3 feet tall. Somewhat branching, flowering prolifically from June to Sep Cultivated as an annual. In the following colors: Martwegii. tember. White Rose Blue. Mixed, ½ oz 15 cts.

Dunnetti Atroviolaceus. Very dark violet. Annual variety.

Polyphyllus Sorts-Perennial

2 to 5 feet tall, the silky, hairy leaves 2 to 6 inches in length, the large flowers on long stalks to September. Very fine species of Lupinus, in the following colors and varieties: June to September.

Blue Carmine Rose and Pink Shades

Douglassii. Early flowering, purple, rosy purple and blue. **Excelsior.** New, in a particularly fine mixture

of colors. Lavender Queen. New, a wonderful lavender flower, rose tinted. Pkt 10 cts.

Moerheimi. One of the newer and very fine sorts, rather more dwarf in growth, covered all Summer

with pink and white flowers.

Toz 25 cts.

Wixed: Of all Polyphyllus, or perennial varieties.

Arboreus. Perennial. Yellow Boy. The Tree Wonderful new variety, with handsome, large, lowers. Very fine. Pkt 10 cts. yellow flowers. Very fine.

Snow Queen. This is the pure white Tree Lupine, that sometimes reaches more than 6 feet in height, Pkt 10 cts. and is strikingly beautiful.

mybridus Nigrescens. Number of new sorts, annual generally, but some perennial, in a great variety of color, among which will be found some exceedingly choice specimens.

Elegant Mixture of All Annual Varieties.

Perennial Mixture. ½ oz 15 cts.

All, pkt 5c; any 6 pkts 25c, unless otherwise marked

Greek and means "Lamp", on account of the flame-colored flower of some of the species. They are mostly erect-growing, and are among the best known of the old-fashioned flowers, requiring simple culture, from seed, in any garden soil, but preferring the open sun. Lychnis is very strongly allied to several other families, such as agreestemms, and is prized for its showy flower-heads. agrostemma, and is prized for its showy flower-heads. We offer the best sorts as follows:

Alpina. Perennial. Quite dwarf, less than a foot tall. Flowers pink, the broad calyx having a red beak.

Chalcedonica. Perennial. Maltese Cross. Jerusalem Cross. Scarlet Lightning. 2 to 3 feet tall, with narrow, hairy leaves, the flowers in heads, at the end of the long stem, the arrangement of the petals suggesting a Maltese Cross, and the scarlet color like "lightning". In two colors:

Scarlet White Mixed, ½ oz 20 cts.

Salmon Queen. Very pretty salmon-pink.

Haageana Hybrida Grandiflora. Annual and perennial. 1 foot or less in height,

The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given

(Page 212)



hardy or half-hardy, perennial if given protection where it is very cold; the flowers in large clusters of orange red, searlet, or crim-person of property of the protection where it is very cold; the flowers in large clusters of orange red, searlet, or crim-person of the protection where it is very cold; the flowers in large clusters of orange red, searlet, or crim-person or cold; the flowers in large clusters of orange red, searlet, or crim-person or cold; the flowers in large clusters of orange red, searlet, or crim-person or cold; the flowers in large clusters of orange red, searlet, or crim-person or cold; the flowers in large clusters of orange red, searlet, or crim-person or cold; the flowers in large clusters of orange red, searlet, or crim-person or cold; the flowers in large clusters of orange red, searlet, or crim-person or cold; the flowers in large clusters of orange red, searlet, or crim-person or cold; the flowers in large clusters of orange red, searlet, or crim-person or cold; the flowers in large clusters of orange red, searlet, or crim-person or crimperson or cr

son, nearly 2 inches across and extra showy.

Viscaria Splendens. German Catch Fly. Perennial. 6 to 20 inches high, the rose-pink flowers in clusters. This is a newer development of the old favorite and most useful of the Lychnis family. Flowers are very bright and exceedingly showy.

Mixed. All sorts and colors.

All Lychnis, pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts.

LYTHRUM Roseum. Perennial. 2 to 3 feet tall, sometimes 4 to 5 feet in height if given a little care. Of easy culture, in any moist soil, and usually sown with shrubbery. It prefers low ground, swampy places and will even grow in the water. The variety we have selected has very beautiful rose-pink flowers on a tall spike running up squiething like a lychnis.

Maiden Pinks. See Dianthus.

Mallow. See Malva.

Maltese Cross. See Lychnis.

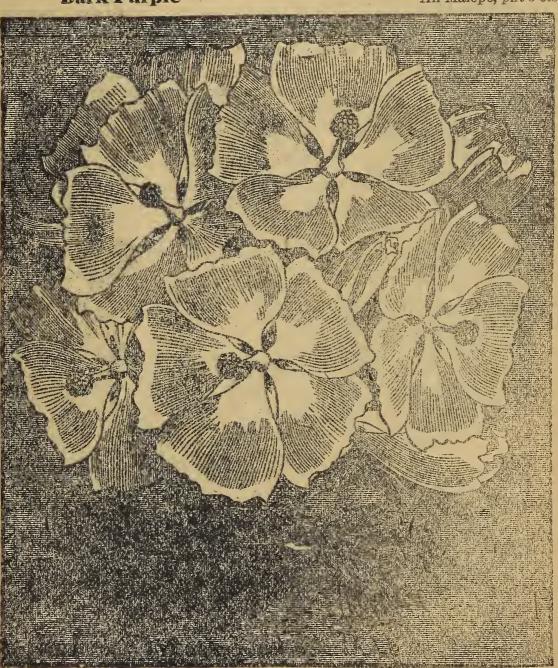
MALOPE. Annual. Very pretty flow er, 2 to 3 feet high, early in any ordinary garden soil. Each flower from 2 to 3 inches across. We offer the large flower-

ing variety in the following colors: White Rose Red Mixed Praecox, or Large-Flowering, Ever-Blooming Sorts in two colors: All Malope, pkt 5 cts. White Dark Purple

MA L-VA. Annual and perennial. Used in gardens of the North for ornamental plantings, requiring no special cultural treatment as they grow in from sarden started outdoors.

Crispa, or Curled Mallow. Annual. Very striking, handsome plant, 4 to 8 feet tall, the lovely curled and crisped leaves from the ground to the top; the flowers clustered, close to the stalk, nearly 22 inches in diameter. The leaves are so wonderfully decorative that they are sometimes used for gar-nishing dishes. Frequently self-sown. Pink and red flowers.

Pkt 5 ets.



The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given

Moschata. Perennial. Similar, but 1 to 2 feet in height and a very good plant for the galden, flowers well open, 2 inches across, and the leaves also attractive. We offer colors separately Pink White Mixed Each, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts

MADEIRA VINE. Mignonette Vine. Perennial in the South, and also in the North if well protected during the Winter. The botanical name is Boussingaultia baselloides. Strong, herbaceous, old-fashion perennial vine, that covers a large space in a short time with its heart-shaped, light green leaves, and numerous white flowers, that become almost flat as they grow older, and are deliciously fragrant. It will climb from 10 to 20 feet in a season. In this climate we either take up the roots and keep them in the cellar during the Winter, or protect them quite heavily through the Winter, as the plant will not endure frost. It is also grown in the greenhouse and in the house, and is hardy down in Texas. Came originally from Ecuador. Start the seed indoors Texas. Came originally from Ecuador. Start the seed indoors and set the plants out in a warm, sheltered, sunny location.

Pkt 5 cts.

MANDEVILLEA Suaveolens. Annual Vine, sometimes called Chilean Jassmine, because of its climbing habit and large, white or blush, fragrant flowers, in bunches of about 9 flowers, each flower about 2 inches across. Suaveolens is the best variety; it comes to us from Argentina, and is hardy away down South in our own country.

Pkt 5 cts. South in our own country.

Marguerite. See Anthemis, Carnation and Leucanthemum.



MADEIRA VINE

They are Summer. Autum n blooming flowers, wonderfully e ffective

border, mas-sed bedding, and some of

them for pot culture, certain varieties

consider ably as cut-flowers that will grow in any garden and succeed where nearly everything

else fails, in dry or wet

weather, and even when neglected. However, they prefer a light soil with full exposure the sun.

Sow seed outdoors where

plants are to remain or start indoors and set the plants out in May. describe

the

and

to

the

French

African sorts

separately.

being

i n

used

MARIGOLD

We feel sure that Marigold is so familiar to everyone that no description is necessary. The origin of this brilliant and striking Summer flower, which now-a-days comes in virtually every shade of yellow and orange, and in every size, was the Pot Marigold, known as Calendula Officinalis, which goes away back for hundreds of years, in Southern Europe. Today marigolds are grown everywhere.



MARIGOLD. TALL AFRICAN

The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given

African Varieties-Double-Flowering

The African Marigolds are mostly pure lemon or orange in color, and we offer seed only of the ble variety as the double flowers are so very much more handsome and desirable.

Tall Double Aurea. Intense orange.

Sulphurea. Rich lemon color.

Pallida. Magnificent, tall, double-flowering, light sulphur-yellow colored flower.

Tall African Mixed. From seed of seand various other fine strains mixed. Good, From seed of ican, tall sorts, such as we offer you, grow from 3½ feet in height. oz 20 ets. The same Dwarf Double Aurea. se flower and brilliant orange as the tall sort. Dwarf Sulphurea. Delightful lemon

Dwarf Mixed. Seed of these and other -growing, double-flowering African sorts.

doz 20 cts Special Mixture. Poth tall and dwarf double-flowering African varieties. 1 oz 20 cts'

uble-Flowering French Marigolds

The French Marigolds come not only in va-us shades of lemon, orange and yellow, but y are also in browns and often striped. Botanlly they are known as Tagetes Batula.

Tall Aurea. Delightful orange-colored

able flower, the plant around 3 feet in height.

Tall Sulphurea. Lemon-yellow.

Ranunculoides. The tall, double French

rigold, of a deep, rich, brown color.

Meteor. Yellow with a charming golden Meteor. Y

Pulchra. Tall yellow with brown stripe; y attractive.

Striata. Mixture of the striped tall French

Tall Double French Mixed. From d of these and others.

Gold Striped Scotch, Semi-dwarf.

Dwarf Aurea. The same double orange flower as the tall Aurea but of dwarf growth.

Dwarf Pulchra. Yellow and brown.

Dwarf Striata. A splendid mixture or all the dwarf striped sorts.

French Double-Flowering Lilliput, or Pigmy Marigolds.

This is a special class of Marigolds only 12 inches high, and with very small flowers. Entirely tinct from all others and very popular. We offer them in the following colors:

Orange. Yellow. Brown. Yellow and Brown combined. Mixture, ‡ ox 20 cts.



ni-double flowers.

It is well always to remember that seed of double marigold always throws some single and always

MATRICARIA. Fever Few. The name comes from the latin word mater meaning mother. The Seeds on this page Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given (王多思思 到為)

MARIGOLD, LEGION OF HONOR Dwarf Sulphurea. Lemon-yellow.

Dwarf Aurora. A splendid double, yellow flower showily flushed with red.

Dwarf Gold Striped. A dwarf form of Meteor. 4 oz 20 ets



Golden Ball. A particularly handsome double flowering, golden yellow, variety very conpact in growth.

Legion of Monor. A dwarf-growing very showy, golden yellow French Marigold, with a large purple bloch on petals. This is a singleflowering strain, and one of the most popular of all the Marigolds, particularly for borders. Only inches high. Flowers from June until frost.

Prixed. Tall and dwarf French varieties.

doz 20 cts. This is Bouble Garden Marigold. a mixture of colors, chiefly shades of yellow and orange, well known and popular everywhere.

½ oz 20 ets. Special Mixture of Both African and French Marigolds. Tall, dwarf and pigmy, double and single. doz 20 cts.

Signata Pumila. Especially for borders and edgings, 10 to 12 inches in height and covered all Summer long with densely double, rich yellow,

globe-shaped flowers



MAURANDIA BARCLAIANA

because of the various uses to which this herb is pu medicine, more particularly in fevers. It is somew like the Chrysanthemum, with which it is often fused, but there is a distinct botanical difference. very good annual, about 2 feet in height, grown easily taken care of just like the Annual Chrysani muins.

Capensis Alba Plena. A very ha some plant, generally a little less than 2 feet in hei A very ha and bearing very beautiful double white flowers loose clusters. Fine for cutting: blooming until fr Also makes a fine pot-plant.

The same but dw Nana. Capensis. growing Pkt5

Pkt 5

Golden Ball. A dwari, compact, to beddiften ering Matricaria, distinctive, and splendid for beddiften Pkt 5

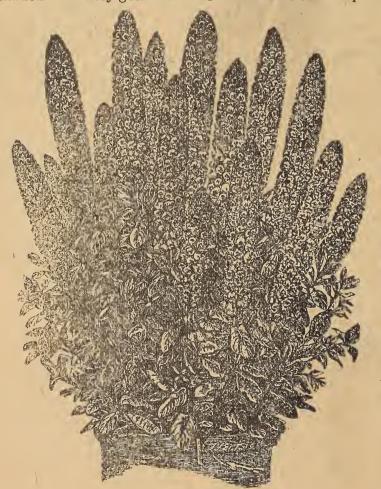
Mixed. These and other sorts.

Marshmallow. See Hibiscus.

Marvel See Mirabilis.

Mask Flower. See Alonsoa

MAURANDIA Barclaiana. Quite a little like snapdragon, the difference being that the throat of this flower is not closed. A graceful. free-blooming, elegant climbing plant that will make a growth of 10 feet or more if sown early. The flowers are about 3 inches long, downy on the outside, chiefly used for baskets, vases, etc. It is a perennial in the greenhouse, or in the house, and may be lifted outdoors, in the Fall before frost, for Winter growing and blooming indoors. Sow seeds in the greenhouse, or in a warm, sunny window, and pot the seedlings as soon as they are large enough. In the seed flat use four parts of garden soil, two parts of leaf mold and one of sand, all thoroughly mixed with plenty of broken pots at the bottom for draining. Fill the pot to 1 inch of the top, patting the soil down firmly; cover the seeds about three times their size with the same compost, screened, water with a fine nozzle, cover with glass, keep shaded until they germinate. Use the same soil for potting, adding ‡ well



MIGNONETTE

Michaelmas Daisy. See Aster.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUN rotted cow manure. They like a temperal ture of about 60. Spray the plants now at again on bright, sunny days to keep the foliage clean and healthy. Outdoors Mau andia is treated as an annual. seeds in the following colors: White. Rose. Purple.

Mixed. Each, pkt 5 ctar

Medeola. See Smilax.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM Crystallinum. Ice Plant. Therare more than 300 different kinds of this family, but the only one in which we are in terested is Crystallinum, one of our more common, attractive and interesting plant for window garden and hanging basket You all know its flat, flesh leaves, covere with glistening dots, or elevations, which give it the name Ice Plant and on account of which it is grown. The flowers are small whitish, or varying to dark pinkish in color which are in the sun. The Ice Plant compared to the plant of the plant compared to the plant of the plant compared to the plant compar which open in the sun. The Ice Plant camoriginally from South Africa, Greece and the Canary Islands and Southern California, but is grown all over the world. No trouble to raise it from seed sown in the usual way, started in the house. Pkt 5 cts

Tricolor. In this variety of Mes embryanthemum the flowers vary from light pink with red eyes to self-colored white, pin and red.

Mexican Fire Bush. See Kochia

Mexican Fire Plant. See Euphorbia.

Mexican Poppy. See Argemone.

MIGNONETTE. Reseda Odorata. A branching, annual herb, from northern The Seeds on this Page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given (Page 216)

rica, with which everyone who grows flowers in the garden is familiar. At first it grows upht, but later becomes sort of reclining, but with the top upright. The flowers are wonderfully
grant, borne in spikes. Generally it is a garden flower and grows easily, anywhere, in any
il, but it does best in a medium light, turfy loam. Pasture sod is fine, or soil from a field that has
own to grass for a long time. Work the ground thoroughly, and, if handy, add some well rotted
anure, cow manure preferred. If you want exhibition flowers work in a little dressing of boneeal, a pound to a bed 5 feet square. If you are growing Mignonette as a business you will find it
visable to sow three times each year, 1st week of July, of August and September, and the Sepmber plants will bloom until the next July. Our directions are for home gardening. After flowspikes begin to come, for especially nice flowers, all side shoots should be removed from around
e top of the stem, leaving 3 or 4 good, strong bottom side shoots for a second crop. Do not let e top of the stem, leaving 3 or 4 good, strong bottom side shoots for a second crop. Do not let ants dry out, ueither over water, water only on bright mornings because if water remains on the liage it will become spotted. Watering with liquid manure now and again, helps the blooms. ignonette also makes a nice pot plant. Do not try to transplant Mignonette as it will not an ant—always sow the seed where the plant is to grow, about 5 or 6 inches apart each way, about a state of the plant of the plants grow up leave only one plant. If in nots, report seeds to a hill or cross point, and after the plants grow up leave only one plant. If in pots, repot ten until plants are 6 to 7 inches high, and then they must be staked up. It is its fragrance that akes Mignonette such a favorite, not only in the garden but also for cutting to make up with ouquets. Give it a partially shaded spot, and sow seed in April in the North, and again in July for oom until frost.

Goliath. Enormous trusses of double, ppery red flowers, borne well erect, on strong, iff stems, the spikes 6 to 8 inches in length, 2½ ches through. The most brilliantly bright of e red sorts, especially choice for indoors. Strong,

calthy, compact plant, the foliage green.

Golden Queen. Very fine, free-bloomg, dwarf, compact variety, with giant heads

yellow flowers.

Improved Large-Flowering Vhite. Similar to the red and yellow in owth, but the flowers are pure white and one the favorite mignonettes for cut-flowers.

Odorata. Sweet Mignonette. This is the ell known, old-fashioned, deliciously fragrant 1 oz 18 ets.

Golden Machet. Large flower ranching, dwarf-growing Machet strain. Large flowering, disnctive and with enormous spikes of golden ellow flowers

White Pearl Machet. The best, large lowering, enormous spiked, white mignonette.

he same, but flowers red.

Triumph. Very rong, vigorous grower, with extra long and trge spikes, most suitable for cut-flowers; owers red.

Machet Mixture. Splendid mixture f the Machet branching, heavily flowering vaieties we have described, together with other pecies of varying form and color. Particularly hoice for potting. 1 oz 20 cts.

Special Large Flowering Mix-ure. Of seed of all the large flowering migoz 20 cts.

Special Mixture. Of all kinds and 1 oz 20 cts.



MIMULUS-MONKEY FLOWER AND HOSE-IN-HOSE

All Mignonettes, pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts.

Mignonette Vine. See Madeira Vine.

Midsummer Daisy. See Erigeron.

Willfoil. See Achillea.

MINOSA PUDICA. Sensitive Plant. Also sometimes known as Humble Plant. Annual n this part of the world, somewhat shrubby, erect, branching, with lots of flowers in long, globe-haped heads, of a rose-lilac color. Very interesting plant, grown on account of its fern-like leaves, which close instantly when touched, but without any injury whatsoever to the plant as they quickly open again, no one knows why. Easily grown from seed, in any place where garden beans will row. Its name means "modest", or "bashful". Down in Brazil, where it came from, and in our wn Gulf States, it is a perennial.

Pkt 5 cts.

MIMULUS, or Monkey Flower and Musk Plant

Half-hardy perennial, for indoors and moist places outdoors. Its name is Latin and means 'little mimic', because of the grinning appearance of the flowers, which are very pretty and exceedingly curious and interesting, rivaling orchids in beauty. It is particularly nice for potting and hanging baskets indoors, but it is also available for moist, sandy, sheltered spots in the garden. We will describe the several varieties separately.

Cardinalis. 2 to 4 feet in height. Flowers red, orange, yellow, scarlet and pink, all in splendid mixture. Hardy in this part of the country, and also farther North with slight Wint protection. Blooms the first year from seed sown early outdoors.

ROSCHAUS. Musk Plant. Perennial. 1 to 3 feet tall, with a musky odor. The first year and a selection of the country of the second of the secon

are pale yellow, lightly dotted and splashed with brown, the corolla about 3 of an inch long at the flower 3 of an inch across. Evergreen trailer for damp, shady spots, and also rather dark moi Pkt 5 ct

Tigrinus. Monkey Flower. Interesting on account of its deep yellow flowers, with brow dots, having a monkey-like appearance. 2 to 4 feet in height, grows anywhere, and is known under various common names, the most popular of which is Monkey Flower.

Pkt 5 ct

ous common names, the most popular of which is Monkey Flower, but the light of the Monkey Flower, but the light of the lig

individual flower is larger and differently spotted.

Pkt 5 ct

Pkt 5 ct Mixed. From seeds of these and all mimulus, including Duplex Grandiflorus. Pkt 5 ct

Greek and means dwarf kidney bean. Mina is a vigorous grower, reaching a height of 15 to 20 fee and the showy, rich crimson flowers ½ to ¾ inches in width, afterwards turning to pale yellow. Profus bloomer all through July and until frost, and a good plant for anyone looking for a handsom climber. Sow the seed in the Spring, in pots where it is warm and transplant when they are large enough.

Pkt 5 cts into the seed in the Spring in pots where it is warm and transplant when they are large enough.

MIRABILIS-Marvel of Peru, or Four O'Clock



MIRABILIS, FOUR G'CLOCK

Once upon a time these gorgeous and interesting garden flowers were known as "Admirabilis" meaning "wonderful" and they are wonderful, and so popular and beloved that nothing I can writed would add to what our friends although a recommendate the same and the same are really than a same and the same are really than a same areally than a same are really than a same are really than a same a them. Although grown as annuals they are really perennial. Easily grown from seed, the plants about the perennial. Easily grown from seed, the plants about the perennial state of the perennial state of the perennial seed. The plants are so bushy that they are frequently used as a sort of showy. Summer hedge, and a charming one, as the flowers the are delightfully fragrant. Sow the seed in the opening ground in the Spring where plants are to remain and thin out. In the Fall the roots may be dug up and kept over Winter like the Dahlia. People are just a little apt to overlook the usefulness and they marvelous beauty of Four O'Clock, but they certainly deserve every attention. We offer the following colors in the variety known as "Jalapa":

White Yellow **Violet** Crimson White with red stripe White with yellow stripes Yellow with red stripe Quadricolor—many colors Variegated leaved in mixed col-

Quite unique. Longiflora Alba. Sweet-scented mir-

Pkt 5 cts.

abilis, the flowers white.

Longiflora Violacea. Same flower but purple in color.

Dwarf Variegated Leaved. Flowers in all colors; plants dwarf, compact, very nice for massed bedding

Tom Thumb Striped Leaved. Still more dwarf and compact, just right for edgings of Thumb Mixed. All colors with green foliage.

Special Mixture. Of all sorts, shades and colors. ½ oz 20 cts All Mirabilis, Pkt 5 cts; any six pkts 25 cts.

See Kochia. Mock Cypress.

MONARDA Didyma. Oswego Tea. Bee-Balm. Fragrant Balm. One of the most brilliant of our native wild flowers, surpassed in intensity of red color only by the Cardinal flower. Its large heads of wide mouthed flowers make it fine for massed effects and growing along the banks of streams, and to lighten up the dark corners of woods, anywhere against a dark background.

Can also be grown in any ordinary sunny border if desired.

Fistulosa. Wild Bergamot. Sometimes wrongly called Bergamot in catalogues. The variety we offer has deep, purplish crimson flowers. It grows in dry positions and is quite attractive and useful.

Pkt 5 cts.

Hybrida. Fine mixture of monarda in all sorts and colors.

Monkey Flower. See Mimulus.

Moon Flower. See Ipomea.

The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given. (Page 218)

Morning Glory. See Convolvulus and Ipomea.

Moon Wort. See Lunaria.

Mother-Of-Thousands. See Linaria.

Morning Bride. See Scabiosa.

Mug-Wort. See Artemesia.

Mullen Pink. See Agrostemma.

Mullein. See Verbascum.

Musk Mallow. See Malva.

Musk Plant. See Mimulus.

MYOSOTIS--For-Get-Me-Not

Annual and Perennial. It would be difficult to mention a flower more universally known and so sely associated with sentiment as Myosotis, better known by its common name, For-get-me-not. ange to say, the word is Greek and it means "mouse-ear," from the shape of the leaves. It is also

"Scorpion ass." The cultiforms ed come inly from Europe. shall . describe h separately, bese there is quite a le variation among m. As a rule they fer moist, half-ded places, but do Il in a sunny bordif it is not too ex-sively dry. Seed y be sown from ring to August, and plants must be ptected through the inter. If seed is wn very early in Spring some varies will bloom the st year. The Sylatica and Alpestris ecies are nice to set iong hyacinths, lips and pansies, cause they are ring flowering and tke a nice combinan. But of course ey are also sweetly etty massed by



MYOSOTIS-FOR-GET-ME-NOT.

emselves. The plants can be put in the greenhouse or house and be forced to bloom earlier.

Alpestris. 3 to 8 inches tall, with dense heads of blue, the flowers fragrant in the evening. already explained, this is one of the best varieties for garden growing. We offer seed in the llowing colors:

Alba. Pure white.

Indigo Blue. Or Sutton's Royal Blue. I ounce 20cts.

Stricta Grandiffora. A variety of Alpestris in which the branches are erect and rict, giving it a peculiar appearance, the flowers very-large. We have seed of this in the followg colors: Blue Gem Pink Gem White Gem

Mixed. All sorts and colors of the Stricta variety.

Elegantissima. An elegant variety of Myosatis Alpestris in great demand, only 6 to 8 ches high, the leaves are white-edged; the flowers sweetly scented. In the following colors:

Double Blue White Blue Rose Mixed Dwarf Alpestris. Nana Compacta. Extremely useful, on account of its very w growth. In these colors: Sky-Blue White Rose Alpestris Victoria. Improved dwarf growing strain with large sky-blue flowers, the entral flower double. One of the very best for both borders and pots.

Alpestris Victoria Alba. Same, but flowers white.

Robusta Grandiflora. Improved form of this well-known variety, the flowers blue color with a double control flower.

color with a double central flower.

Oblongata Perfecta. Much branched variety, biennial in character and dwarf in towth, with very large, dark blue flowers. Finest sort for Winter blooming in pots. Pkt 10 cts. Dessitifiora Grandiflora Perfection. Exceedingly large flower in fascinating approved form, much crowded and branched, condensed, very prolific in flowers, which are in unsely blue in color. A splendid addition to the Myosotis family.

Pkt 15 cts.

The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given

(Page 219)

Ruth Fisher. Compact, dwarf growing variety with largest flowers and longest bloom ing season. Remarkably fine for pot growing. Mixed. From a very good mixture of many kinds and colors. ½ oz 25 cts. Price of all, pkt 5 cts; 6 pkts 25 cts; unless otherwise marked.

NASTURTIUM--Bedding and Climbing Sorts

Among the most glowing, gorgeous, easily grown, Summer blooming, dwarf and climbing garden annuals. The colors are simply beyond description, they are so varied, so intense, and so, one might almost say, bold. The foliage is also attractive, and it serves the purpose of emphasizing the brilliancy of color. The botanical name of the plant seedsmen catalogue as Nasturtium is Tropaeolum, which is a Greek word for "trophy", something, won, generally in war, and it is the shield-shaped leaves and the helmet-shaped flowers that give it is the shield-shaped leaves and the helmet-shaped flowers that give the name. Nasturtiums originated almost altogether in South America, chiefly in the cooler parts of Peru and Chile. The common species minus and majus, are also grown for the young pods and seeds, which are made into pickles. The peppery-tasting leaves are also sometimes used like Cress, in salad, and the name given to it in England is "Indian Cress". Over here in our country we do not use the leaves very much in this way although they are appetizing, and the pickles are pretty well equal to capers, which are known to everyone who eats "boiled leg of mutton with caper sauce". Then we have the climbing kinds, which are fine for window boxes, balconies, for covering banks and walls, and for growing among shrubbery. The dwarf varieties are earlier, and they are used for the front row in the border, for massed bedding, etc. Nasturtiums can be started indoors and transplanted outside when the weather is right; they will bloom until cold weather comes, but will not stand frost. The perfume of nasturtiums is very sweet, adding greatly to their value for table decorations. Nasturtiums

OAN YOU IMAGINE ANYTHING MORE FASCINATING THAN A SOREEN OF CLIMBING NASTURTIUMS IN GREEN AND CRIMSON

do best in a sunny situation, in rather light soil, well drained, and not overly rich, or they will grow too much to foliage. Allow the dwarf varieties 6 to 8 inches space all round; the climbing can be planted 4 to 6 inches apart. The varieties we offer are those that have been tried out thoroughly to give the largest flowers, most of them, and in the greatest variety of desirable colors. Our seed cannot be surpassed anywhere, at any price. It is our careful selection of the best the world's Nasturtium specialists have produced during the past season, all fresh, guaranteed to us true to name and color.

TOM THUMB, DWARF OR BEDDING NASTURTIUMS

Aurora. Buff yellow stained purplish crimson.

Beauty. Fascinating combination of yellow and scarlet.

Brilliant. Solid, fiery scarlet.

Chameleon. Yellow flaked with red.

Cloth of Gold. The foliage golden yellow and the flowers intense scarlet.

Crimson Queen. Green foliage charmingly marbled with white, while the flowers are

Crystal Palace Gem. Sulphur spotted maroon.

David Burpee. The foliage is beautifully waved; flowers light cream color.

Empress of India. Foliage dark; flowers very dark, rich scarlet.

Colden King. Delightful golden yellow, set out well by dark green foliage.

Ivy Leaved. Foliage very interesting, like an ivy leaf, and flowers in mixed colors.

King of Tom Thumbs. Especially compact grower, foliage very dark, and the flowers bright scarlet.

Lady Bird. Rich yellow, spotted with scarlet; leaves dark. An unusual flower.

The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given Page 220)

Regelianum. A rich, purplish violet.

Regelianum. A rich, purplish violet.

Ruby King. Charming ruby-red which harmonizes well with the dark foliage.

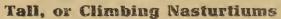
Scarlet Queen. Bright scarlet flowers, with lovely green foliage charmingly marbled white Vesuvius. Delicate salmon-rose shade, attractive and very unique.

Mixed. Fine mixture of all the varieties.

All named varieties. Pkt 5 ets. any 6 pkts 25 ets; oz 18

All named varieties, Pkt 5 cts, any 6 pkts 25 cts; oz 18 cts; 4 lb 50 cts.

Mixed seed, Pkt 5 cts; oz 15 cts; ‡ lb 40 cts: lb \$1.25.



These are the varieties that will grow from 6 to 10 feet, quickly and effectively covering a trellis, rocks, walls, banks, or any unsightly object that you wish to beautifully screen.

Atropurpureum. Dark crimson.

Atropurpureum. Dark crimson.

Bright Rose. Lovely, bright, pinkish shade.

Bronze Color. Flowers coppery red.

Chameleon. Also known as Coquette. Light yellow flaked with red; frequently bearing more than one color flowers on the same plant.

Dunnett's Grange. Another name for this splendid variety is Sunlight. Of a delightful, golden orange.

Edward Otto. Distinctive brownish lilac.

Jupiter. Large, handsome flower. Rich, golden yel-

King Theodore. The darkest colored nasturtium grown, a very deep crimson-maroon; even the foliage is dark; very handsome.

Orange Striped. Beautifully striped with orange.



WARF NASTURTIUM. EMPRESS INDIA

The climbing strain Pearl. doonlight, a very famous variety of a delcate, yellowish white.

ellow, spetted and marbled with red.
Scarlet Vermilion. The bright-

st, most vivid red, contrasting beautfully vith its green foliage.

Schenermanni. straw. Light olor, spotted and marbled brownish rod. Schillingil. Bright yellow plotched with dark crimson-maroon.

Twilight. Bright yellow marbled Bright yellow

almon-pink.

Variegated Leaved. The flowers also of different colors.

Von Moltke.

A sort of bluish Rose, very pretty.

Mixed. From these and other col-

ors, shades and markings of tall and climbing sorts.

All named varieties, Pkt 5 ets; any six pkts 25 ets; oz 17 ets; ½ lb 40 ets; lb \$1.00.

Mixed seed, pkt 5 ets; any six pkts 25 ets; oz 15 ets; 4 lb 35 ets; lb 90 ets.

LOBB'S CLIMBING NASTURTIUMS

The flowers are very large and long spurred. There is no practical difference beween Lobb's climbing and the Tall climbng excepting that the colors are supposed to be somewhat more intense in Lobb's Hybrids. They are all very fine, and the choice is simply one of which color you pre-ier. We always import the seed of Lobb's and the cost is always somewhat higher than of other varieties.

Ash Gray. Pale primrose-yellow, almost white. Very fine.

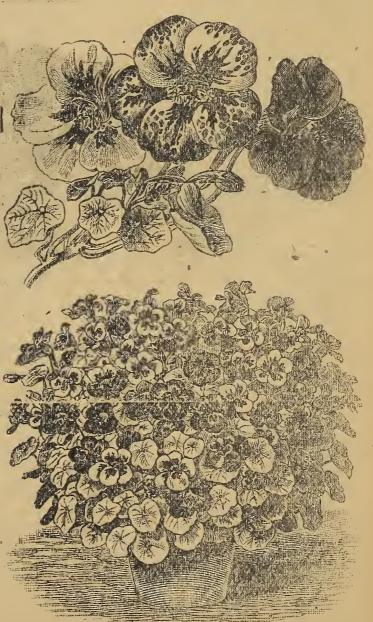
Black Prince. The darkest of the Lobb's climbing strain, a very deep maroon.

Bright Wellow. Very clear, trans-

Brilliant. Very bright Geraniumscarlet, with very dark foliage.

Cardinal. Deep, full scarlet. Chestnut Brown. Light of brown inclined towards yellowish. Deep, full scarlet. Light shade

Firefly. Dark orange-yellow, spot-



DWARF NASTURTIUM. CHAMELEON

ted with cardinal-red.

Giant of Battles. Sulphur-yellow with red blotches. Golden Queen. A pure, rich, golden orange.

Ivy Leaved. rs. Very showy. The foliage composed of leaves in ivy shape, with the flowers in variou

King of the Blacks. Very dark, black-brown.

Beautiful fawn, a color not offered under any other name.

Mapoleon III. Golden yellow spotted with brown-maroon.

Princess Victoria Louise. Creamy white, with orange-scarlet blotches, the calya and spur orange-red; a very handsome combination.

Regina. Salmon-rose with dark foliage. Maithre. Brilliant, fiery orange-vermilion.

Variegated Leaved. The foliage very prettily shaded, the flowers in different colors.

Virchow. Deep, ruby-rose, different from all other sorts catalogued.

Vellow. Stained purple. You can imagine the attractiveness of such markings.

From these and other Lobb's colors and shapes.

Pladame Gunter Hybrids. Very fine mixture of new, large flowering Lobb's sorts

that we have catalogued with great success. Fimbriatum Hybridum. Mix Mixture of the lovely, new, fringed sorts, that we have never ore. The foliage is attractive and the flowers in very beautiful forms and colors.

All Lobb's named varieties, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts; oz 20 cts; 1 lb 55 cts.

All varieties of Lobb's thoroughly mixed. Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts; oz 15 cts; 1 offered before.

Mixed. 15 40 ets; lb \$1.10.



NEMESIA. The flowers of the Nemesia are something like Snap Dragon in their form, and are in almost as great a variety of colors, including white, yellow, blue, purple, etc., about 1 inch across and growing in pyramidal bunches. They grow splendidly from seed sown outdoors, prefering a rather cool situation. If started indoors in March, and the plants set out in May, they will start blooming in June and continue through to September. There are about 50 species, nearly all from South America. We shall take those sorts best for cultivation in this part of the world in order. By the way, Nemesia also makes a fine pot-plant for Winter blooming in the house, from seed sown in the early Autumn. The newer strains are wonderfully beautiful and varied in color. are in almost as great a variety of colors, includcolor

Compacta. The low-growing varieties, 8 inches to a foot in height, are excellent for borders and rock gardens. Seed is sold in the following colors separately.

Blue Gem. A handsome For-Get-Me-Not.

White Gem. Same, but flowers snowy white.

NEMOPHILA large-flowering, very dwarf, compact-growing, Nemesia, only 9 inches tall, in improved colors, assorted; very free-flowering.

Strumosa Varieties. Erect growing and branched, the flowers extra large, an inch broad, in the improved Sutton strain, in the following colors separately:

Orange Prince

Scarlet

White

Mixed.

Triumph. Especially dwarf, the flowers all colors. Very charming mixture. All Nemesia, pkt 10 cts; any three pkts 25 cts

NEMOPHILA. Hardy annual. One of our own native American flowers, of rather dwarf, compact habit, producing an abundance of showy, bell-shaped flowers, from early Spring to late Summer, and, therefore, of great value for bedding and borders. The varieties we offer are all of the Menziesii species, which prefer rather low ground.

Discoidalis. This is a variety in which the light, bluish white flowers have a large, brownish purple eye, making it an unusually attractive flower and one of great value.

Insignis Alba. The flowers are from half to an inch wide, pure white in color.

Crambeoides. Enormous flowers 15 to 18 inches in diameter. The same species and

Flowers white with a deep purple blotch, ½ inch wide, blooms in April and May. Maculata. Nlixed. Seed of all these colors, and many others.
All Nemophila, pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts.

NICANDRA Physaloides. A Peruvian plant known quite generally as "Apple of Peru." A strong, spreading annual, 3 to 4 feet in height, with odd, showy blue flowers, each on a little branch, about an inch across and shaped like a potato flower. It is an old-fashioned garden flower that is rarely seen now days, but is entitled to be grown. It is said that it keeps flies from the place where it is growing, and also from a room in which it is hung up for decorative purposes, and for this reason it is sometimes called "Shoo-Fly Plant.

Pkt 5 ets.

NIEREMBERGIA. Annual and perennial. A pretty, low growing or creeping, branched plant, the flowers borne singly at the tip of little stems, tubular or bell-shaped, abruptly expanding above saucer or funnel-shaped limb. Allied to Petunia. We describe the sorts separately. (Page 222) The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given

Calycina Gracilis. Very slender and sweetly pretty, a basket plant particularly, 6 to 8 ies in length. The flowers are white tinged and veined with purple towards the center and ing a yellow throat. Certainly a charming and desirable plant and we are sure it will please Pkt 5 cts. who try it.

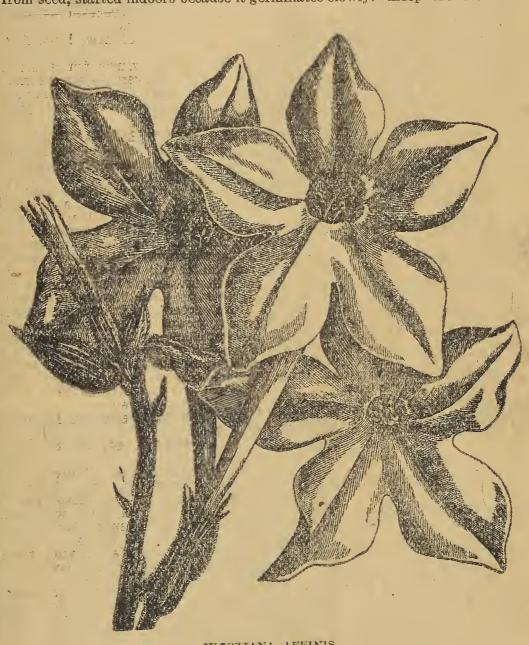
Frutescens. Tall Cup Flower, 1 to 3 feet high, considerably branched, the flowers much ser than Calycina Gracilis and can be used as a bedding plant if started early indoors and isplanted. Also makes a fine pot-plant, being covered almost continuously with flowers, which Pkt 5 cts white tinted with lilac and blue.

Frutescens Alba Flora. The same, but flowers pure white.

Pkt 5 cts.

Annual. Tuberous-flowered Tobacco. Of course nicotiona is also the name NICOTIANA. he tobacco plant used for smoking, but we are interested only in the flowering species, which easily cultivated, from seed, started indoors because it germinates slowly. Keep the seed bed

ist and warm, and plants out when weather are both thorthly warm. They fer a loose loam this properly rked and well well ined. In fact if a want magnifiplants and eat masses of the eetest bloom set plants in rich where there has en plenty of mane and lime mixed A good idea just fore sowing in the ring is to give the d one pound of tton seed meal nate sulphate, or tash, to each 5 uare feet, thorghly spaded in to depth of 4 or 5 ches, the surface the bed finely elverized. The ed is so fine that is a good idea to ix it with a little hes or bone meal you can see you e not sowing o thickly. Just ess the seed in ith a brich or oard, do not cover with soil. Nicotna is also splendid or pot or tub culire, and fine for ummer porch dec-We offer cations. ie best flowering



NICOTIANA AFFINIS

Affinis. The flowers are very large and pure white, sweetly scented, the tube dialated, as hown in the illustration, which also pictures the Narcissus-like form of the flower. It is a very hown in the illustration, which also pictures the Narcissus-like form of the flower. It is a very hown in the illustration, which are apt to break it down. While applied to break it down. While opular variety, blooming freely all through the Summer and until killed by frost. It should be lanted where it will have protection from strong winds, which are apt to break it down. While a reality a perennial, it is always treated as an annual in the gardens of the northern and middle tates. Farther south the roots live over the Winter with little protection. The flowers open in the early evening and close in the morning. If seed is sown in the Fall and the plants potted you like the plants potted you will have splendid flowers in the house all Winter.

Affinis Hybrids. The flowers in bright, mixed colors.

Pkt. 5 ets; 1 oz 20c.

Sanderae. Also an herbaceous annual, 2 to 3 feet in height and of a bushy habit, the flow-

rs in large, loose panicles, e eenish yellow tinted with rose and carmine-red. Splendid and very erviceable flower introduced into American gardens in 1904.

Pkt 5 cts.

Sanderae Hybrids. The same plant and flower but in various colors. Pkt 5 cts.

Sylvestris. Perennial. Like Affinis but the plants run up to 4 feet in height, of pyramidal to the flowers pure white december in loose hands. rowth, foliage a rich, deep green, the flowers pure white, drooping in loose heads.

Mixed All varieties and colors. Pkt 5 ct

his page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given The Seeds

(Page 22

NICELLA. Love-in-A-Mist. Also Fennel-Flower. Annual. Hardy, interesting flower, starting easily from seed sown in the open border, in good soil, any time as early as the ground can be worked, as the plants are entirely hardy, making an attractive show and requiring very little care. Do not try to transplant because it is not often done successfully, just thin the seedlings out to show the attractive bloom all Summer. to about 8 inches apart. By sowing at different times you can have the attractive bloom all Summer. There are two varieties that we catalogue separately.



Damescena. 1 to 2 feet high, the leaves bright green and very finely cut; flowers large, double and showy, in

Blue White Damescena Dwarf. About 1 foot tall, flowers all double, very large and colored,

White Mixed Miss Jekyll. A particularly fine flowering strain of the Damescena species, of an exquisite Corn-Flower blue. Splendid sort for cutting.

Miss Jekyll Alba. The same flower, but pure white in color.

Hispanica. This is the variety that is commonly known as Love-In-A-Mist, while Damescena is sometimes spoken of as the "Devilin-the-Bush," or Fennel-Flower. The foliage is less divided than with Damescena and the flowers of a deeper shade of blue.

Hispanica Mixed. Flowers white. purple, blue, etc.

All sorts of Nigella, pkt 5 cts; 6 pks 25 cts.

Night Shade. See Solanum.

garden and border plant, prized for its showy flowers. There are a number of varieties and we shall, therefore, describe them separately. They are mostly all open ground, sun loving plants, pretty well distributed all over North America, and easily raised from seed. When we tell you that Godetias are a species of Oenothera you will get a better idea of the appearance of the flower than from our illustration, which is not so good as we would like to show you.

Acaulis. Perennial or biennial sort. An exceedingly interesting and attractive plant growing in tuffets, at first stemless but later producing sort of trailing, zigzag stems, with leaves like a dandelion, the flowers opening white as a rule but changing to rose later on, and about \(\frac{2}{3}\) of an inch long, with a slender tube a little over \(\frac{1}{2}\) in in length. This variety is a native of Chile.

Acaulis Taraxacifolia. Dwarf strain of Acaulis with large, white flowers.

Bistoria Veitchiana. From 1 to 2 feet tall, the flowers yellow turning to green, usually with a brown spot at the base. NIGELLA DAMESCENA DWARF OENOTHERA. Evening Primrose. A

with a brown spot at the base.

Rosea. A very pretty, low growing sort, just 6 inches in height, the flowers a deep rose.

Odorata. Dwarf growing, flowers yellow and very sweetly scented.

Lamarckiana. One of the most interesting of all the Oenotheras, a strain that has never been found in a wild state. The stems are red, the leaves broadly crinkled, and the flowers larger, opening suddenly about dusk. It is hoped by botanists that they may some day discover the origin of this variety. The flower is yellow in color.

After Glow. A new variety, yellow, with bril-hant red caylex, the flowers remaining open all day long in the bright sunshine.



OENOTHERA-EVENING PRIMROSE

Glauca. Fraseri.

OENOTHERA-EYENING PRIMROSE

Perennial, 2 to 3 feet tall, the leaves around 4 inches in length, flowers large, in short, leafy clusters,

deep yellow in color, and a great many of them.

Youngii. Sundrops. Perennial. 1 to 3 feet tall, stems unusually reddish, and the flowers very large, from 1½ to 2 inches across, showy, produced in clusters. It likes dry soil and is very hardy. This is the common variety so generally grown, the flowers bright lemon color.

Missouriensis. Perennial. Not over 1 foot in height, the leaves 5 inches in length, petals of flowers 1 to 2½ inches long, very broad, and pure yellow in color.

(Page 224)

The Seeds on this Page are Sent Postpaid at the Price Given

Mixed Annuals. Seed from all especially nice annual varieties. Mixed Perennials. From those catalogued here and others. All Oenothera, pkt 5 cts any six pkts 25 cts, excepting Fraseri.

Old Maid. See Vinca.

Old Man. See Artemesia.

Ornamental Beet. See Page 161.

Orangé Daisy. See Erigeron.

Oriental Poppy. See Poppy.

Ox-Eye Daisy. See Leucanthemum.



PARONY TENUIPOLIA

PAEONY. Perennial. Among the dozen most com mon and best hardy garden perennials, and by careful hybridization wonderful progress has been made in improving both term and color. There are about 25 varieties, all but one from Europe and Asia, one little fellow, Brownii, having been found in California. Paeonies can be grown from seed, but of course it takes a long time, though it is interesting and economical. Usually it requires 2 years for the seed to germinate, so sow it either Spring or Fall, and keep the soil moist and weedless by means of a mulch during the first Summer and Winter. We offer seed of the most desirable yarieties for this purpose.

Chinensis ft. pl. The Chinese paeonies are in various colors, usually white or pink, with golden stamens; dou-

ble and very handsome.

Officinalis. This is the old, lovely form of garden

paeony, the flowers dark crimson-red.

Tenuitolia. With thin, lacy-like foliage; flowers

deep, rich, purplish-ied.

Mountain Subtruticosa, or Arborea. The Tree Paeony, which grows up to 6,ft., and even more in height, with large flowers in rose red, pink and white. Our seed is a packet of these colors mixed.

All Pæonies, Pkt 5 ets; any 6 pkts 25 ets.

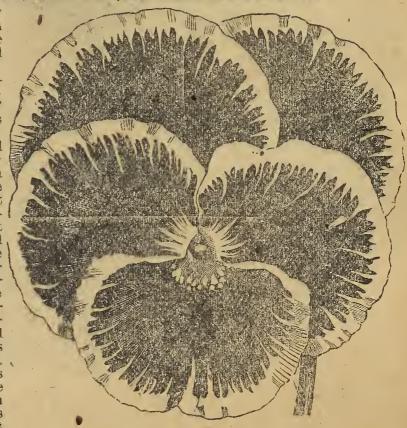
Painted Leaf. See Euphorbia.

Painted Tongue. See Salpiglosis.

Largest, Newest, Handsomest Pansies

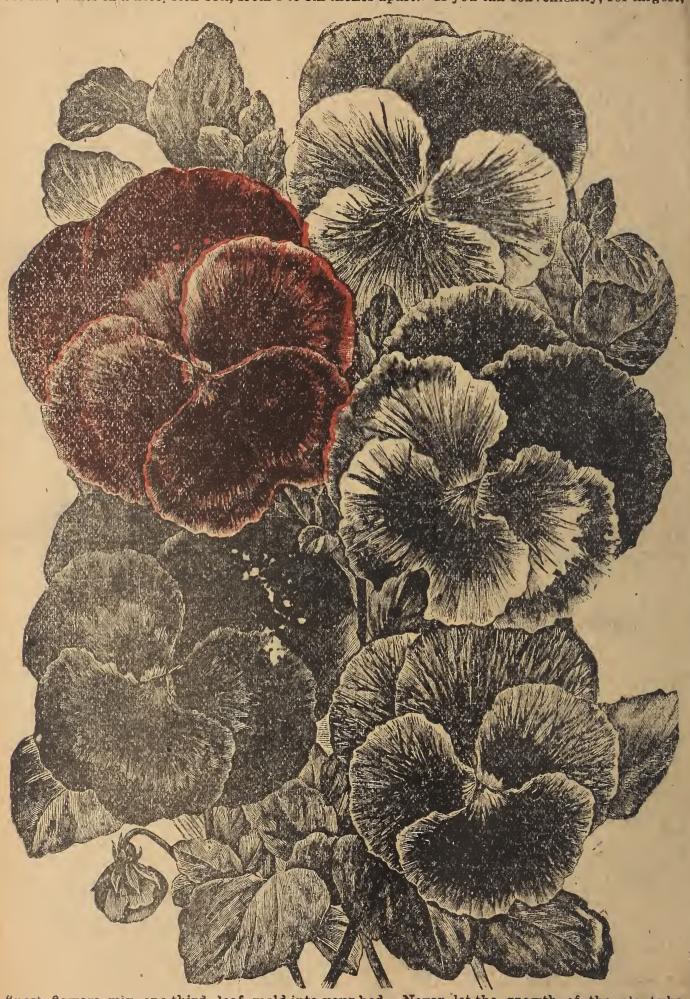
No Seedsman Handles Better Pansy Seed Than Lapark

Pansies are prized for the beauty and individuality of the flowers. fact, there is so much character in the flower itself that one has a personal teeling for it, imagination going so far asto picture a human face in each blossom. The name pansy is a corruption of the French word "Pensee," meaning thought. The old name was "heartsease." Pansy is one of the oldest garden flowers, mentioned hundreds of years ago, and we know nundreds of years ago, and we know it was peing cultivated in the fifteenth century. Although it is like the Viola, and most people believed that it descended from that little wild. it descended from that little wildflower, really authorities claim that we have not yet found the original wild form of the pansy. Pansies are perennial, although they are practi-eally grown as Spring or Winter an-nuals. Start the seed—indoors in the late Winter for Spring planting out-side. Seed is also sown in the Autumn and the seedlings transplanted to a cold frame to have large plants ready for early Spring blooming. These plants may also be set outdoors in beds, with some protection where it is cold, for early flowers. Buy Iresh seed every year, because the plants deteriorate rapidly. Pansies delight

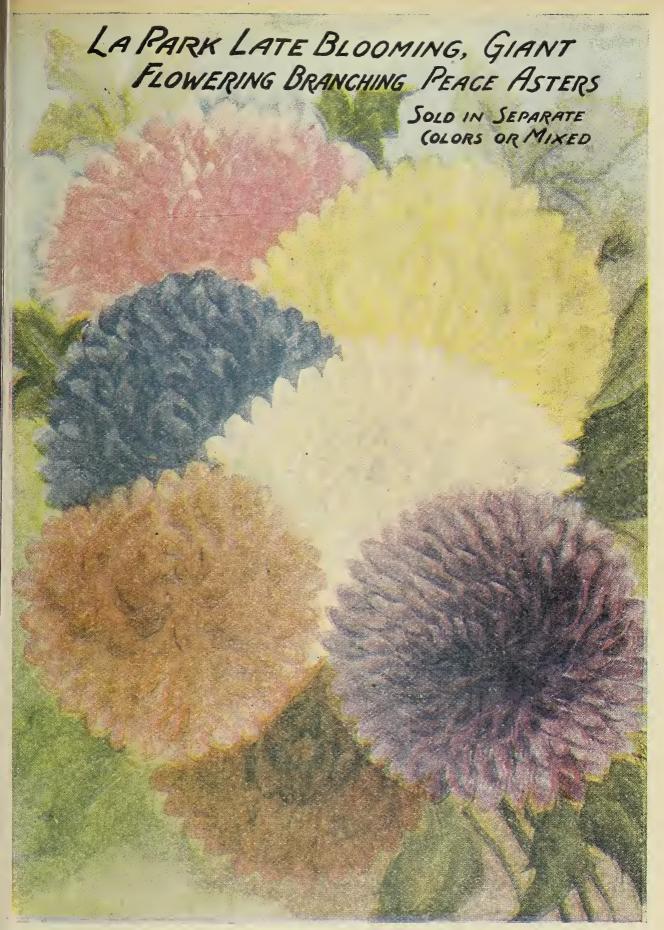


The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given

in a cool, moist climate, and this is the reason the finest seed come from Northern Europe, although lately two or three specialists in the United States have been developing some very nice, large flowers. Success depends upon having a good, fresh strain, from a responsible seedsman. Set the plants in a nice, rich soil, from 3 to six inches apart. If you can conveniently, for largest,



finest flowers, mix one-third leaf mold into your bed. Never let the growth of the plants be checked. Keep them well watered in the Summer with cold water. Remember, again, pansies do best where it is cool and moist, and the nearer you meet these conditions the nearer you will



The Largest, Most Perfectly Formed, Longest Stemmed, Loveliest Asters

No artist can paint, no catalogue writer depict, these magnificent Lapark Asters as they really are. In our picture the flowers are not nearly large enough, nor are the colors sufficiently bright. The flowers, themselves, are bright, glistening, alive. We offer you this seed at the same price as other seedsmen ask for the ordinary mixed Asters.

Any Color, Your Choice, Pkt 10c; any 3 pkts 25c; 7 pkts 50c. A packet of all colors mixed, same price. We pay postage. For fuller description see pages 154 and 155.



With the world to choose from we cannot offer you a finer selection of Petunia seed, for color, form, size and freedom of bloom. Every packet contains seed from the most perfect, selected flowers from last Summer's gardens of the greatest hybridizers of America and Europe.

Lapark **Ruffled Monsters**, All colors mixed, Pkt 25 cents.

Lapark Giant Perfection Hybrids,
All colors mixed. Pkt 25 cents.

Lapark **Double Monsters**, Mixture of all colors, Pkt 25 cents.

Complete Mixture of all 3 Sorts, In all colors, Pkt 25 cents.

Any Three Packets, 50 Cents, Postpaid.

All of these varieties will be found fully described in this Catalogue. Please consult the index for page number.

me to having the largest, best formed, handsomest flowers. Pansies run more by families, or rains, rather than in individual species.

Lapark Peace Pansies. Our own mixture, and, we believe, the finest to be had any here. We are in touch, constantly, with the seed-growing specialists of the world, and every me a larger, finer strain of pansies is produced, or any time a grower succeeds in producing an etra large, unusually formed, or an especially high-colored bloom, we procure seed. We have our gular growers of seed, and their seed, with what we grow ourselves, is the foundation for Lapark lixture. Then we add to it a certain amount of each of these new strains we are about to describe. his plan is followed every year so as to maintain and constantly improve the quality and germina-on standard of Lapark Peace Pansies. Liberal packet, 15 cts; 2 pkts 25 cts; \$5.00 per oz

Lapark Striped Monarchs. This is the finest of the large-flowering, perfectly formt varieties that are striped in various delightful colors, mostly dark and pinkish shades Very rare,
ery fine and well worth your while.

Lapark Red Majestic. New last year, a tango-red. Magnificent flowers, very large and
withingly beautiful on long stores suitable for cutting.

Lapark Red Majestic. New last year, a tango-red. Magnincent nowers, very large and rikingly beautiful, on long stems suitable for cutting.

Lapark Bronze Majestic. Huge, ruffled flower of a perfect bronze color. Introduced last year for the first time, and particularly handsome. It certainly delighted those who take a specialty of fine, unique pansies, and are so particular about the seed they sow that they refrequently known among their friends as "pansy cranks."

Steel's Mastodon Pansies. Mr. Steel claims that his mastodons are the largest, but perfectly formed and intensely colored produced in the United States. At any rate we think we well of them that we believe the seed is second only to our own particular varieties, which we are already described, and we include some of this seed in our Peace Mixture. The seed is very lastly and the price we ask is barely above cost.

Pkt 25 cts: 3 pkts for 60 cts.

bstly and the price we ask is barely above cost.

Brown's Improved Giant Mixture. The old "Brown" mixture, that has been old at Lapark for many, many years. During the last couple of years Mr. Brown has visited ermany and claims to have brought back seed that has improved his flowers in size, form and the last couple of years Mr. Brown has visited by the for 25 ats.

Pkt 15 cts: 2 pkts for 25 cts. olor Mixed Goliaths. Famous Holland mixture, which the Dutch growers claim is fully qual to the best German strains, and as it cost considerably less money we can make it much less

Pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 25 cts. you. Joseph Paquet's Giant French Pansies. This great French grower has just troduced his new seed, which he claims is the finest in France, with flowers larger than the celerated masterpiece pansies, and three times more floriferous. Pkt 15 cts; 2 pkts for 25 cts.

ded masterpiece pansies, and three times more normerous.

Blotched and Striped Giant-Flowering Mixture. Splendid mixture of ped and blotched pansies from all different giant-flowering varieties. Pkt 10 cts; 3 for 25 cts.

Variegated and Striped Mixture. Taken from seed of the finest French grown Pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts for 25 cts. riped and blotched pansies from all different giant-flowering varieties.

Yariegated and Striped Mixture. Taken from seed of riped varieties.

The Kenilworth Giant Pansies. Special mixture that has been ably propagated by pansy specialist of the Eastern United States. Very good flowers in size, form and colors.

Pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts for 25 cts.

Standard Mixture. Seed of the mixed pansies usually sold, not tancy or selected giant arieties, but a good, ordinary mixture, better, we believe, than mixed pansy seed usually sold Pkt 5 cts; 6 pkts for 25 cts; \(\frac{1}{4}\) oz 45 cts; oz \(\frac{1}{25}\).

Roemer's Superb Pansies, By Name

It is in Germany that a great deal of effort is made to develop fine strains of pansy seed, and to nat country we must go to get seed of certain strains and varieties without which our American eds would be quite incomplete and of anything but first quality. Roemer is one of their leading

edsmen particularly noted for his work with pansies, and so we offer his best selections as follows:

Aureola. Magnificent mixture of pansies, the three lower petals of which show a light, urplish, rose-carmine, or crimson-brown color, also marked with a large blotch. The two upper etals are white, or a light color, around the upper part of which there is a deep, carmine-red margin.

Bugnot. In this particular family of Roemer's Giant-flowering pansies of French introductions the process of the colors reduction.

on, the petals are blotched in the same manner as the Five Spotted Strain, but the colors radiate

the margins of the petals in a most charming manner.

Five Spotted. These are a very decided improvement on the "Odier", or "Prize" blotched rain. The ground colors are in all shades, each petal distinctly marked with a large, dark blotch

lowers of enormous size and strikingly beautiful.

**Ring of the Blacks. Giant flowers, so deep in color that they are described as "coal lack." We know of no darker pansy and it is certainly a magnificent flower, particularly for

ontrast with flowers of lighter shades, in the bed, border or after cutting.

Masterpiece. Delightful family of giant pansies known everywhere under this particular name, and constantly improved. The enormous flowers are perfectly round, in the richest ombination of colors, margined with white, yellow or some other light shade.

Orange Prince. Handsome shade of orange-yellow, each flower having a violet eyellow hands a shade of orange and constants.

rey handsome, distinctive and charming flower in great demand.

Psyche. New Roemer Giant, the ground clear yellowish white, each petal marked with a grey violet blotch. Superbly handsome.

Striped. Roemer's special mixture of seed taken from all his varieties that may be classed as "striped." They are handsomely flamed or striped, in rich, contrasting colors. Very beautiful

ass of pansies.

Giant Fancy. Roemer improved strain of Cassier's world famous fancy French pansies,

ne ground colors in all shades while the three lower petals carry a large blotch in some other rich blor selected by Nature to make a most perfect flower.

Spotted Sorts. Mixture of Roemer's spotted pansies, including only the huge flowering orts in all colors.

Red. Rich, dark red ground color, each petal marked with a large, dark, almost black spot

known as Vulcan. We catalogue it as "red" rather than "Vulcan", as red is far more interestil

Roemer's Prize Mixture. Splendid mixture made up from seed of imported Roem varieties, in a delightful blending of colors and markings. ł oz 75 ets : oz \$2.

Price of all Roemer's pansies, pkt 10 cts; any 3 pkts 25 cts; 7 pkts 50 cts; 4 oz 90 cts; oz 83.

Giant Trimardeau Pansies

Huge in size, a strain perfected by the great French grower M. Trimardeau, and know wherever a pansy is grown as one of the very finest, most beautiful and dependable families pansies. They are mostly in solid colors, and all very hardy. In fact the distinguishing feature of Trimardeaus are size and hardiness.

Pkt. 15 cts; 2 pkts 25 c large and very showy.

Candidissimi -- Snowflake. Pure white; a lovely flower.

White, with showy blue ray overlaying the snowy body color, making a wondi Comet. fully handsome flower.

Lord Beaconsfield. A better, deep, purple-violet shading off in the top petals to

whitish hue, has never been propagated.

Madam Perret. Beautiful new strain of this grand French pansy, the flowers of t the seed directly from the grower and it is very fine.

Brilliant. Fiery red, with darker spots on the three lower petals.

Trimardeau. In the following separate solid colors:

Light Blue Dark Blue Yellow White With Dark Eye Orange

Giant Trimardeau Mixture. Noted for its enormously large flowers and wi

range of solid colors and variety of markings.

Special Price. Pkt 7c; any 4 pkts 25c; any 9 pkts 50c, excepting Goliath. Named Tri ardeau sorts, except Goliath, \(\frac{1}{2}\) oz 75 cts; oz \(\frac{5}{2}\). Giant Trimardeau Mixture, \(\frac{1}{2}\) oz 65 cts; oz \(\frac{5}{2}\).

Named Pansies of Other Varieties and Strains

Violet White Edged. A very attractive flower. In fact you will not find many that are more attractive, the combination being almost perfect and showing up so beautifully with those of other colors either in the bed or after they are cut.

Pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 25cm



New Giant Orchical Flowered. The finest pans production of Holland, the flow ers giant in size, rivaling orchide in form and combinations of col ors, including rare light shade daintily frilled, simply gorgeoul Pkt 15 cts; 2 pkts 25 ctf

Cassier's Gian Blotched. An especially firstrain of these famous French pansies, the largest of the blotch ed colored flowers, including tls 3 and 5 blotched colorings. This seed is of French growth. Pkt 15 cts; 2 for 25 cf

New Pansies. We cat logue several new sorts amor our Novelties, and for descri-tions of them I am pleased to r fer you to one of our front page

English Pansie Mixed. Unusually fine mixtu of colors, not only containing the so-called "faced" varieties, by also a splendid lot of self-colore

PARDANTHUS, BLACK BERRY LILY

etc. The finest pansies in the world were grown for many years in England and Scotland, helpe by their cool climate. This seed is the finest to be had in all Britain. Pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 25 ct. Kricmalis Pansies. These are the earliest flowering species, excellent for bedding purposes, producing a fine display of colors earlier than any other sort. We have not catalogued the varietic heretofore, but have had frequent calls for the seed, and are, therefore, this year putting in the best sorts. One new variety we expect to include among our Novelties, on a front page.

North Poic. Pure, snowy white.

Jupitor. Sky-blue and purple attractively marked.

Charm of March. Very deep, dark, velvety purple.

Wodan. Described by our Holland grower as a "black", early flowering pansy.

Mixed. These and other sorts.

Wodan. Described by our These and other sorts. Price, all Hiemalis, early flowering, or Winter blooming pausies. Pkt 5 cts; 6 pkts 25 cts ł oz 50 ets; oz \$1.50.

PARDANTENUS. Chinensis. Blackberry Lily. Leopard Flower. Perennial. hardy, herbaceous plant and an old garden favorite. The reason it is called Blackberry Lily is o ccount of the clusters of roundish, shiny black seeds, and the common name, Leopard Flower is iven because the flowers are orange, spotted red. While this plant is known almost altogether as ardanthus, another botanical name, given to it in the East Indies, where it came from, is Belancanda. It grows about 2 or 3 feet high,



Paris Blue Daisy. See Agathea.

the leaves an inch wide and from 12 to 18 inches in length, the flowers very pretty. The seed stalks are also very showy and it is said the seeds are sometimes mistaken by birds for blackberries. The seed-stalks are sometimes used with dried grasses and immortelles for Winter

bouquets. It does well in any soil and in

blooming, through July and August, the seed-pods continue to make the plant interesting until quite late. When once established Pardanthus takes care of itself.

After several weeks of

Pkt 5 cts.

any location.

PASSIFLORA. Passion A slender annual climber Flower. but a strong grower in greenhouses, or outdoors in a sunny situation in the South and in California as far North as San Francisco. It is a wonderfully interesting flower, differing from all others, in orm and substance, somewhat like a water-lily. The bloom is about ‡ of an inch across, slightly

ragrant, greenish white, the sepals tipped with a short point, the rays of the corona in two series,

plue at the tip, white in the middle and purple at the base, the styles light purple. There are a great many different passiflora, nearly 300, many of them trees, but Caerulea, the variety we offer, is he one most generally grown in this country. It is native to South America, and it is said when the Spaniards first saw the lovely flowers of this plant, is it hung in rich festoons from the trees of the orests, they regarded it as a token that the native Indians should be converted to Christianity, seeing in its several parts emblems of the passion of our Lord. The Spaniards called it "The Flower of the Five Wounds." A study of the picture we show will nelp you a little in following our story. There is a great lot of legend and superstition connected with Paggislana, that is nother fagging that there is Passiflora, that is rather fascinating, but there is nardly a place for it in a seed catalogue. Easily started by seed, in pots, and the vine can be grown satisfactorily in the house, and it is certainly very nuch worth while.

Papaver. See Poppy.

Pea, Everlasting. See Lathyrus.

Pea, Sweet Peas. See among the S's, as Sweet Pea.

Pelargonium. See Geranium.

PENTSTEMON. Perennial. Tubular-flowered bedding and border plant, mostly in bright colors, many varieties native in the United States, of medium or small size, some sorts blooming the first year when seed is sown early. It should have good, garden soil, and generally prefers to be fully exposed to the sun. There are a great many varieties; we offer those most useful.

Hartwegii Gentianoides Hybridus Grandiflorus. One of the finest varieties, tall and erect, 3 to 4 feet in height, somewhat branched, the stems dark purple, with long pointed leaves, the arge flowers in clusters, drooping, dark, rich scarlet-red, slightly curved. This is a Mexican variety and

s very attractive. Since writing the above description we have been able to get the seed of other Pkt 5 cts.

colors so that we send the package to you in mixed colors.

Pkt 5 cts.

Speciosus Hybridus. 1 to 2 feet tall, the flowers an inch or more long, broad, and wide at the mouth, light blue to purple in color. A very handsome species, known everywhere by Pkt. 5 cts. ts large, bluish flowers.



PENTSTEMON

Hybrida Graciella. A new variety and wonderfully pretty, bearing tall, graceful spikes of bloom in many pretty colors. Sow the seed any time up to the end of March, in pots indoors, prick off the seedlings in pots or pans and place in a cold-frame, or some cool place a nearly like it a possible. If transplanted in May they will flower from July to August. Pkt 10 cts

Periwinkle. See Adonis.

Petunias In Magnificent Sizes and Colors



know, of course, that ages ago it was known as "the poor man's flower," undoubtedly because it grows so easily everywhere. It came from South America, where it was known as Petun, by which tobacco was also known. The garden petunias are small, soft plants, of straggling habit, usually more or less sticky, with large, showy flowers in all colors and combinations of PETUNIA, GIANT OF CALIFORNIA

plants will continue to flower profusely until after the first, light frost. Petunias thrive on both ordinary and rich soil, blooming well on land that is too rich for other plants, the smaller soits succeeding splendidly on poor soil with plenty of moisture. While petunias love the sun they will do well in partial shade. Start seed indoors and transplant outside when the weather is settled. Or sow outside. The seed is very small and the soil should be made fine, the seed covered very slightly, just patted down firmly. Transplant or

slightly, just patted down firmly. Transplant or thin to 10 to 12 inches apart each way on ordinary soil; in rich soil, particularly with large flowering varieties, make the distance 15 to 18 inches. Sow seed in late Summer, pot the seedlings and take them in the house before frost and you will have fine Winter blooming plants. The perfume of petunias is very sweet and is particularly heavy at night.

Large-Flowering Single Petunias

diant of California. Immensely large flowers, specimens running 4 inches in width, in many beautiful colors, the throat deep yellow. The plants are thrifty growers, carrying the flowers 18 to 20 inches above the ground, and the surface of the flower is of that rich, velvety appearance which helps to make petunias so attractive. Highly perfumed.

Pkt 20 cts. Giant of California. Immensely large

Lapark Grandistora Fimbriata. Superb flowers, great, large beauties in all colors, the petals gracefully fringed. This is an unusually fine strain, the seed grown for us in both England and France.

Hybrida Grandiflora Superbissima. This is the flower shown in our photograph, which was actually taken from a flower in our own garden. The seed is also from Europe, and is a splendid mixture from years flowers of is a splendid mixture from very large flowers, of great substance, in all colors, the throats handsomely veined and also in different shades and tints.



It seems to me that the farther along in the alphabetical order of the flowers I get the more urgent becomes my need of new adjectives, the

flowers apparently growing more and more beautiful. Actually I believe one who tries to write of them needs to know all languages of the world to be able to do justice to each treasure as its turn comes. There is something so tenderly appealing and refined about Petunias. They have always been granchut so much is being done in California. France

but so much is being done in California, France

and Germany to increase their size, to make the petals more wavy and fringy, and to develor new colors, that it is no wonder petunia seed is in greater demand than ever before. You all

PETUNIA, LAPARK GRANDIFLORA FIMBRIATA. OR FRINGED

Pkt 20 cts. Grandistora Prize Mixture. All colors, veined, blotched, yellow throated and solid colors, fringed, frilled, etc., including seed of the two varieties we have already described. Pkt 20 cts.

Marginata. Green Bordered. Large, single flowers, in different colors, all delightfully veined and edged with green. Different from all other sorts we offer, and a most interesting Pkt 20 cts. though not new arrangement.

(Page 230) The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given Large-Flowering Double Petunias

Please remember that although this seed is all saved from the choicest, double flowers not over 40 per cent. of the flowers will come double. This is a natural peculiarity that cannot be prevented. Be careful, however, to save the little, weak seedlings one would ordinarily throw away, because they are more apt to produce full, double flowers, than the larger, more thrifty plants.



Imported Grandiflora fl. pl. Extra choice varieties, seed saved from the finest foreign grown, intensely double flowers. many of them beautifully fringed.

Pkt 20 cts; 250 seeds 50 cts.

California Special

Large-Flowering Donble. Fine California grown seed, and the finest double pro-duced in this country excepting our Gigantic Double, offered among our Novelties. You certainly should be pleased with these flowers.

Pkt 20 cts; 250 seeds 50 cts.

Lady of the Lake. Magnificent, pure white, double variety, the petals exquisitely fringed. The highest quality German production, by one of the oldest and most famous seed

houses of that country.
Pkt 20 cts; 250 seeds 50 cts.
Superb Mixture. Seed of all the most famous double, large-flowering petunias, including a very little seed of our own Gigantic Doubles.

Pkt 15 cts; 250 seeds 45 cts.

Single Bedding Petunias

Among them are some large,

fragrant. Adonis. Dwarf, compact plant, brilliant carmine, with white throat; free blooming and very showy for bedding and for pots.

Erfordia. Bright Rose. A fine color and a beautiful flower, covered all the time with

lovely blooms.

ety of color, ranging from white to-deepest rose, a are about a foot in height and vigorous growing. Pkt. 10 cts.

Rosy Morn. Bright, rosy-pink, with white throat. Charming sort for bedding, and one of the very best for hanging baskets and window boxes. One of our best sellers.

General Dodds. Intense purple, very

dark, rich and velvety.
Norma. Only eight inches in height and described by the grower as a blue petunia, with a white star. We have not grown this petunia our-

selves, and cannot, therefore, vouch for the color, but rather imagine it is more on the purplish order.

Plain Lavender. Fine sized flowers, in various attractive, purplish, lavender shades.

Snowball. Pure white, dwarf growing, an unusually effective flower and needed among the darker shades. the darker shades.

Dwarf Striped Mixed. Mixture of fine, dwarf-growing, bedding petunias, that are striped in various combinations of color.

Seed of many different petunias, some of which are striped, Blotched and Striped.

others dotted, all of many different shades and colors.

Complete Bedding Mixture. The finest mixture of bedding petunias that can be made up, as it is an assortment of all strains, in all the different varieties, colors and shades,



PETUNIA, DWARF-GROWING TYPE

striped, blotched and self-colored. We have taken special pains to give you in this mixture something quite a little better than usual. doz 35 cts.

Price of All. Where the price is not otherwise stated our petunias are, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 ets; any 13 pkts 50 ets.

PHACELIA. Annual. Attractive, of easy culture, in a warm, sunny soil, not too moist. The flowers are generally borne on more or less recurved racemes, or branches, that straighten out as the flowering continues. There are many varieties and we offer you the best.

Campanularia. About 9 inches tall, with heads of dark blue flowers. some bed and is a good bee pasture. Makes a hand-Pkt 5 ets.

Tanacetifolia. Erect, from 1 to 3 feet in height, with spiked clusters of light blue flow-It comes from California and is sometimes planted just as a bee pasture. Pkt 5 cts. Pkt 5 cts. Mixed. Seed of these and of other Phacelia.

Pheasant's Eye. See Adonis.

PHLOX. Drummondii. Annual and Perennial



PHLOX DRUMMONDII GRANDIFLORA

Another prolific garden family, embracing a very wide range of colors, always richly beautiful and to be found in nearly every garden. Where phlox is not grown it is because it is unknown, as there are very few more attractive, charming and useful annuals for beds useful annuals for beds and borders. The name is Greek, and it means flame. indicative of the boldness of color. Generally it is an erect growing plant, the flowers produced in heads, varying in size according to variety and cultivation. Another point that makes them so popular is their neatness in form and great profusion of bloom. A warm, sunny situation is necessary. Poor soil will do but for finest flowers the soil must be rich, and the plants must have about a foot space each way. Sow seed outdoors, when the weather is settled, and they will begin to bloom quickly. If the ground is poor blooming will stop by Mid-summer. But if the soil is good, and they have moisture, you will have flowers until late August. For very best results keep cutting out the old, fin-

Phlox mondii Grandi-Hora. Large-Flowering Annual. Erect, Species. branching, from 6 to 18 inches in height. The

original of this splendid class of phlox was a purple-red flower found in Texas, in 1835, by a man named Drummond, and by him taken over to England where its cultivation and development were begun. Today they are wonderful flowers and we cannot say too much in their favor. The difference in all annual phlox is chiefly one in form and color, and we, therefore, offer seed generally by color or shade.

Large-Flowering Alba. Pure white; very beautiful.

Large-Flowering Alba Oculata. White flowers with purple eye.

Atropurpurea. Deep, reddish purple.

Carnea. Flesh-colored; very attractive.

Chamois-Rose. A buff-pink. Coccinea. Bright, vivid scarlet.

The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given

Beautiful Isabellina. primrose - yellow

Isabellina Oculata. Yellow flowers. ith eyes of various colors.

Lilac. Soft, attractive lilac, with white center. Splendens. Bright red, with large white enter

Radowitzii. Handsome rose flower striped

ith white.

Oculata Mixed. A charming mixture of fferent colors with eyes also of various deeper

Grandiflora Tall Mixed. Made up of ed of the foregoing varieties and others that are esirable.

Phlox Drummondii Dwarf-Growing Sorts

Apricot. Splendid yellowish, salmon, pinkish

Chamois-Rose. Attractive buff-pink. Cinnabarina. Beautiful, fresh-looking ermilion

Dark-Blue. Very lovely flower. Fireball. Intense, dazzling scarlet. Purple. Dark, reddish purple.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII, STAR-SHAPED

ne flowers are striped with various other shades. Purple. Fiery Scarlet. Beautiful Rose-Pink. Purple. Dark Reddish. Rich Blue.

Mixed. These and other shades of Stellata and

uspidata, the star-shaped phlox.

Special Tall Mixture. Large-Flower
ig. All tall-growing phlox in fine mixture of

plors, tall and dwarf, star and striped. 4 oz 35 cts.

Special Dwarf Mixed. From seed of Il the more dwarf-growing, annual phlox, of every doz 40 cts. orm, color and description.

Special Mixed. Seed of both tall and warf, of all sorts and colors, in splendid mixture. doz 40 cts.

All annual varieties of phlox, Pkt 5 cts; any pkts 25 cts; any 13 pkts for 50 cts.

Perennial, or Hardy Phlox

Decussata. A Summer blooming variety f perennial phlox, that grows about 2 to 4, and ometimes 6 feet, in height, the flowers in great, vely heads. The seed can be planted in the pring or in the Autumn for blooming the follow-



DWARF PHLOX DRUMMONDII

White. Pure white.

Dwarf Mixed. Seed of these and many other colors. doz 45 cts.

The Showy Star Phlox

The difference is in the flower, each floweret being in form of a five pointed star, as shown in our illustration. This is a species of Phlox Drummondii and it is grown the same way. We offer this lovely variety in the following colors. (We do not give detail descriptions as they are already printed in describing the other sorts.)

Reddish Purple. Flesh-Pink. Rose.
Carmine. Scarlet, With White Eye.
Blue, Blotched Violet. Mixed

Striped-Flowered Varieties

We give the body color in each case, and



HARDY PHLOX

The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given

They are perfectly hardy, and come up and bloom every year with practically no care. Fi We offer the seed in three forms as follows;
We offer the seed in three forms as follows;
Tall-growing plants, the flowers white, red, in various Pkt 10 cts.



PHYSALIS

Dwarf Growing Mixed. Assortment of Pkt 10 cts. various colors.

Good Tall Mixed. The usual hardy phlox, lt colors. Pkt 5 cts; \ oz. 40 cts. in all colors.

PHYSALIS. Annual and perennial. An ornamental, shrubby plant grown for its fruits, which are enclosed in a sort of bladder, which is accountable for its Greek name, meaning bladder. There are about 75 different varieties, but only the two we offer are of any particular interest. Sow seed indoors, in the North, so as to get plants for setting out about the same time as tomato plants. Set them in a warm, sunny exposure, 1 to 2 feet apart in the row.

Strawberry Tomato. Winter Alkekengi. Strawberry Tomato. Winter rry. These are two of its common names and will Cherry. recall the plant to most of our customers, as will also the illustration we are printing. The plant in growth is somewhat like a very small-leaved tomato, branching considerably. The flowers are white with yellow anthers; the fruit red, blood-red, very showy, and is sometimes eaten. It is an old garden plant, usually withstand a great deal of frost

grown as an annual but with protection it will withstand a great deal of frost. Pkt 5 cts.

Franchetti. Chinese Lantern Plant. The same as Alkekengi excepting that the fruit is larger and the plant about 2 feet tall. It came from Japan and has been advertised everywhere as a great novelty. The flowers are brilliant orange-red in the Autumn and fruits are said to be adiple. At any rate, both varieties are very ornamental in the garden. Mixture. From seed of both the varieties herein described and also of several other sorts

that are interesting. Pkt 5 cts. PHYSOS TEGIA. False Dragon-Head. Perennial. A hardy, herbaceous plant, one of our own American flowers, composed of slender wand-like stems, with a few long, narrow leaves; the long, narrow the showy flowers in long spikes, open-mouthed and bell-shaped, resembling somewhat the Snapdragon. One of the finest Summer flowering perennials, in full bloom during July and August, and into September. Not only showy in the border but also valuable as a cutflower.

Virginiana Grandiftora Alba. 4 feet tall, in large clumps, flowers over an inch long; pure white in color. Hardy all over this country and Canada, and very beautiful. Start the seed outdoors where the plants are to grow, preferably in good soil, and give them ordinary garden care.

Pkt 5 cts. den care.

Lilac-Colored. The same plant exactly, but with flowers of a lilac shade.

Pkt 5 cts. Grandiflora Com-Magnifipacta Rosea. cent new variety, dwarf in growth, with a lovely rose-pink flower. Very handsome for hardy border and as a single specimen. The seed single specimen. The seed is very scarce and very expensive, so we will have to charge you a little bit more for this Pkt 10 cts. variety.



PHYSOSTEGIA

Picotee. See Dianthus on Page 187.

Pimpernelle. See Anagallis.

Pincushion Flower. See Scabiosa.

Sinks. See pages 186 and 187.



PLATYCODON SINGLE WHITE AND SINGLE BLUE bush, the flowers large and open, 3 ches in diameter, on the tips of the branches, inflated in the bud, giving it the name "Balloon We offer the seed in two colors, separately: White Blue

Plume Poppy. See Bocconia.

POINCIANA. Bird of Paradise. A very autiful shrub from South America, growing out 2 feet in height, the flowers orange in color, so yellow and red, about 2 inches across, with 5 tals and 10 long, upright stamens, giving the flow-the appearance of the magnificent Bird of Para-The flowers are succeeded by long, ornamental Interesting in the house in the North and Pkt 5 cts. tdoors in the South.

Poor Robin's Plantain. See Erigeron.

Poinsettia. See Euphorbia.

Poppies, Annual & Perennia

For brilliancy of color, variety of form and inresting texture of the flower, poppies are unique. know this is just how I started off what I said out poppies in last year's Catalogue, but I can ither improve or change it successfully. There is host of different varieties of poppies, more than a indred of them, of widely different forms, but all e of the most brilliant colors. They nearly all iginated around the Mediternean sea and in rmenia, Persia, etc., 2 or 3 of them in California.

oppies rank among the most popular flowers in divation, because of their astonishing range of lors. They are all started from seed, grow easily, bloom from very early until late in the Fall. ith the exception of "Oriental" and "Bracteatum," it is better, in the garden, to treat all

or platycodon because it is so hand-some, so prolific in bloom, and has such a long season. While it is much like Wahlenbergia it is sufficiently different in a botanical way to make it a distinct species. Its native haunt in northern Asia. Ideal conditions for growing platycodon are a medium sandy loam, well drained, and so placed it is perfectly hardy. It is desirable to keep the stems tied up during the growing season, and do not cut them off in the Fall but rather let the plant die down naturally. It is best grown from seed, and much easi-er. Start indoors, or outside if you prefer. If sown in April you will have flowers in August, over 2 inches across,

and in the following colors:
Single Blue
Single White
Double Blue Double White Double Mixed Dwarf White Dwarf Blue Dwarf Mixed

Special Mixture. these heights, forms and colors.

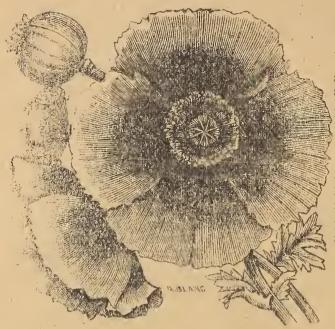
All platycodons, Pkt. 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts.

Platycodon Grandiflora. Balloon Flower, or Chinese or Japanese Bellflower. A special form of platycodon, 1 to 2 feet in height, forming a dense, branching

Each, Pkt 5 cts.



poppies as annuals, though some of them may, and do sometimes live for several years, while so are self-seeding. Sow seed in the garden; it requires no special cultivation. Neither do the plan There are four families of poppies and for convenience we will arrange them in this regular wa



POPPY MEPHISTO

Poppy Somniferum---Anuual

This is one of the commonest species of poppi 3 to 4 feet tall, easily recognized by the color of foliage, which is sea-green and hairy; the flow are the largest of the annual species, 4 and 5 incl The carnation-flowered, pæony-flower Danebrog, glaucum, etc., are all species of Somferum. We list them in order:

Double, Tall Carnation-Flowered

These flowers are intensely double, large a extremely handsome, the petals pleasingly fringe like a Carnation, we are sorry but it has been i possible for us to find room to print pictures of varieties, because they would have helped to ma it so much easier to write of them. We offer t seed in separate colors as follows:

Currant Red White Cream Wellow ' Plum Violet Vermilion Red Bright Rose. Nearlet

Cherry Red Richon, Carmine-Rose Meliotrope White, with Lilac Shi Manye Rose White, Striped Scarlet Red. Striped White

Purple, on Black-Brown Mixed. From seed of these and all other tall carnati

Double, Dwarf Carnation-Flowered

rmine-Rose filac Scarlet hite White, With Red Edge Bright Rose tch Mixed. Seeds of these and other colors. All these and other colors in the Carnation-flowered Class Carmine-Rose White Cardinal Vermilion White, With Violet Blo Mixed Tall and Dwarf. With Violet Blotch All Carnation-Flowered Poppies, Pkt. 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts; 13 pkts 50 cts. Named sorts, 2 15 ets: Mixed, 12 ets ½ oz.

Double, Tall Pacony-Flowered

The paeonyflowered poppies are like the carnation-flowered, but the petals are not fringed.

White Rose Purple Blac Light Yellow ROSP Black White, Striped

with Red White 20 BB A Light Purple Coppery Scarles Fiery Scarles Scarles and

Thea a. Br BEART. PERENCE CHANGE OF THE PARTY OF Toppy Grey

Bouble, Dwarf

Pacony-Flewered BE Builde t'hamols dark Rose Light Bose Salmon-Pink Poncent-Crim-

fon my pro Black Dark Scarlet Scarlot & White White, With Red White and Light

A SALES E Mixed. Seeds of and other . Tresse hades.

Wixed Tall and Dwarf. Mixture of seed in all shades.

Prices, all Paeony-Flowered, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 ets; 13 pkts 50 cts; named sorts, ½ oz: chs; mixed, ½ oz 12 cts.

Double, Tall Carnation-Paeony Flowered

Tall, broad-petaled varieties, embracing characteristics of both carnation and paeony-flowered sorts in these colors:

Bright Rose
Cardinal Red
Cherry Red
Deep Purple

Cardinal Bed White Light Lilac Vermilion Red Lilacy Light Lila
Pale Violet Lilac-Ros
Cochineal, With White Blotch
Carmine, With Black Blotch Lilac-Rose

Cherry Red Deep Purple
Salmon-Pink Pansy Violet
Maw Grey White, With Violet Blotch
Cochineal Red, With Purple Blotch Cherry Red Striped Red and White Mixed. Seeds of all these shades and others.

Double, Dwarf Carnation-Paeony Flowered

Deep Purple, With Red Tip Cardinal-Red Carob-Carmine With Violet Blotch White, With Red Edge Bright Rose Cardinal-Red, With White Blotch Mauve and Carmine, on White Ground Parma Violet, With White Edge

Mixed. Seeds of all these shades and others

Price, all Carnation-Paeony Flowered varieties, pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts; any 13 pks 50 cts; named sorts, ½ oz 15 cts; mixed ½ oz 12 cts.

Double, Dwarf, Fringed Petalled-Flowered

Blood-Red, With Violet Blotch Cardinal-Red, With White Blotch White Carmine-Red, With Stripes Pansy-Violet, With Mauve Center Dark Cerise Vermilion-Red, With Salmon Center Mixed. Seeds of all these shades and other colors. Price, pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts; any 13 for 50 cts; named sorts, ½ oz 15 cts; mixed ½ oz 12 cts.

Other Somniferum Named

Poppies

Mursellii. Handsome, very double flower in the popular combina-tion of white and red, the petals beautifully fringed. Pkt 5 cts.

American Flag. One of the handsomest poppies. Very double, white margined orange-scarlet, Pkt 5c.

Mikado. Another beautiful species, paper-white, fringed with Pkt 5 cts.

purple. **Glaucum.** The celebrated Tulip Poppy, which is sometimes a perennial. The plant is 12 to 18 inches in height and produces from 50 to 60 large flowers, formed like a single tulip, of large petals, in scarlet, spotted slightly at the base. Very handsome.

Pkt 5 cts. Fimbriatum Alba. Large, pure white flower, fascinatingly fringed. Pkt 5 cts.

Mephisto. Large, lovely, single flower, scarlet with black spots. Pkt 5 cts.

Mephisto. The only Rose. poppy of this color; very effective.

Pkt 5 cts. Mephisto. Red and purple Pkt 5 cts. blotched. Mixed. Seed from the different

Mephisto colors. Pkt 5 cts.

Danebrog. The lovely Danish Flag, Danish Cross, Victoria Cross, poppies. Among the handsomest single flowering specimens, bright searlet, with white blotches, in form of a cross.

Pkt 5 cts.

The Admiral. A great, large, single white flower. Pkt 5 cts.

Charles Darwin. Magnificent, large, dark purple flower. Single Pkt 5 cts. paeony-flowered.



PERENNIAL POPPY, "ORIENTAL."

Dainty Lady. Grand, rosy mauve, single flower. Paeony-flowered. King Edward. Scarlet, shaded crimson. Wonderful, handsome combination. Pkt 5 cts. Paeonythowered.

Virginia. An especially fine, large, single fringed carnation-flowered paeony, the white Pkt 5 cts.

Corn Poppies, or Rhoeas

These are annual, 1 to 3 feet tall, the flowers two inches or more across, abundant in the fields of Europe and almost numberless in species, in colors the same as the Somniferum varieties, but flowers not so large. We shall describe the chief species separately. Cover the seed slightly.

Better still, just sprinkle it on the top of the soil and pat down gently with a brick or board. Thin from six inches to a footapart. These are the "Poppies of Flanders Field."

French Bouble Ranunculus-Flowered Species

W hite Scarlet Dark Red White Edged Crimson Slate Blue Scarlet and White Salmon-Pink Shades

Crimson and White
Slate Gray Ground.
Mixed. Seeds of these and other shades of these beautiful flowers.
THE GORGEOUS SHIRLEY POPPIES. The Shirleys are among the most fascinating and vividly colored of all the single poppies, and they last longer than any other of the Rhoeas sorts. While they are single, the petals are in two rows, producing an effect that is peculiarly charming. Sow seed in Spring or Fall. We offer them in the most desirable colors:

Carmine. New, Apricot and White

Crimson, With White Edge

Blue Shades

Mixed. Extra select stock in fine mixture.

All Rhoeas Poppies, Pkt 5 cents; any 6 pkts 25 cts; mixed, ½ oz 20 cts.

Pkt 5 cts

Magnificent flower, in full, glowing vermilion. Umbrosum. Pkt 5 cts. Umbrosum Double. The same flower and color, but semi-double singles Mixed. Seed of all the single varieties and colors.

All Double Mixed. Everything in double annual poppies. The same flower and color, but semi-double. Pkt 5 cts. Pkt 5 cts, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 15 cts. Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 15 cts. Special Mixture. All sorts, forms, heights and colors among annual poppies.

Pkt 5 cts; 2 oz 15 cts. Lilliput Poppy. A new, dwarf, miniature Shirley variety, only a foot tall, covered with

small flowers in many lovely shades.

Alpine Poppy. The smallest blooming poppies, making charming plants for rockeries and for pots. Covered with handsome little flowers, in the richest colors. Pkt 10 cts; ½ oz 20 cts



DOUBLE PORTULACA

early morning. In the following colors: White Orange-Red Scarlet

Nudicaule, or Iceland Poppies.
The glory of the Arctic region varying in both form and growth in wild and cultivated plants. Although a perennial, it is so short-lived that it is considered an annual.It is noted for the sating texture and crinkled character of its petals. A variety especially valuable for cut-flowers, particularly if cut in the

All, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts. Double Mixed Double Yellow

Mixed

Double White Double Orange-Red

All Double Iceland Poppies, Pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 25 cts
Double and Single Nudicaule Poppies, Mixed, Pkt 5 cts; 6 pkts 25 cts; ½ oz 35 cts.

PERENNIAL POPPIES. There are only two varieties of poppies that are worth while considering strictly as perennial sorts, the others are too short-lived and should, therefore, be looked upon as annuals. Sow the seed outdoors, either Spring or Fall, and you will have very beautiful results.

Oriental Variety. Produces, in early Spring, the largest blooms among all the poppies, sometimes 6 inches or more across. The plant is three to four feet in height, the branches stiff and hairy, the leaves low and rather attractive in both form and color. The most popular of the perennial poppies, and a magnificent flower that should be found in every garden. After blooming the stalks quickly die down and make room for later plantings. We offer these attractive colors:

Beauty of Livermore. Crimson, with black blotch, the original Oriental color. Pkt 5 cts.

Princess Victoria Louise. Bright salmon-scarlet.

Queen Alexandra. Bright, rosy salmon, with conspicuous crimson blotch;

distinct Pkt 5 cts. Little Prince. A semi-dwarf plant, the flowers brilliant scarlet. Very pleasing variety Pkts 5 cts. we have not previously catalogued.

Goliath. Enormous flowers, bright scarlet. Pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 25 cts.

Mixed Hybrids. Seed saved from selected plants of finest varieties and colors.

Pkt 10 ets; 3 pkts 25 ets. Pilosum. Buff-yellow perennial poppy, about 2 inches across, and very pratty, the petals roundish in form.

Bracteatum. Differs a little from "Oriental," the leaves being larger and the flowers large, bright searlet in color. Pkt 5 cts.

Bracteatum Nanum. A dwarf-growing variety that is very flue, true to habit and Color, which is a vivid scarlet.

Pkt 5 cts.

Annual. All it needs is plenty of sunshine and big, lovely blossoms will delight you all Summer

All Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given (Page 289)

in many bright colors. There are about 40 species, and they are nearly all native to America, North and South. Sow the seed rather late, about the middle of May or after, because they require quite a little heat to germinate. The plants can be started indoors, but it is usually best to sow the seeds where the plants are to grow. The soil need not be rich, but it must be in the sun, because the flowers close up in the shade. A splendid plant for edgings and for dry rock work, but it is particularly fine in a massed bed. Set the plants 10 to 12 inches apart. Portulaca is frequently self-sown. One variety is known as Purslane or Pusley, a wild sort, of which there is also a cultivated strain grown in pots. We offer seed in the following varieties and colors, the best possible percentage of flowers in double form:

best possible percentage of flowers in double form:

Thorburni, Primrose yellow.

White

Caryophylloides, Rose-striped.

Parana. Very Large Flowered Variety, in Purplish-Red

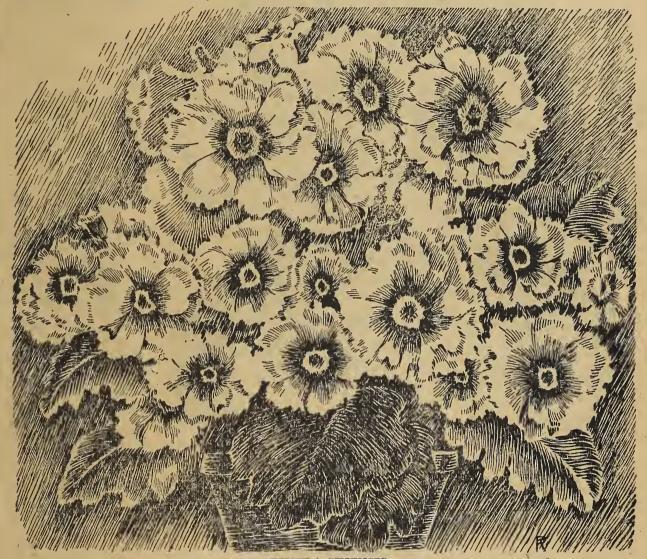
Bedmanii, White, Stained Purple

Salmonea, Handsome Salmon-Pink.

Mixed. Single flowering sorts in all colors.

Mixed. Fine mixture in all colors. The double flowers are very beautiful, like little roses, but quite a large percentage of them comes single. 1 oz 50 cts. All Portulaca, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pks 25 cts.

Poppy Mallow, See Callirhoe.



PRIMULA SINENSIS

POTENTILLA. Cinque-foil. Five-finger. Perennial. Quite a good plant for the hardy border, generally about 2 feet in height, the foliage attractive and the flowers rather pretty, from June to August. There are a great many sorts; we offer those that are most useful.

Formosa. Light reddish color.

Rupestris. Flowers are from ½ to an inch in breadth, pure white, from May to July. Prefers a dry soil.

Mixed Single Hybrida. Seed of these colors and others.

Double Hybrida Mixed. The double flowers are very attractive and generally a good percentage of flowers from seed comes double. All Potentillas, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts.

Pot Marigold. See Calendula. Pouch Flower. See Calceolaria. Prickly Poppy. See Argemone.

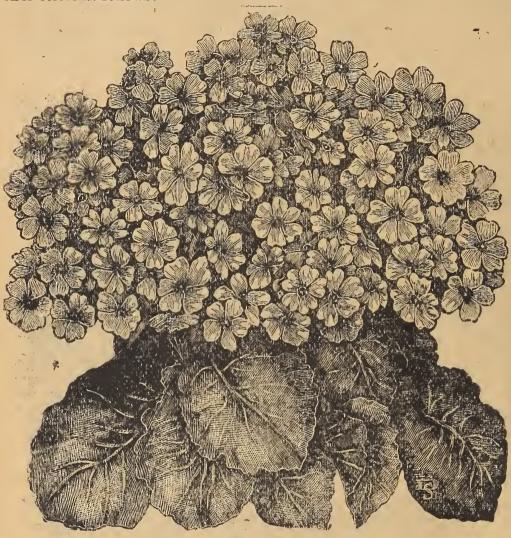
Primula, Or Primrose, Annual and Perennial

One of the most important and largest divisions of flowering plants, and one of the most beautiful and useful for the garden and pot growing. Already, there are known to be over 300 sorts,

chiefly from China, the Himalayan mountains and Japan. They are mostly cool-climate or cool-season plants, generally blooming in the Winter and Spring, easily grown from seed, which should be started indoors any time in the Spring and up until August for the annual sorts, which are all pot-plants. Seed of the perennial varieties can be planted either Spring or Fall, we prefer Fall sowing. There are so many varieties that we shall add a few lines of description here and there.

Primula Sinensis Fimbriata, or Chinese Fringed Primrose

Winter-blooming pot-plant, averaging 6 to 8 inches in height, producing large umbels of large-sized, fine flowers, beautifully fringed and in many showy colors, variable in form, some double and some single. The foliage is generally round, oblong, soft and velvety, but also varies in different plants. For potting use rather a rich, fibrous, garden soil, adding leaf mold if obtainable. We offer colors as follows:



PRIMULA OBCONICA

Alba Magnifica. The finest pure white, with yellow eye. Alba

Mont Blanc. Another attractive shade of largeflowering white.

Blue. Fine, clear charmingly blue; fringed.

Coccinea. Very

bright red.

Kermesina Splendens. Rich coppery crimson.

Defiance. Deepest, richest crim-son-scarlet, the center very dark.

LordRoberts.

Madder-red.

Purity. Snow white; the foliage bronze color. Very fine

dark blue.

Queen Alexandra. Pure white, with bronze leaves.

Bright Rose. Lovely, light pinkish

Striped. Rose, lilac and scarlet, de-lightfully striped and fringed.

Duchess. Hybrids. Flowers are richly colored, in var-

ious shades, beautifully zoned with darker centers.

Pulcherrima. White, with rosy center, very handsome.

Orange King. Buds are rich orange; when the flower is fully expanded the petals are

orange-salmon, shaded with terra cotta.

Mixed. These and many other shades and colors among the single-flowering Chinese primroses of the fringed sorts.

All, Pkt 15 cts; any 2 pkts 25 cts.

Double Chinese Fringed Primrose

Remarkably fine strain of large, double flowers, attractively fringed. In the following colors separately:

Blue Crimson Rosy Pink Salmon-Pink Duchess. New. White, with carmine center and bronze foliage. Prince of Wales. Dashing scarlet.

Striped. Very beautiful flowers. Bouble Mixed. All these colors and others. Double sorts, Pkt 20 cts; any 3 pkts 50 cts.

Chinese Fern-Leaved Primrose

Very pretty class of Chinese Primroses, the foliage crisped, or fern-leaved. The flowers are in regular form, charmingly fringed. We offer seed in the following colors: Mixed . Buby-Red Price of Fern-Leaved sorts, Pkt 15 ets; any two pkts 25 ets.

Sinensis Stellata—The Star Primrose

Most effective species of Chinese Primroses, in which the flowers are shaped like a star, some-

The flowers are not so large but are far more numerous. In the following colors:

Carmine Star

Pink Star

Purple Star

Light Blue Star

Purple Star

Carnation Flaked Star Coral Star Crimson Si Dark Blue Star Glant White Star Blood-Red Light Blue Star All Stellata sorts, Pkt 10 cts, any 3 pkts 25 cts.

Primula Obconica

one of the more recently introduced Chinese Primroses, the individual flowers quite large, in stalks of good length, making them useful also as cut-flowers, for which purpose they are beginning to be used with success in some of the larger cities. The flower stalks are from 4 to 10 nches long, carrying the bloom well above the leaves. We offer the grandiflora or larger-flowering varieties, about 1½ inches in diameter. Some of them are beautifully fringed and also double. They are easily grown from seed, treated as already indicated. Sold separately in colors as follows:

White Blue Rosy Violet Pink Fringed White Fringed Dark Purple Fire Queen, Salmon-Carmine Special Mixture. All large-flowering Primula Obconica eed of these and other varieties.

Price all Pkt 15 ets any 2 pkts 25 etc.

Price, all, Pkt 15 cts; any 2 pkts 25 cts.

Mammoth Flowering Primula Obconica

The same plants and flowers but the individual flowerets are gigantically large in size, in the Mauve Crimson Rose-Pink ollowing colors:

Oculata. Enormous flowers, with eyes in darker shades. Eureka. Rosy carmine, with yellow eye. New any very fine. Mixed. All the giant flowering "Obconica" colors.

Price, each, pkt 20 cts; any 3 pkts 50 cts.

Primula Kewensis. Splendid potting variety, the leaves in rosettes, 6 to 8 inches long and 1 to 1½ inches in breadth, the flower stalks many times a foot high, slender but erect, bearing to 4 whorls of 6 to 10 fragrant, bright yellow flowers, each about 2 inch across. Very beautiful plant, and an excellent Winter bloomer for extra long season.

Pkt 10 cts.

Perennial, or Hardy Primrose

The perennial primroses are not grown as much in the United States as they deserve to be, and it is, in our judgment, simply because they are not sufficiently well known. In Europe they are everywhere, known as English primroses, cowslips, etc. They are no trouble, thrive in any good garden soil, and are hardy at least as far north as Massachusetts, provided they are not planted where they are too much exposed to the wind. They also make good potting plants, dowering indoors, in February and March. Sow seed indoors in February, in a mixture of loam, eaf-mold and sand, equal parts. Make it very fine, sprinkle the seed over the top, thinly, pressing it down evenly with a piece of board, and sprinkling over it the same soil a quarter of an inch leep. Keep them where it is 55 to 60 degrees at night. In 2 or 3 weeks the seedlings should begin appear. When large enough to handle prick them out in flats, 2 inches apart each way. In May set out in the garden, to be moved in September to where you want them to bloom next Spring, or to appear. When large enough to handle prick them out in flats, 2 inches apart each way. In May set out in the garden, to be moved in September to where you want them to bloom next Spring, or notted indoors. Seed may also be sown in a cold frame in April or May.

ACAULIS GRANDIFI.OR US. The leaves are in tufts, somewhat wrinkled, the flow or state of the second separately by colors as follows:

White Crimson Shades Primrose-Yellow Primrose-Yellow Crimson Shades Primrose-Yellow

Mixed. All these colors nicely mixed. Price, 5 cts each pkt, any 6 pkts 25 cts.

Veris Elatior. Cowslip. This is the common, hardy primrose, or cowslip, that I have seen flourishing even up in Canada, without any protection through the Winter. The calyx is about 3 of an inch long and the corolla about the same across. The flower is held well erect and is very pretty in the following colors:

White Golden Yellow

Gold Laced. Small, yellow-edged flowers.

Polyanthus. Very high class mixture of an especially profuse blooming strain.

Mixed. All the Acaulis Grandiflora sorts. All Acaulis sorts, Pkt 10 cts; any 3 pkts 25 cts, except where marked otherwise.

Home Grown Cowslip. Large-flowering.

Pkt. 5 cts.

MALACOIDES. The Fairy Primrose. A wonderfully pretty variety, which, though perennial, is usually treated as an annual, the seed sown in the Spring producing flowers within about four months. Also makes a fine pot-plant, blooming for several months where it is not too cold. With a little protection it will be a perennial outdoors in the rock-garden. It is a slender grower, from 8 to 20 inches in height, the leaves thin and paper-like, the flowers borne in umbels, one umbel above another. We offer this pretty variety in the following colors:

White

Light Lilae

Rose-Pink

Mixed. Of all these three colors.

All, Pkt. 10 cts; any 3 pkts 25 cts

FORBESII. Baby Primrose. Very handsome, slender species, with small leaves about ½ inch in length, the thin flower step from 6 to 14 inches in height, reaching well above 11 foliage, the flowers not over ½ inch across, in loose umbels one above another. This little "baby came to us from China and Burma, is easily grown from seed and is a most profuse bloomer starting in when only 2 to 3 inches in height. Blooms well in the Winter as a potted house plant, where it can have plenty of light and root room. Rosy lilac in color.

Forbesii Ruby. New. Deep, ruby-red, with golden yellow eye.

Farinosa. Alpine primrose, found in the mountains from Maine as far South as Colorado. Low-growing, from 4 to 8 inches, shooting up as many as a dozen slender stalks each bearing rather dense heads of bloom, usually lilac, blue, or becoming purple, with throat yellow. Hardy and quite pretty.

Pkt 10 cts

and quite pretty.

Special Perennial Mixture. Made up of seed of all the different perennia; Pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 26 cts

varieties.



PYRETHRUM DOUBLE

Double Hybrids Mixed. The finest double flowers, in all colors; new, especially selected and very fine Pkt 10 cts.

Special Mixture. All sorts, dou-1 oz 60 ets. ble and single.

Price of all, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts, excepting where otherwise mentioned

Quamoclit. See Ipomea.

Ragged Robin. See Lychnis. Red Hot Poker. See Tritoma. Red Valerian. See Centhranthus.

RICINUS--Castor Bean, or Palma Christi

Tall, stately, ornamental annual, grown for its magnificent foliage, the leaves enormously large but graceful, carried on long stems, in most varieties richly variegated. Hundreds of forms are known, most of them native in Oriental countries. where they have been cultivated for many centuries. Undoubtedly this is the plant-referred to in the Book of Jonah. Most of the castor oil is produced in India, from a variety of ricinus known as oleum, although some is now being produced in our own state of Oklahoma. Ricinus is one of the best plants for giving a tropical effect in beds and borders, or planted singly. It thrives in rich, well drained, sandy or clay loam, but does not do so well in a hard, stiff clay or sand. Seed may be sown out-doors in May, or started early in the house in little pots, 2 or 3 seeds in a pot, the plants to be thinned to one when grown.

flower, with yellow center, that grows away up near the highest peaks of the Himalayan mountains 4 to 18 inches tall, the flowers appearing before the leaves are fully developed, in large umbels. It is said that the flowers are eaten in salads. Pkt. 10 cts Hardy and attractive.

Primula Auricula. See page 159. Prince's Feather. See Amaranthus Pueraria. See Thunbergiana. Purple Rock Cress. See Aubretia.

SHOWY PYRETHRUM

Hardy Perennial. The name is Greek and means "much fire".

It is one of our prettiest, hardiest perennials, from 1 to 2 feet in height, and quite like a daisy in appearance. It originally came from Caucasus and Persia, and it is said that there are more than 700 verieties. We offer the seed in several colors separately as follows:

Roseum Single. The rays a lovely,

soft old-rose-pink.

Roseum Alba. Flowers white.

Roseum Atrosanguineum. Red and dark shades.

Magnificent Roseum Hybridum. mixture of single flowering roseum species.

1 oz 60 cts.

Parthenifolium Aureum. Golden Feather. Flowers a lovely golden yellow; plant dwarf, with foliage yellow

Double Dwarf Hybrids. A dwarf, compact form of Pyrethrum which is very useful

in borders.



catalogue those most suitable for the garden in this country. Of course in some countries some

lese varieties grow enormously tall, 30 to 40 feet, becoming trees.

Arboreus Bourboniensis. Strong growing variety, with large, shining leaves, in green reddish shades; attains a height of 15 feet.

Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 20 cts.

Cambodgensis. One of the very handsomest varieties, and only 5 feet in height. The is and leaf stalks, the large ones, black, contrasting effectively with the large, richly-colored es which assume different shades as the plant increases in size.

Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 20 cts.

Communis Major. This is the Castor Bean, or Palma Christi, that is grown for Castor

The plant developes rapidly and is very handsome, owing to the various shades of green and in the stalks, and also, to a less degree in the leaves.

Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 20 cts. Not over 5 feet in height, and a remark-Also known as Duchess of Edinburgh. Gibsoni. handsome variety, both stems and leaves being a deep, purplish bronze. Pkt 5 cts; 2 oz 20 cts. Panormitanus. Immense, dark brown leaves, giving the plant a decidedly tropical ap-Pkt 5 cts: 1 oz 20 cts. ance.

Sanguineus. A very popular variety, on account of the blood-red color of the stalks and es, and the clusters of red fruit it bears. Makes a fine combination with ricinus of other

and a handsome display

ited separately. Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 20 cts.

anzibariensis Mixed. ne of the most varied and hande classes, the plants of several rent heights, usually tall, aching freely, the foliage and as in several shades of bright en, olive green, purplish bronze, oxydized copper. If you plant one sort let it be this.

Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 20 cts.

Mixed. Packet put up from

ixture of various sorts. Pkt 5 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 15 cts.

Any 6 packets of Ricinus 25 cts.

HODANTHE. Swan River relasting. One of the prettiest, rlasting. One of the prettiest, t useful of the everlasting flow-From 1 to 1½ ft. in height, with der stems bearing attractive bellped flowers, drooping gracefully. ative of Australia and is one of two most important everlasting vers for dried Winter bouquets. v seed outdoors in Spring, in rich, in a warm, sheltered location ere they will have plenty of sun. ey also make fine pot-plants. se sorts and colors:

Maculatum. A large-flow-d variety, the rays beautiful ght rose, with dark center. Maculatum Alba. The

ne flower, but pure white. Maculatum Alba fl. handsome double form of this rming white flower.

Manglesii. Rich pink and

ite mixed.

Mixed. Both varieties and colors.

Price of all, pkt 5 cts; any 6 pks

RUDBECKIA. Cone ower. Annual and perennial. very attractive Summer bloomplant, the leaves very much like se of Golden Glow, the flowers h tubular and ray-like, the former



RUDBECKIA PURPUREA, OR GIANT PURPLE CONE FLOWER

lally purple and the latter always low. There are about 31 species, all native of North America, but only a few of them of any low. There are about 31 species, all native of North America, but only a few of them of any low. rticular consequence in cultivation. Among the wild sorts there is a great variety of colors that s not yet been developed in the cultivated species. Golden Glow and "Black-Eyed Susan", sometes called by Western children "nigger head" are Rudbeckias. Easily grown, in almost any l and situation, from partially shady to broad sunlight, though Golden Glow does best with siderable moisture, and this variety, if severely cut back after blooming and well watered, en produces a second crop of flowers. The black-eyed-susans, if thoroughly soaked at the roots, be taken up when in full bloom and potted in a 10-inch pot, placed in a dark, sheltered place or night, and can then be used for decoration indoors for a month, or on the porch if not in a draft. It is not to be taken up when in full bloom and placed in a vase filled with water, where they will e roots may also be washed thoroughly and placed in a vase filled with water, where they will

make a handsome bouquet for a long time. Easily grown from seed, sown outdoors or in, and quiring no particular cultural directions.

Amplexicaulis. Annual. 1 to 2 feet high; rays 1 inch or more in length and yello in color, often with a brown-purple base, and brownish eyed.

Pkt 5 c

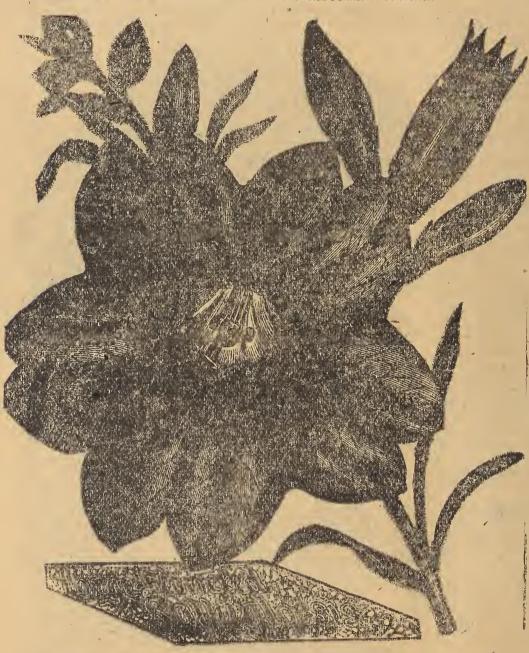
Bicolor. Annual. 1 to 2 feet high; rays yellow, with a blackish purple base. Sometimes

Pkt 5 c Bicolor Superba. Same flower but larger, 2 inches across, the rays golden yellow abo and purplish brown underneath. Pkt 5 c

Bicolor Superba Double. Semi-double form of this same beautiful flower.

by many, and always catalogued as a double flowering sort.

Golden Glow. This late Summer blooming perennial, 4 to 6 feet high, covered with hudreds of splendid double flowers, in the richest shade of golden yellow, is too well known to of friends to need any description. It is easily grown from seed, started outdoors, without any paticular attention. The botanical name is Rudbeckia laciniata.



Baby Golde GIOW. dwa of Golde variety Glow, that fits in fi quently where the taller growing va iety is rather out place. Pkt 5 ct

Perennial. 1 to 3 fe tall, the rays of the flower 1½ inches lon each flower made u of more than 30 ray in two rows. Fre dowering, vivid ye low in color, and gi ing along season bloom. Pkt 5 ct

Purpurea Giant Cone Flowe Perennial. About : feet in height, th flowers large an showy, of a sort of orange-wine-red co or, catalogued by som seedsmen as rose, e purple, and by other as reddish wine-pur ple. It has an unu-ually large, prom nent cone. or eye.

Pkt 5 cts Mixed An muals. Seed from all varieties and co ors of annual grow ing rudbeckia.

Pkt 5 cts Mixed Per ennials. Seed o perennia the sorts, in good mix ture. Pkt 5 cts

Any 6 pkts o Rudbeckia, your own selection, 25 cts.

RICOTIA Lunaria. Annual. Nice little plant for edgings, bearing lilac-rose flowers in Pkt 5 ets great profusion.

IN IVINA MUMILUS. Rouge Plant. Blood Berry. Erect growing herb indoors, and also as an annual for outdoors in Summer. Foliage is dark green, the plant branching, from inches to 2 feet in height, the flowers white and pale rose, in drooping spikes, very numerous and continuous, followed by bright red berries which are also splendidly decorative. A very interesting plant, easily grown from seed sown indoors. Every one should try to have one or two in the house, and also set out a few in the garden when it is warm. Pkt 5 cts.

Rock Cress. See Arabis and Aubretia.

Rocket. See Sweet Rocket.

Rock Rose. See Helianthemum.

Rock Sistis. See Helianthemum.

(Page 244)

The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given

Rose Campion. See Lychnis. Rose Mallow. See Hibiscus.

Rose of Heaven. See Agrostemma.

SALPIGLOSSIS. Painted Tongue, or Velvet Trumpet. A showy, interesting, half-dy annual from Chile. Grows about 18 inches high; the flowers on long, straight stems, in m shown in our picture, in almost every color and shade one can think of. Greatly improved late years, until no flower exceeds salpiglossis in range of color, attractiveness and usefulness, nile it requires no particular treatment, it prefers a deep, light, rich soil, neither becoming too nor yet too moist. Start seed indoors, in March or later, or outdoors in early Spring. Useful for flowers, lasting a long time. Do not allow the early sown plants to become stunted before ng planted out. Salpiglossis blooms for several weeks during the late Summer, and also makes ood annual plant indoors, for late Winter blooming. We offer the improved Large-Flowering ain in selected and popular colors as follows:

ain in selected and popular colors as follows:

Dark Garnet-Red
Carmine Red, Striped Yellow
Purple-Red, Striped Yellow
Magenta, with Yellow Throat
Rosy Chamois, with Carmine

Super Nigra. Very dark Violet Scarlet Rosea. A fine rosy pink. Light Blue Yellow, With White Border.

Emperor Mixed. - Erect wing plants bearing giant flow-in a rare assortment of colors. All these sorts, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 s, 25 cts.

Gloxiniaeflora. Marvel-sly beautiful flowers, with an bearance like the giant-flowering xinias that are so showy and so y fine. White, with yellow Pkt 10 ets; 3 pkts 25 ets. der.

Gloxiniaestora Mixed. same magnificent class of om, the flowers in all different ors. Pkt 10 ets; 3 pkts 25 ets. Grandiflora Mixed. A ors.

cture of all the large-flowering piglossis, in every color.

All Salpiglossis, Pkt 5 cts; any kts 25 cts; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz 25 cts.

Satin Flower. See naria.



SALVIA SPLENDENS

SALVIA SPLENDENS

SCARLET SAGE. There are other colors, but Scarlet Sage is so much more popular in the others that we catalogue it separately. This brilliant, flaming scarlet annual increases bry season in popularity, until to-day the garden without a bed, or border, of salvia misses half late Summer glory. There are said to be more than 500 varieties of salvia, distributed throughto the temperate and warmer regions of the world, and there has been a great deal written about Start the seed indoors, so as to have good, sturdy, well-grown plants to set out after danger of d weather is past. Or sow seed in a frame, to be ready in May. Set the plants in full sunshine. ey will be in full, splendid bloom by the middle of July and continue so until frost, becoming ghter, larger and finer for weeks. The Splendens species grow about 3 feet in height, well anched, with terminal spikes of bloom 6 inches or more in length, with about 30 flowerets to a ke, in bright, fiery scarlet. When the seedlings are large enough to handle prick them out in a allow box, 2 inches apart each way, and when you set them outdoors allow a foot to a plant on sides. If you are going to take good care of them give them 18 inches each way and keep the eds out and your garden will be a sight never to be forgotten.

eds out and your garden will be a sight never to be forgotten.

Pkt 5 cts 4 oz 50 cts.

Splendens Praecox Miniature. Very dwarf and compact form of this same vaty, only 12 inches in height, the flowers pure scarlet and coming out earlier. Set a foot apart. Set a foot apart.

Pkt 5 cts: § oz 50 cts. Splendens Triumph. Extra early flowering strain of Splendens, the flowers larger in any other.

Pkt 5 cts; \(\frac{1}{3} \) oz 50 cts.

Splendens Bonfire. Compact growing variety of Splendens, with exceedingly jong like of flowers over 2 feet in height and the same in diameter. Flowers perfect in ferry red.

Pkt 5 cts, \(\frac{1}{8}\) oz 50 cts. Splendens Nana Compacta Zurich. Magnificent dwarf sort, especially because clooms about 10 days earlier than any other, which is a valuable consideration where the seasons Pkt 5 cts; \(\frac{1}{8}\) oz 35 cts short and frosts come too early.

Bicolor. 2 to 3 feet tall, almost straight, the flower stalks 12 to 2 feet in height, flowering May to July; bluish with white tips.

Pkt 10 ets. Coccinea. Annual, but also sometimes perennial. From 1 to 2 feet in height, the flowers

Sciarca. A biennial variety, 2 to 3 feet tall, the flowers large, white at the base and rosepink at the tips, the corolla whitish blue. A very attractive species blooming in August. Pkt 5 cts.

Turkestanica. The same plant, the flowers on long spikes 2½ feet in length, large, white, lightly tinged with pink. Very handsome.

Farinacea. Perennial. 2 to 3 feet high. The flowers in long racemes, sky-blue in color. A showy variety that is frequently cultivated. In bloom over a long season.

Azure Blue. Perennial that grows from 1 to 6 feet in height, erect, with long spikes of bloom, in August and September. Flowers blue in color and in great profusion.

Pkt 5 cts.

Patens. Blue Sage. Half-hardy perennial 1 to 2½ feet in height, the flowers large, in fine whorls, the corolla 2 inches long and sky-blue in color, in September. Very attractive and exceedingly expensive. Generally grown outdoors as an annual, in the border, and indoors as a potplant, where it is very effective. The blue is as blue as the scarlet sage is red.

Pkt 15 cts: 2 pkts 25 cts.

Pkt 15 cts; 2 pkts 25 cts.



SCABIOSA, DOUBLE LARGE-FLOWERING SPECIES

Patens Alba. New. The same flower but white in color and very fine. Pkt 15 cts. Pratensis. Hardy perennial 2 feet or more tall, erect, the leaves somewhat reddish, flowers an inch long and bright blue in color, from June to August.

Mixed Annual Salvias. From seed of all sorts and colors.

Wixed Perennials. A fine mixture of seed of the hardy sorts.

Pkt 5 cts.

Pkt 5 cts. Special. Any half-dozen 5 ct pkts'of Salvia, your choice, sold for 25 cts.

SCABIOSA, or Sweet Scabious

Mourning Bride. Pincushion Flower. One of the splendid, highly colored garden flowers that is almost invaluable. Succeeds in any moderately good garden soil, producing a succession of flowers from June until frost that are showy and splendid for cutting. Many of the perennial species often flower the first year. Sow seed indoors, in shallow pans or pots, in February and March, and transplant the seedlings, 3 inches apart, and harden off as Spring advances, so as to set out in the border towards the end of May. Or sow outdoors in April where the plants are intended to remain. The double, dwarf scabiosa is a fine Winter-blooming pot-plant, and the scabious is always good as a cut-flower. Bees are fond of scabiosa, and the season is much length. scabious is always good as a cut-flower. Bees are fond of scabiosa, and the season is much length-ened by keeping the seed pods picked off.

Double Tall Growing, Large-Flowering Varieties

About 2½ feet in height. Annual sort, known as Sweet Scabious, the flowers extra large, 2 inches and over in diameter, and on stalks suitable for cutting. Separate colors as follows:

Azure Fairy. Clear, lavender-blue; a new color and an especially lovely flower.

New Fire King. Rich, rosy carmine.

Smowball. An especially round, full flower, in pure white.

All Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given.

Amaranth-White Deep Rose-Pink Mauve Cherry-Red Plum-Violet Flesh-Pink Plum-Violet and White Cherry-Red and White

Mixed. From seeds of these and other shades of large-flowering, tall, double varieties.

Double Howarf Large-Flowering Varieties. The same class of large flowers, but the plants more dwarf and compact in growth, and therefore nice for mass bedding.

Ani ine Blue White Fiery Crimson Flesh-Pink Deep Rose-Pink Golden Yellow Pale Rosy Lilac Reddish Black Cherry-Red

Mixed. These and other shades of dwarf-flowering varieties.

Tall and Dwarf Mixed. All sorts and colors.

All above sorts, pkt 5 cts; any six pkts 25 cts; \(\frac{1}{4}\) oz named sorts 25 cts; \(\frac{1}{4}\) oz mixed 15 cts. **Scabious Caucasica.** Perennial. This is the very pretty perennial form of scabious,

about 2 feet tall, in colors as follows:

Lavender-Blue. Known as Blue Bonnet. One of the handsomest, hardy perennials, especially valuable for cutting, the flowers of a soft lavender-blue, lasting a long time in water.

Plant 3 feet tall.

Pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 25 cts. Caucasica White. The same beautiful flower, very large but pure white in color. Pkt 15 cts; 2 pkts 25 cts.

Japonica. A very free flowering perennial sort, of shrubby habit and very popular; the flowers of a lavender-blue shade. Pkt 5 cts; ½ oz 20 cts.

Special Mixture. From seed of all the different perennial varieties. Pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 25 cts; ½ oz 35 cts.

Scarlet Flax. See Linum.

SAPONARIA. Bouncing Bet. Both annual and peren-Soapwort. nial, and a very pretty, erect herb, used for borders and rockeries, similar to Gypsophila and Silene. There a re about 40 species, from Europe and Asia, that succeed in any soil and require little care. Sow seed in the Spring, outdoors. These are the desirable sorts:

Callabrica. The annual species. Sow seed in April for Summer

blooming, or in Autumn to bloom the following Spring. Seed is to be had in

these colors:

Multiflora White Multiflora Rose Dwarf White Scarlet Queen Dwarf Pink

Mixed. All annuals; many flowering sorts and colors.

Vacarria. An annual variety known as cow-herb, the flowers in loose clusters on a stem long enough to make this a good variety for cutting. offer two colors:



SCHIZANTHUS

Bright Rose
les. Perennial. 6 to 9 inches tall. Half-trailing in habit, in the following colors Ocymoides. Rose Pink

Wersicolor. The flowers at first are pure white, lat Officinalis. Perennial, with double whitish flowers. Mixed. From seed of all the perennial varieties. The flowers at first are pure white, later becoming pink.

All Saponaria, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts.

Scarlet Lightning. See Lychnis.

Scarlet Sage. See Salvia.

SCHIZANTHUS, Butterfly Flower

Strangely beautiful garden and pot-plant, that is becoming more and more popular every year on account of the interesting habit of the plant and the marvelous colors of the flowers. There are only a half-dozen species, and they all come from Chile, and are easily grown in any good garden soil. Sow seed outdoors in Spring and Summer for a succession of bloom, and again in the Autumn for plants to be taken up and potted for late Winter blooming in the house, where they should have plenty of light and be in liberal sized pots. As you can see from our illustration the flowers are in form like a butterfly. We offer the following varieties and colors:

Retusus. 2 feet high. Flowers white, the upper lip delicately suffused with yellow.

Retusus. Carmine and Wellow.

Retusus Rosamond. A lovely, light rose, spotted with yellow.

Retusus Rosamond. A lovely, light rose, spotted with yellow.
Wisetonensis Excelsior. A splendid hybrid variety, very popular on account of its being so free-flowering, the plants literally covered with blooms, the ground color white, dotted

The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given

(Page 247)

delicately with pink and in other varied combinations of colors. Much used as a pot-plant.

Pkt 15 cts; 2 pkts 25 cts. Pkt 10 cts; any 3 pkts 25 cts. Wisctonensis. Mixed. Flowers of many colors. Grandiflorus Oculatus. Large flowers, purple in color, with black spots and yellow at the base. Very attractive.

he base. Very attractive.

Crandiforus Hybridus. Mixture of large-flowering varieties. Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts.

Papilionaccus Compactus. Very much varied in color, the flowers frequently narbled in different shades; rather dwarf in growth. Butterfly Flower. Pkt 5 cts; 6 pkts 25 cts. Special Mixture. Of all sorts and colors in Schizanthus. This is one of the most attractive

Pkt 5 ets; 6 pkts 25 ets. of the many flower mixtures we have to offer this year.

Scotch Pinks. See Dianthus.

Sea Lavender. See Statice.

Sea Pink. See Armeria.

SEDUM. Stonecrop. Wall Pepper. Love Entangle. A very pretty little sort of creeping plant, chiefly used for rockeries, carpet bedding, covering graves, etc. The flowers in clusters. There are nearly 300 species, and they are of the easiest culture, as a rule preferring sandy soil and where it is not wet during the Winter, and are very much used for covering sandy wastes where few other things will grow, and under trees. The little yellow flowered plant with pulpy foliage so often seen in cemeteries is Sedum Acre. As a rule they like the sun, and are also favorites for baskets and vases. In many a city alley, and very parrow, dark street Sedum Acre is orites for baskets and vases. In many a city alley, and very narrow, dark street, Sedum Acre is about the only thing in the way of flowers that will grow successfully. We offer as many varie-

ties as are necessary and desirable.

Acre. This is the variety of Sedum that has all the common names we have already given it, and another we overlooked, "Golden Moss." It is a perennial, the stems about 2 inches in length, and the flower stalks less than an inch in height, the leaves about 1 inch long, fleshy, and little yellow flowers 1 inch across. Does best in poor soil. Try it where nothing else grows

successfully.



Atropurpureum. Perennial. Tall-growing, 1 to 2 feet in height, the leaves 2½ inches long, the flowers whitish, in loose clusters at the end of the branches, the petals spotted red and the anthers reddish, making it a very pretty variety and a desirable border plant.

Azureum. Annual sort, answering the same description, and used for carpet bedding. The flowers are pale blue to rose-

lilac, with reddish brown anthers.

Coccinium. Perennial. About 6 inches tall, the leaves from 2 to 11 inch in length; the flowers numerous and from 1 to 2 of an inch across, in pink and white, in loose clusters 2 inches in diameter: the anthers reddish, speckled.

Spectabilis Atropurpureum. Perennial. 1½ to 2 feet in height. The flowers very numerous and ½ inch across, in large, flat topped clusters, and of a rosy crimson in color.

Mixed. All sorts and colors.
All Sedums, Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts.

Sensitive Plant. See Mimosa Pudica.

SHAMR OCK. The national flower of the Irish. Just which plant is the real Shamrock is still a disputed question, and apparently always will be, the difference resting between woodsorrel, oxalis acetosella, trifolium repens, which is white clover and water cress. In the time of "The Fairie Queene", shamrock was said to be good to eat, so this is evidence in favor of woodwhile clover is not. Wood-sorrel is sent in great quantities from Ireland to London for the celebration of March 17th. There are still others who declare that Saint Patrick used water cress to illustrate the Trinity, and not "Shamrock" at all. Our seed is of the true Shamrock.

Pkt 5 cts.

SENECIO. ELEGANS. Double. Purple Ragwort. Annual. 1 to 2 feet tall, the flowers in loose heads, with purple rays surrounding a yellow disc. Quite a pretty plant, and one of the few of the 1200 species that has attained any particular popularity. It is an old garden plant, and the flowers are double. We offer the seed mixed, including also white rayed flowers. Pkt. 5 cts.

Dwarf Double Elegans Mixed. Same plant and colors, dwarf-growing. Pkt 5 cts. CLIVORUM. A robust, herbaceous perennial, 4 feet high, with large leaves sometimes 20 inches in diameter, and lots of flowers, the rays orange-yellow, the disc dark brown. Flowers in August and September, and was brought to this country from China and Japan. Pkt 5 cts.

Shasta Daisy. See Leucanthemum.

Shoo-Fly Plant. See Nicandra.

SILENE. Catchfly. Campion. There are over 400 varieties of this pretty, dwarf-growing Spring and Summer blooming annual and perennial. Easily grown from seed, that of annual varieties to be started early, in the house, for transplanting outdoors, or sown outdoors in the Fall. As a rule a sandy loam in sunlight is best. We give the several more popular varieties.

Pendula Silene. Annual. 6 to 10 inches in height, the top of the stem branched, with drooping branches of pretty flowers, the petals large and gracefully curved; blooming from May

This is one of the most useful forms of the annual species. We offer colors as folows, single and double:

Rose-Pink Peach-Blossom-Pink. Flowers unusually double.

Delicata Rosea. Double flowers.

Ruberrima. A special variety, the branches brownish-red, the flowers bright rose or armine.

Snow King. A new, very dwarf, pure white variety.

Mixed. These and other shades in both singles and doubles of the Pendula form.

Fortunei. Bright Rose. A hardy perennial, 2½ feet in height, the flowers a pretty, bright, osy pink, the petals cut or charmingly feathered.

Orientalis. Perennial. An erect growing plant, 2 to 2½ feet in height, the flowers in

reads, and dark rose in color.

Orientalis Compacta. A dwarf variety of the same flower.
Schafta. Perennial. 3 to 6 inches high. A drooping, trailing variety flowering from June

o October, in rosy purple.

Mixed. All perennial varieties.

Silk Oak. See Grevillea Robusta.

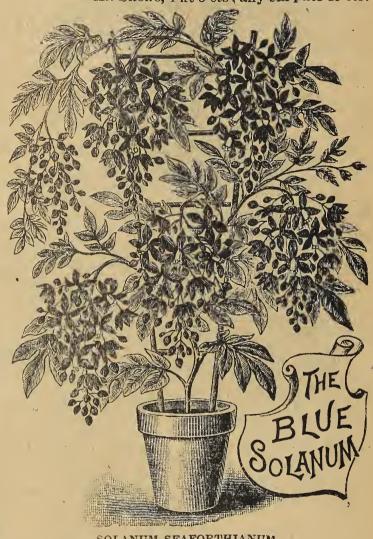
SILPHIUM. Silphium is a tallgrowing, hardy perennial, a native of the United States, grown for its large, sun-lower-like heads of flowers. The leaves are also very large and sometimes form water-holding cups. Of easy cultivation, in any good soil, requiring full sunlight. Sow the seed outdoors. We offer two varieties:

Laciniatum. Compass Plant. 6 feet tall. Very leafy at the base, the leaves rough and a foot or more in length, with several flower heads 2 to 5 inches across each composed of 20 to 30 golden rays. Blooms from July until September. It is said that the stems and leaves tend to point north and south: hence, its common name, Compass Plant. Pkt 5 cts.

Perfoliatum. Cup Plant. Indian Cup. A silphium that is also 6 to 8 feet in height. The flower heads 2 to 3 inches across, with 20 to 30 rays in gold, from July antil August. Hardy all over the East and west as far as the Dakotas, and south to Pkt 5 cts.

SMILAX Asparagoides. This is the florists' "Boston" Smilax, that is grown so much in greenhouses and used for decorative purposes with cut-flowers. Commercial growing requires special and lengthy cultural directions which we shall be glad to furnish on request. For growing in the house seeds should be started in February, and when the little plants are 2 to 3 inches high they should be notted in 2 inches nches high they should be potted in 2 inch

All Silene, Pkt 5 cts; any six pkts 25 cts.



nches high they should be potted in 2 inch
pots, to be transferred in May to 3 inch pots.

Then, by means of string, the vine can be
solanum seaforthianum
trained up 6 to 8 feet in height. Pkt 5 cts; \(\frac{1}{2}\) oz \(\frac{20}{20}\) cts.

Sinilax Myrtifolia. The same, but the leaves small like those of the myrtle.

Pkt 10 cts; 250 seeds for 60 cts.

Snap Dragon. See Antirrhinum. Sneezewort. See Helenium.

Snow-On-The-Mountain. See Euphorbia.

SOLANUM. Nightshade. Annual and window growing, ornamental plants, bearing showy fruits, with handsome foliage. There are more than 1200 species. running from herbs and shrubs to even trees, native plentifully everywhere except on our own continent. While this numerous family includes the Potato, Tomato, Egg Plant, Ground Cherry, Red Pepper, etc., there are really not more than 25 specimens that are of any particular value horticulturally. Among them are a few very pretty, decorative plants, for pot growing in the house, easily grown from seed sown early in the Spring, where there is artificial heat, the seedlings potted off to develop where it is cool. Set them out in June and pot up again in September for the house. The following are the most desirable for this purpose: Nightshade. Annual and window growing, ornamental plants, bearing

ing are the most desirable for this purpose:

Capsicastrum Namum. A small shrub 1 foot high, more or less drooping, foliage somewhat variegated, the flowers white, and the orange-red or scarlet fruits, about ½ inch in diameter, making it a very fine, decorative plant for pot-growing indoors. Commonly known as Jerusalem Cherry. Seeds sown in the Spring will produce blooming plants by Autumn. Pkt 5 cts.

Fra Diavolo. A new variety of Jerusalem Cherry, of close, compact growth, the leave rather smaller and lighter green in color. The small red fruits remain on the plant a long time making it a fine decoration for Winter. This past Christmas florists were asking \$5.00 to \$10.0 for well grown plants of Jerusalem Cherry.

Pkt 10 et

Jasminoides. A delightful climbing variety for indoors, twining several feet in heigh the leaves rather small and in clusters; the flowers about an inch across, star-shaped and pure whit in color. One of the newer sorts in color.

Pkt 10 ct



STATICE LATIFOLIA

climber or trailer, 3 to 4 feet in length, with a tractive foliage and numerous flowers, in long drooping panieles, the corolla a light blue, standard and usually about 1 inch in diameter; the fruits globe-shaped and fiery scarlet in color. I fine variety and a very beautiful plant, which starts to bloom when very young. Our illustration gives a good idea how ornamental solanumeally is.

Pkt 5 ets

Weatherith's Kybrids. Species of Jerusalem Cherry 3 to 4 feet in height, erect, the leaves attractively veined and waxy; the flower white, and the fruits orange-colored, pointed Very ornamental variety.

Pkt 5 cts

Speedwell. See Veronica.

Spider Plant. See Cleome.

Spiderwort. See Tradescantia.

Spring Margnerite. See Leucanthemur

Squirrel Tailed Grass. See Hordem Jubatum.

Startwort. See Aster.

nual and perennial family, useful for its many colored, bright, stiff, more or less evergreen foliage and attractive flowers, which, though individually small in some varieties of statice, are in such grean numbers, in clusters, and of such brilliant colors, that the plants become remarkably showy. Some statice can be treated as everlastings. Easily grown from seed, without any particular cultural difficulties. We offer the best sorts as follows:

Latifolia. Perennial. 1 to 2 feet high, with soft and velvety foliage, the plant very much branched, with spikelets of flowers in June and July, deep lavender-blue in color. Give it a sunny

position and do not disturb it.

statice. Sinuata Hybrida. Perennial. 1 to 2 feet tall. Branched with many 3 to 5 flowered spikelets of bloom in August. Usually grown as an annual. We offer the choicest hybrids in many colors including white, pink, yellowish, blueish, etc. Pkt. 5 cts.

Rosea Superba Sinuata. A beautiflu, new, pink Statice described among our Novelties on a front page.

A new Blue Statice will also be found among

our Novelties for this year.

STEVIA. Paniculata. Pot-Plant. A perennial in hot countries like Mexico, Central America and Haiti, where it came from, but grown by us indoors, and a very beautiful and useful flower, resembling somewhat a small enpatorium in both foliage and flowers. It is a plant that endures both sun and shade, and thrives with indifferent treatment, and is greatly prized among florists in the Winter when delicate sprays of white flowers are scarce. Grows readily from seed, and frequent pinching will keep the plant at whatever size you desire and result in a greater number of flowers. Grow the plants in beds or pots, for the latter, pot up in the Fall, before there is any danger from frost, in 6 to 8 inch pets. They will bloom until Christmas.



tting.

Pkt 5 cts

Pkt 5 cts

Stevia Purpurea. Similar, but the flowers are purplish red.

Serrata. Very fine potting variety, having lovely, white flowers for cutting.

Stocks, or Gilliflower

For brilliancy of color, profusion of bloom, fragrance and ease of culture, few flowers surpass its, for both bedding and potting. The botanical name is cheiranthus, Greek, probably mean-hand-and-flower. Wall-flowers are a member of this family but are catalogued separately. chief difference in stocks comes in color and form more than species. They are easily grown m seed, started in the house early in the Spring, and transplanted outdoors in May. Set the nts 12 to 15 inches apart, in good, rich soil, and take care of them all the time for best results careful not to discard the smaller, weaker seedlings, because they usually produce the handness double flowers, and you will understand, please, there are always single flowers among the from seed of the most double blooms. nts from seed of the most double blooms.

IMPROVED MAMMOTH-FLOWERING, TALL, 10-WEEKS STOCKS.

2 feet and more in height, the best form for Summer blooming, beginning to bloom more ckly than other varieties. They are very much branched, bearing great spikes of wonderful oms of flowers that are very fragrant. If seed of the "Ten Weeks" variety is sown in the ise, in February or March, you will have a profusion of flowers from Midsummer until frost; own in July to September they will bloom in the house, in Winter, if not kept too warm and Stocks are splendid for cutting. Finest seed, sold separately as follows;

Columbia White Mamoth. See one of our front pages ong Novelties.

Abundance. Large.

re-rose. Almond Blossom. White,

ded carmine. Beauty of Nice. h-pink; very early and fashionable.

Crimson King. Brilliant, y scarlet.

Blue. A fine, rich, Dark

p blue Golden Sheaf. New. gnificent chamois shaded rose.

La Brilliante. Bright red; plant of dwarfish habit and very

Light Blue. Madam Rivoire. White. Nuit d'Ete. (Summer Night.)

rich, royal purple.
Old-Rose.
Parma Violet. A beautiful

Rose Queen. A deep, beau-ul rose pink.

wonderfully fine A Mixed. xture of all these colors and other ades we do not catalogue sep-

s oz 65 cts. itely All Mammoth Flowering Stocks, t 15 cts; 2 pkts 25 cts; 5 pkts 50 cts.

LARGE-FLOWERING TEN-PROVED WEEKS STOCKS

This is the form of Summer bloomstocks generally planted by those to do not wish the very finest, gest-flowering, special strain which offer as "Mammoth Flowering' d the seed of which costs a little more. They are all tall-growing.

STOCK, IMPROVED MAMMOTH-FLOWERING

Canary-Yellow Light Blue

Apple Blossom. A delicately flushed pink.
Carmine-Bose Chamoise Dark Crimson
Purple Rose-Pink Violet Purple

Flery Scarlet

Mixed. From pot-grown plants in these and other shades.

a oz 40 cts.

Seeds from the choicest garden grown plants. Mixed. Seed saved from the finest pot-grown plants in bright colors only.

All Large-Flowering Stocks, Pkt 10 cts; any three pkts, 25 cts; any seven pkts 50 cts.

Pkt 5 cts; } oz 30 cts.

t-and-Come-Again Stocks, Large-Flowering Empress, or Dresden, Perpetual-Blooming, Branching Stocks

If sown in March or April they begin blooming in July and continue until frost, and are especly valuable during September and October when other flowers are so scarce. 'They have numbus side branches all bearing lovely, fragrant flowers.

Flesh

Rose-Pink

Crimson

Dark Blood-Red

The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given

(Page 251)

Dark Blue Rosy Manve Bright Lilac Light Blue Canary-Yellow Violet Red-Brown Purple-Violet Princess Alice has large spikes of white flowers. Strining Purple-Carmine Mixed. Of these and other shades. § oz 55 ets. Pkt 10 cts; any three 25 cts.

GIANT PYRAMIDAL, OR BISMARCK TEN-WEEKS STOCKS

Flowers extra large, in a long, rather pointed spike, and in great numbers, continuously blooming, a very high percentage of the flowers coming double.

White Carmine Flesh Furple-Violet Canary-Fellow

Canary-Yellow Dark Blood-Red Dark Bine tight Blue Chamoise Wallflower-Leaved. Foliage Mixed. These and other shades. Foliage attractive, like a wallflower, in varied colors.

Pkt 10 cts; any 3 for 25 cts; \(\frac{1}{6} \) oz 55 cts.

GIANT PERFECTION TEN-WEEKS STOCK

Very long spikes of bloom on a splendid, tall plant, that is of pronounced branching habit Deep Lilac Chamboise White Rose Canary-Yellow Dark Blue Flesh Delicate Rosy Mauve Purple Fiery Scarlet Bright Crimson Light Blue Red-Brown Mixed. Of these and other shades that we do not catalogue separately.

All, Pkt 10 cts; any three pkts 25 cts; \$ oz 55 cts.

DWARF GERMAN TEN-WEEKS STOCKS

The popular, regular, old garden stocks, that are grown all over the world and are a nevel failing source of delightful colors all Summer in the garden. Apple-Blossom White

STOCK, WHITE CHRISTMAS, FOR WINTER GLOOMING

Crimson Flesh Rose Violet Azure-Blue Blood Red Carmine Light Rive Canary-Yellow Black-Brown Mixed

Pkt 5 ets; any 6 pkts 25 ets; & oz 35 ets.

STOCKS OF VARIOUS OTHER KINDS

Queen of the Belgians. beautiful stock, with a fine spike of large flowers, in a delicate, silvery lilac. An un-usual color and a most beautiful flower. Pkt 10 cts; 3 for 25 cts.

White Christmas. Grand, free blooming, pure white stock for Winter flowering, in pots, indoors. This is a splendid variety that is giving great satisfaction in this country. Our illustration is interesting. Pkt 10 ets; 3 for 25 ets.

Queen Stocks. Special English strain of levely, extra double stock, with mammoth-sized flowers. Choice for pot growing as well as bedding. We offer them in these colors separately:

Purple Queen Scarlet Queen Rose Queen Mixed

Pkt 10 ets; 3 pkts 25 ets.

Brompton Stocks. These are the famous old English Winter blooming stocks, particularly fine for potting. We offer them in taxed colors, single and double flowering combined.

Special Mixture. Of all sorts and colors of double, large-flowering stock, in all varieties.

Pkt 10 cts; any 3 for 25 cts; \$ oz 35 cts.

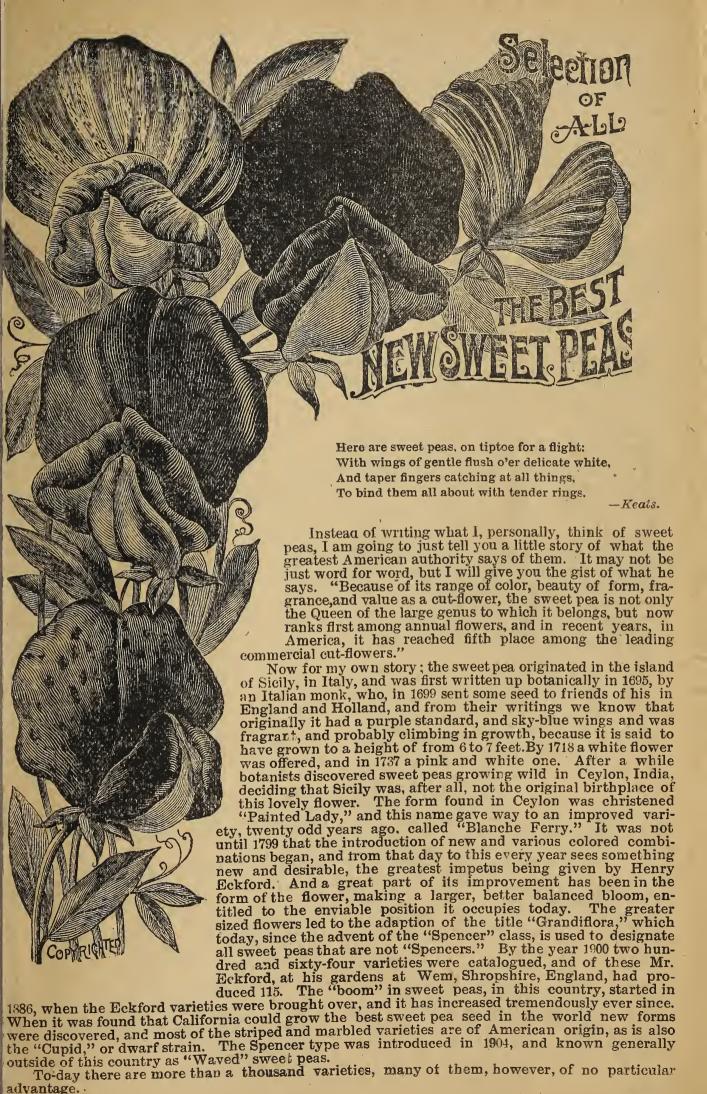
LARGE. TEN-WEEKS STOCKS, MOSTLY SINGLE FLOWERING

These are very nice flowers, and many people prefer the single-flowering varieties. Of course. you know that seed from even the most intensely double flowering stock that ever bloomed gives a considerable percentage of single flowers. We offer these in the following colors: carlet Pkt. 5 cts; any six pkts 25 cts; \(\frac{1}{2}\) oz 25 cts.

VIRCINIA STOCKS. An entirely different strain of stocks, known as the Malcomia Maritima, or Mahon Stocks. These are annuals, branching, dwarf in growth, 1 foot high, grown for the particular fragrance of the flower, which is perfectly delightful. These flowers are in various colors, in loose heads about 4 of an inch across, and there is no double Virginia form. It is a splendid plant for the border, branching very much more than any other stock, grows easily from seed without any special cultural difficulties, and is covered with bloom from Spring until Fall by means of successive sowings. Start seeds in the house for earlier flowers, and next Fall sow seed outdoors that you may have the earliest flowers without raising plants indeeds. We offer this deoutdoors that you may have the earliest flowers without raising plants indoors. We offer this delightful variety in the following colors:

White Red Vellow Crimson King. A beautiful, rich, rosy cirmson. Mixed. These a Fairy Queen. A grand carmine. Extra Dwarf Mixed. A new type that is very fine and in all colors. Price of all Virginia Stocks, Pkt 5 cts; six pkts 25 cts; \(\frac{1}{2}\) oz 15 cts. Mixed. These and other shades.

The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given



advantage.

CULTURAL DIEECTIONS Select an open, sunny location, affording plenty of light and air. Any ordinary garden soil is suitable provided it is sufficiently drained so that water will not lie on the surface, causing the plants to become yellow and the roots to decay. Usually a heavy soil is better than a light one, as it retains the moisture longer. Prepare the soil as you would for vegetables, but extra care will give larger flowers, on longer stems, and better colors, with a longer blooming period. The preparation must be deep and thorough. And for extra, special results, start to get the ground ready in the Fall, by digging a trench 2 feet deep. If in the Spring, dig a trench 16 inches wide and 2 feet deep for each row of peas. If the sub-soil is poor or of unsuitable character remove it and replace with good top soil. If it is heavy add coarse stable manure. A good dusting of air-slacked lime applied while working the soil is beneficial. Half-decayed stable manure should be mixed with the top soil. Bone-meal, from 4 to 8 ounces to a yard of trench, is fine. The trench-should be filled more than level full in the Fall, and left rough. Start the peas in the house, in Pots, or outdoors. If you live south of New York City, next Fall plant the peas in the Fall. Now, plant them in the Spring. Sow them early, as soon as the soil is dry enough, 2 inches deep and 2 inches apart. After the plants are up and are spreading out thin them to 3 or 4 inches apart. As soon as they begin to make tendrils give them brush for support. Cultivate the soil frequently and in hot weather use a mulch of straw or lawn clippings. If you water, water thoroughly. Watering with weak manure water is a good idea, but do not use other liquid fertilizers. Remove withered flowers from plants promptly and regularly to prolong the blooming period.

We offer a very select list, giving you all the standard varieties and choicest colors. Our seed is the very best production of California, England and Holland, and our prices are as low as can be made fo

DELIGHTFUL URCHID-FLOWERING, OR WAVED, RUFFLED SPENCER SWEET PEAS

The most magnificent class of sweet peas, the flowers so large and handsome, the colors so delightful, and the petals so charmingly crisped and frilled.

Any Packet, your choice, 10 cts; any three pkts 25 cts; any seven pkts 50 cts. For price per ounce and quarter pound see description with each variety.

Afterglow. New Spencer, the base of standard bright violet-blue shading to rosy amethyst; wings electric blue. Distinct and attractive coloring and a most beautiful flower. Pkt 12 cts; ½ oz 25 cts: oz 45 cts

heauliful flower. Pkt 12 cts; ½ oz 25 cts: oz 45 cts

Asta Ohn. Best lavender. A soft, light lavender tinted with mauve-pink. Large, very early, and beautitially waved.

Pkt 40 cts; ½ oz 20 cts; oz 35 cts

Blue Incket. Rieh, dark, navy-blue throughout; extra free flowering, usually four flowers to a stem. New and very fine.

Pkt 12 cts; ½ oz 25 cts: oz 45 cts.

Clara Curtis. The finest primrose Spencer, gracefully waved, of good substance and generally four flowers to a stem.

Pkt 10 cts; ½ oz 20 cts: oz 35 cts.

Coustance Oliver. Rich cream color suffused bink, lighter towards base and wings. A large, waved beautiful flower.

Pkt 10 cts; ½ oz 20 cts: oz 35 cts.

Countess Spencer. A grand flower, clear pink deepening towards the edges in cool weather, one of the best for cutting and massing.

best for cutting and massing.

Pkt 10 cts; ½ oz 20 cts; oz 35 cts

Pkt 10 cts; ½ oz 20 cts; oz 35 cts
Improved strain of this magnificent flower, a dazzling orange-scarlet, very large and
naturatively waved. Pkt 10 cts; ½ oz 25 cts; oz 45 cts.
Elfrida Pierson. Great. enormous flowers, generally four to a stem and many with double standards. The
buds and opening flowers light, dainty blush-pink, slightly
salmon tinted at first, with a bronze sheen.
Pkt 10 cts; ½ oz 20 cts; oz 35 cts.
Fiery Cross. New shade of brilliant, military red.
which stands the sun well. An unusually large and attractive flower, beautifully fringed. By some growers
described as orange-cerise.
Pkt 12 cts; ½ oz 25 cts; oz 45 cts.

Pkt 12 cts; ½ oz 25 cts; oz 45 cts.

Florence Morse Spencer. Superb, light, clear pink, margins slightly more intense. Very large, almost always four flowers to a stem, with many double standards.

Pkt 10 cts; ½ oz 20 cts; oz 35 cts.

Pkt 10 cts; ½ oz 20 cts; oz 35 cts.

Second Herbert. Rose-Grimson, rich and deep,
the wings velned a still deeper red; the standard large and
perfectly waved. Pkt 10 cts; ½ oz 20 cts; oz 30 cts.

Helen Lewis. Wings orange-pink, folded and
waved, standards reflexed with fluted effect, intense
grange-crimson. Pkt 10 cts; ½ oz 20 cts; oz 35 cts.

Hercules. Largest, pale, rosy pink Spencer of magnificent size and handsome form.

Pkt 10 cts; ½ oz 20 cts; oz 30 cts.

Hing Edward Spencer. Very large, brilliant, all red flower, considered best red Spencer, perfectly waved, standard of ten measuring 2 by 1¾ ins,

Pkt 10 cts; ½ oz 20 cts; oz 35 cts.

Margaret Madison. Entire flower clear, light, azure-blue, free from any trace of mauve or pink; most pleasing of its color, large, both standard and wings artistically ruffled. Tremendously popular.

Pkt 10 cts; ½ oz 25 cts; oz 40 cts.

Pkt 10 cts; ½ oz 25 cts; oz 40 cts.

Mrs. Flugh Dickinson. A grand, large flower, produced in greatest numbers: always 4 on a stem. Soft apricot-salmon-pink on creamy buff ground,

Pkt 10 cts; ½ oz 20 cts; oz 30 cts.

Nubian. Large flowers, rich, purplish mahogany, or deep chocolate-maroon, throughout: standard charmingly waved.

Pkt 10 cts; ½ oz 25 cts; oz 40 cts.

Othello. Very dark. deep, black-maroon, immensely large, hooded. A fine color to grow alongside lighter shades.

Pkt 10 cts: ½ oz 20 cts; oz 35 cts.

Red Chief. Reckoned the best red-maroon among the waved, frilled, or Spencer Peas. Huge in size, perfect in form, of a delightful color.

Pkt 10 cts: ½ oz 20 cts; oz 35 cts.

Thomas Stevenson. Bright, brilliant orangescarlet, wings rosy carmine shaded orange. Largest. widest, most perfectly waved and best orange Spencer.
Pkt 10 cts; ½ oz 20 cts; oz 35 cts.

White Spencer. One of the most perfect, freeblooming, pure white, waved sweet peas in existence, and each stem bears 3 to 4 flowers. Pkt 10c: ½ oz 20c: oz 35c.

each stem bears 3 to 4 flowers. Pkt 10c: ½ oz 20c: oz 35c.

Super's Spencer Mixture. Our own mixture of these named varieties and many others not catalogued. No better mixture can be arranged.

Pkt 10 cts: ½ oz 15 cts: oz 20 cts: ¼ 1b 65 cts: 1b \$2.40.

Spencer Hybrids Mixed. A fine mixture of Spencer, or waved sweet peas, in a great variety of shades and colors, made up of about 25 per cent named sorts, the balance very fine, many new variations, not yet named.

Extra large pkt 10 cts; oz 15 cts: ¼ 45 cts; lb \$1.60.

THE BEAUTIFUL GRANDIFLORA SWEET PEAS

The Grandifloras and Spencers are equally large in flower, just as prolific in bloom and of the same splendid colors, but in the grandifloras the petals are rarely waved or frilled. Our selection includes the choicest assortment of named sorts and colors.

Our prices are the same for all the Grandiflora Sweet Peas, unless otherwise marked,

Pkt 5 ets; any 6 pkts 25e; any 13 pkts 50e; oz 12e; 1-4 lb 40e; lb \$1.40, postpaid

Agnes Eckford. Softest, lightest, sweetest shade of pink. There is no finer sweet pea of its color.

America. Dark crimson-scarlet stripes on white ground. Counted best striped flower among the Grandi-

Aurora. White, striped orange-rose. inclined toward salmon shade. A most attractive flower in hooded

Without any variation in shade to mar its beauty.

Elanche Burpee. No solid, pure white flower has yet been found to exceed this popular variety in size or

form.

Captain of the Blues. Beautifully waved standard purplish-blue; wings a slightly lighter shade of blue.

Coccinea. Large, handsome flower, in soft scarlet-

Countess of Radnor. Distinguished, handsome

flower, in dainty nauve-blue.

Dainty. White with pink edges, in 'Picotee' form.

One of the newest varieties, large and beautiful.

Earliest of All. Very first sweet pea to bloom,

colors pink and white.

Flora Norton. Newer sort, very bright, light blue throughout, without a trace of lavender.

Gladys Unwin. Dainty, pale rose-pink, slightly deeper shade towards the edges, standard frilled, open wings.

wings. A famous flower,

Fielen Pierce. Different from all other peas, bright
blue, mottled or marbled on white ground,

Henry Eckford. Very distinctive, handsome
flower, orange-salmon-plak in color.

From. Mrs. E. Kenyon. A grand, large, spreading
flower, partially hooded; clear primrose, or light buff-yellow.

Janet Scott. Glorious pink of a deep though lively shade, slightly hooded.

King Edward VII. Intense, engrossing scarletcrimson, with wings well expanded, making it a very large flower.

Lady Grisei Hamilton. Best, newer, pure, pale lavender, remarkably handsome, pleasing flower.

Queen Victoria. Fine, large flower, borne in great profusion, color deep, creamy primrose, delightfully rose flushed.

White Wonder. Double, snowy white; large and

very charming.

LAPARK SPECIAL MIXTURE. The tamous Lapark mixture of Grandiflora, Spencer, and Onwin types of Sweet Peas, in all the usual colors and markings, usually sold as "Sweet Peas Mixed" but with the difference that to our mixture we add some seed of our own named varieties and novelties so that there is a surprise for our friends in every package. And then we sell this superb mixture at a very close, low price.

Pkt 5 cts; six Pkts 25 cts; oz 10 cts; 1/4 lb 25 cts; 1/2 lb 46

cts; 1b 80 cts.

We might make up a dozen lists of Grandiflora, or large-tlowering, Summer blooming varieties, everyone different—but none better than those we have catalogued.

CUPID, DWARF OR BEDDING SWEET PEAS

Entirely distinct from all other sweet peas in form of growth, which is very dwarf and compact, only 6 to 8 inches in height, the deep green foliage branching and spreading out so that each plant needs a space of about 8 inches all round, and from Juue until nearly the end of Summer they are a mass of lovely bloom in all colors. This is the first time we have catalogued this delightful type of sweet pea, and we hope our friends will try at least a short row. Pkt 10c; 3 pkts 25c.

NOTE: For other new sorts please read our "Novelty" pages in the front of this Guide.

SPECIAL NOTICE. In estimating carefully what space 1 shall need for the balance of the flower seeds, and the plants that are not yet in type, [from about half of the Dahlias], and for the index, I find I shall have 64 pages too much matter. Therefore, beginning right here, I have to cut down my descriptions, leave out my adjectives, every illustration that is not already made up in pages with type for printing. I have also to take part of the "end" of the Catalogue back in to the first 32 pages of the Book and leave out many fine Novelties and beautiful illustrations that I had planned to put in the front. I am so sorry but there is nothing else to do now.

STOKESIA CYANEA. Stokes' Aster, or Cornflower Aster. Hardy Perennial, and one of the finest and most distinct of America's hardy perennials, a native of South Carolina and Georgia and yet it is very little planted, though deserving of wide use and popularity. It grows about 1 toot high, is much branched, and the flowers, a little like a China Aster at first glance, in heads, many flowers in each head, 3 to 4 inches across and each composed of about 15 ray-like corollas. It blooms from August until hard frost, and is perfectly hardy all over the United States, although many people have an idea it is a tender, house plant, and we think this is the reason it has not been more generally grown outdoors. Sow seed outdoors, in a well-drained, sandy loam, or garden soil, but not in a cold, heavy clay. Stokesia is frequently used for cut-flowers, and is excellent for that purpose, in cultivation a good branch frequently containing as many as 9 heads. There is no double form of this flower. We offer it in the following colors, and trust it will be more frequently called for:

Blue White Mixed—containing also lavender and pink shades.

Pkt 5 ets; 6 pkts 25 ets.

Stone Crop. See Sedum.

Straw Flower. See Helichrysum

Summer Cypress. See Kochia.

Sun Plant. See Portulaca.

Swamp Mallow. See Hibiscus.

Swan River Everlasting. See Rhodanthe.

Sweet Basil. See Basil.

Strawberry Shrub. See Calycanthus.

Sultan's Balsam. See Impatiens.

Sunflower. See Helianthus.

Sun Rose. See Hellanthemum.

Swan River Daisy. See Brachycome.

Sweet Alyssum. See Alyssum.

Sweet Fern. See Artemisia.

botanical name is Hesperis, meaning Evening, because the flower is more fragrant at the end of the day. An old-tashioned flower, very pretty, faithful and useful, brought here from Europe and northern Asia. It forms clumbs 2 to 3 feet in height, branched and covered with showy, pyramidal, terminal spikes of attractive, four-petaled flowers, resembling Stocks. Blooms from June to August and is useful in the wild garden. These varieties are fine for cutting. Colors and varieties separately as follows:

Purple, ¼ oz 20 cts.

White

Tall Mixed 1/4 oz 20 cts.

Pumila Alba Pura. A compact growing, semi-dwarf white flower that is very pretty.

Mana Candidissima. A truly dwart, early, free-flowering variety; pure white.

Mixed. All heights and colors.

All, pkt 5 cts; six pkts 25 cts.

Sweet Scabious. See Scabious.

Sweet Sultan. See Centaurea.

Sweet Shrub. See Calveanthus.

Sweet Vernal. See Anthoxanthum.

STENACTIS SPECIOSA. Perennial. From 1½ to 2 feet in height, the stem very leafy at the top; flowers blue; very nice for cutting. Botanically Stenactis is generally classed as one of the Erigerons.

Pkt 5 cts.

The Seeds on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given

(Page 255)

SWEET WILLIAM---Dianthus Barbatus

Perennial. One of the oldest garden flowers, always to be found in old-fashioned gardens. The newer, improved forms give larger heads of bloom, are exceedingly showy and have a longer blooming season. No garden is complete without Sweet William and it is impossible to make an acceptable garden flower bouquet without sprays of this delightful flower. For best results sow seed It requires no handling different from any ordinary garden flower. We offer va-

Lapark Burning Rush. A novelty described among our Novelties on one of the front pages.

Giant Auricula Eyed. A very special strain of large-flowering sorts, in all colors, each flower having eye

in different color.



Harlequin. Sutton's celebrated variety, each plant having beads of flowers in many shades and colors, curiously marked; fine and bright in beds and borders.

Pink Beauty. The first and only sweet william in which the beautiful salmon-pink shades could be definitely fixed. A remarkably, handsome deep pink. A bed of Pink Beauty surpasses anything of its kind imaginable for gorgeous display.

Scarlet Bonuty. The same grand flower but rich, deep scarlet in

Color.

Pure White Single Red
White and Red Mixed

Diadem. Crimson, with large,

white eye.

Holborn Glory. Seed saved from the finest flowers of the large. flowering strain, in various colors, all with white eye. 4 oz 20 cts.

Nigrescens. Deep, dark crim-

son-purple.

Single Mixed. Fine mixture of seed of all sorts of single flowering.

from perfectly double flowers. But please remember that about 40 per cent of the flowers will come single, a natural condition that there is no way of overcoming.

overcoming.

**Dwarf Purple. A new color among sweet williams, of dwarf growth, with large dowers in big heads; very handsome.

**Pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 25 cts.

**Dwarf Mixed. Seed of the Dwarf-growing varieties in all colors.

**Special Mixture. Double and Sizele in a manifement array of sheets.

Single in a magnificent array of shades, colors and forms. ½ oz 20 cts. Price, all Sweet Williams, pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts; 13 pkts 50 cts unless otherwise noted.

Tagetes. See Marigold.

Tussel Flower. See Cacalia.

FIECOMA SMITTME. Window plant in the North, because it will not stand very indeal frost, but in Southern California and Florida can be grown outdoors; is very ornamental and grown for its showy flowers. The variety Smithii grows upright, with bright yellow flowers tinged with orange, measuring from 1½ to 2 inches in length, in large panicles, sometimes 8 inches long and equally broad. Native of Australia, and flowers here from September to January, making a splengial taken care of not-plant, grown from seed.—

Pkt 5 ets.

THALICIRUM. Interesting perennial plant for the herbaceous border in the wild garden, the small flowers, in feathery heads, making a fine contrast with the handsome stems and fern-like foliage, often of a purple cast. Any good, loamy, well drained soil suits it, and it is easily grown from seed, started indoors preferably so as to give early plants. The two most desirable varieties are:

Adiantifolium Minus. Very handsome plant, I to 2 feet tall, flowers yellow or greenish, the leaves resem-Pkt 5 cts.
Aquilegifolium. Feathered Columbine. 1 to 3 feet tall, with attractive foliage and handsome heads of flowers. with white sepals, the stamens purple or white, from May to July. Pkt 5 cts.

Thorne Apple. See Datura.

Thrift. See Armeria.

THUNBERGIA. A tall perennial climber producing flowers in great profusion, indoors in the North, and in the open down South where it is fine to trail over verandas, from window boxes, vases, etc., and anywhere in the greenhouse. Of rather compact growth, and seen to best advantage in a large greenhouse, where it is not cramped for room, as severe pruning interferes with free production of flowers. Easilypropagated from seed and naturally blooms in the late Summer or Autumn. The Alata varieties and Fragrans are also treated quite successfully as annual garden plants. We offer the desirable varieties separately. Alata. Black-Eyed Susan. Perennial. Also treated s an annual indoor plant, or on a trellis outdoors, where flowers in August, Indoors, by planting at various mes, you will have bloom all the year round. We offer eed in different colors as follows:

Alba. Flowers white, with blackish center.

Aurantiaca. Bright orange, with dark center.

Golden Yellow. With a black eye.

Fryeri. Pale orange, with white center.

Bakeri. Pure, solid white throughout,

Alata Mixed. Special mixture of all the "Alata" Those mentioned here and others. 1/4 oz 20 cts.

Fragrens Vestita. Also treated as an annual in he garden, flowering late in Summer, and cultivated con-iderably in Florida; flowers are handsome, pure white.

Mixed. These and various other Thunbergias, 1/4 oz

Pueraria. The celebrated Japanese Kudzu Vine, or Pueraria. The celebrated Japanese Kudzu Vine, or ack-and-the-Bean-Stalk. The most rapid growing, hardy ine known, climbing as much as a foot in a single day, and more than 50 feet in a Summer, flourishing where to thing else will grow, and once established there seems to be no limit to its growth or age, certain plants known to be more than 25 years old anyway. The foliage is large and dense, making a good covering and shade for porches, atc. Flowers in clusters, purple in color, very fragrant and continuing all Summer and Autumn. In the North it lies down for the Winter, but comes up again in the Spring. Spring.

All Thunbergia, including Kudzu Vine Pkt 5 cts; any

ix pkts 25 cts.

Toud Flux. See Linaria.

Tobacco Plant. See Nicotiana.

Mostly a low TORENIA. Annual. growing, branching, somewhat trailing herb grown in pots, vases, and hanging baskets, but chiefly in garden borders. Of easy cultivation



TORENIA FOURNIERI

from seed, and, although the plants are small, they are wonderfully floriferous, keeping in good flowers from Spring until frost. Likes any good, light, rich soil. Start seed in the house if you wish and transplant the little plants to pots, or sow seed outdoors where plants are to grow. We offer several varieties:

We offer several varieties:

Fournieri. A foot high, and the best species for bedding. Down in Florida it is used as a substitute for the Pansy, which does not do well so far South, and young plants come up by the hundreds around the old Torenia plant, being self-sown during the rainy season. To exhibit its full beauty, set in beds or borders or in masses in front of small evergreen shrubs. It prefers some shade and moisture and will even grow luxuriantly in wet places and along ditches that Forget-Me-Nots like in the North. But for brightest colored flowers let them have sunlight. Set 8 inches apart. The typical colors are blue and royal purple, with a bright yellow throat, in texture rivaling the most exquisite velvet.

White Wings. A form of Fournieri, the flowers pure white throughout.

Grandiflora. A sort of Fournieri in which the flowers are somewhat larger, and even more numerons.

Pkt 10 ets.

Nymphe. A dwarf, very compact, large-flowering

Nymphe. A dwarf, very compact, large-flowering species, the flowers light blue, with dark violet spots.

Pkt 5 cts.

Tick Treefoil. See Desmodium.

TRADESCANTIA. Spiderwort. Perennial. The variety we offer is Virginiana, the best known hardy specie, withstanding even the cold of our Northern States, erect in growth, 1 to 3 feet, leaves very long, 6 to 15 inches; flowers in umbles, the pedicles recurving when not in bloom, flowers 1 to 2 inches across, produced freely nearly all Summer. The seed-pods are very interesting. Easily grown from seed; does well in either sun or shade. In the Fall break off a branch and stick it in a vase of water break off a branch and stick it in a vase of water and it will grow all Winter. The flowers vary in color, white, dark red, blue, purple, mauve, rosy pink, violet, etc. Mixed. Pkt 5 cts.

Trailing Campanula. See Campanula Fragilis.

Trailing Hollyhock See Callirhoe.

Torch TRITOMA. Lily. Red-Hot-Poker-Plant. Flame Flower. Botanical name, Kniphofia Uvaria. A gorgeous Perennial Kniphofia Uvaria. A gorgeous Perennial. Grandly showy and attractive in border of late Summer bloomers, its spikes of long, drooping red and yellow flowers, in great heads, appearing wonderfully well. Start seed in the house and set the little plants out in the garden when weather is fine and they are large enough to handle. Blooms in Autumn, the plant attaining a height of about 3 feet.

a height of about 3 feet.

Exybrida Mirabilis. Seed gathered from varieties of Tritoma Uvaria that are especially floriferous, the flowers in different colors, the blooming season also longer, beginning very early.

Pkt5 cts.

Wixed. Seed of various varieties and colors.

Pkt5 cts.

Tropaeolum. See Nasturtium.

Tufted Pansies. See Viola.

THOLLIUS. Globe-Flower. Perennial. A very pretty, hardy plant, 15 inches or more in height, often branching; the leaves something like strawberries, the round flowers about inch across, each at the end of a long, stiff stem. Blooms from May to July. Usually the flowers are yellow but we offer seed of the Hybrida which warvin abarrate and color white brids, which vary in character and color, whitish, yellow, orange, etc. Trolliuses are particularly suited for wet, sunken gardens, wild borders and along edges of water, although they do well in any garden soil that is fairly moist. No trouble growing them from seed, started in the house or outdoors.

TUNICA SAXIFRAGA. Perennial. Dwarf in growth, tufted, spreading, smile able for rock work and blooming in Summer as & Fall, the wiry stems from 6 to 8 inches to flowers rather small, rosy white, lilac or purple. In habit it is something like Gypse phila, but has characteristics like Dianthus, is easily grown in the garden from seed.

bulbs, but not every one knows how interest ing it is to grow them from seed. Just sow outdoors, keep the little plants moist and time bulbs of a flowering size will be your reward, probably in many new varieties, some of which may turn out to be well worth while. Our seed is mixed, of different varieties, single and double, in all colors. Pkt 5 cts.

Turtle Head. See Chelone.

Umbrella Plant. See Cyperus.

VALERIANA. Garden Heliotrope. The only variety that is well known in America is Officinalis, which is the perennial species found in so many old gardens, prized for the spicy fragrance of its flowers in the Spring. Easily started from seed, sown outdoors where plants are to grow, and rapidly spreading to a large clump, from 2 to 5 feet in height, branching, with numerous flowers in loose heads. We offer with numerous ...
these several colors:
Red Ruby-Crimson

Mixed. These and other colors

All, pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts.

Velvet Trumpet. See Salpiglossis.

VENIDIUM Calendulaceum-italf-hardy annual from 1 to 2 feet in height, tree-flowering if well grown, the blooms golden florists have to verbascum is the fact that they are nearly all biennial, reproducing without fail but rarely true to color. This has an advantage, however, in giving the amateur gardener different. unexpected colors, and verbascum deserves a place in every border of sizable plants. offer two of the most desirable sorts:

Olympicum. 3 to 5 feet or more in height. Foltage whitish silvery green; flowers an inch across, bright vellow and plenty of them,

Phoeniceum. Commonly known as Purple Mullein. Height 5 ft. We offer seeds of the hybrids, so that you may have flowers in purple, violet, rose, pink and lilac shades. This variety does better in damp weather and with some shade, so plant where only the morning and evening sun will strike the flowers, which do not open well in broad sunlight. Very handsome.



VERBENA, LARGE FLOWERING HYBRIDS

yellow, I to 2½ ins. across, with dark center like a Sunflower. Does well in pots if the seed is sown from August to October and the little plants pricked off into pots for Spring blooming. If to be set in the garden we suggest that seed be sown in the house, the plants to be set out Pkt 5 ets. in the Spring.

Venus's Looking Glass. See Campanula.

VERBASCUM. Mullein. Elegant, stately plants, started from seed and generally self-sowing, succeeding in any good garden soil, and splendidly effective in borders with other green foliage plants, verbascum having graygreen as its predominating color. The objection

Flowering Verbenas

While Verbenas by name are one of the old. popular plants, as a matter of fact they are not grown nearly so much as they should be or as their adaptability and beauty entitle them. They are both annual and perennial in season, and erect and creeping in growth. In the garden they make clusters of showy, and often fragrant flowers in succession from June until frost, in all colors of the rainbow. Generally the flower heads are about 2 ins. across, containing a dozen or more flowrets, each § to almost one inch in diameter. The plants grow easily in any ordi nary garden soil and do best propagated from seed, started indoors, the plants transplanted 1 foot apart. But they also do well from seed sown outdoors, when the weather is settled, and flowers will begin in July or early August. Verbenas are also splendid for window boxes, hanging baskets, and as pot plants, using 2½ inch pots. When you set verbenas outdoors place them nearly horizontal so that the new growth will spread along the surface of the soil and cover the ground. Seed can be sown indoors as early as February; in a hot-bed is best. If you grow to sell the plants, pot them and then about the middle of April plunge the pots in a mild hot-bed. Lift the pots two or three times to rub off the roots that have grown through the bottoms of the pots, so as to encourage flowering, because customers want to see flowers. Garden verbenas are classed botanically chiefly by color and not by name. We offer you choice hybrida varieties only in the Large-Flowering strain.

Defiance. Bright, vivid scarlet; compact in growth.

Blue. In various shades.

Auricula-Eyed. Various colors with eyes of dif-

Coccinea. Fiery scarlet.

Dark Blue. A deep, rich shade.

Lutea. A fine all-yellow flower.

Fure White.

Firefly. Scarlet with white eye.

Striped. Various colors effectively striped with

other shades. Erecta Compacta. A fine mixture of upright grow-

ing, compact varieties in all colors.

Grandiflora Elite. The latest improved mixture

of the giant-flowering sorts.

Choice Mixed. Seed of named varieties in a very

All these Verbenas, pkt 5 cts; 6 pkts 25 cts; ¼ oz 25 cts.

Mammoth-Flowering Verbenas

In this special strain of imported seed the flowers are tremendously large for verbenas. But of course every-body is not interested in the efforts to constantly increase tremendously large for verbenas. But of course everybody is not interested in the efforts to constantly increase the size of the flowers and the heads of bloom, and a great many of our friends decidedly prefer simply the "large-flowering" varieties, the sorts they have known in the gardens of their parents and grandparents. Hence we offer seed of both.

Snow Queen. Giant, pure white flowers, new last season and very beautiful.

Scarlet Queen. The same plant, also new, flowers vivid scarlet, with large white eye.

Carmine Queen. The oldest of the Queen verbenas enormous flowers of a beautiful, light carmine.

Rose Queen. New. The same great, large flower in a lovely delicate shade of rose-pink.

Helen Wilmott. New and a very fine flower of great size; a bright, salmon rose, with white eye.

Moustress. Giant flowers, in a great variety of celors with eyes of different shades.

Superb Mixture. Made up from seed of these Mammoth-Flowering specimens and others. ¾ oz 50 cts.

All the Mammoth-Flowering Verbenas, pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 25 cts; 7 pkts 50 cts.

Verbena Citriodora. Lemon Scented Verbena. An old favorite with evergreen, fragrant leaves. Low growing in the garden in Summer and in poss in Winter.

An old favorite with evergreen, fragrant leaves. Low growing, in the garden in Summer and in pots in Winter.

rowing, in the garden in Summer and in pots in Winter.

Pkt 5 cts; 6 pkts 25 cts.

Verbena Erinoldes. Moss Verbena. A distinct variety, low growing and trailing in character, but flowers beld erect in terminal spikes, varying considerably in coloring, from red to purple and blue. A delightfut variety for plantings where low growth is more desirable; the foliage finely cut.

Pkt 5 cts; 6 pkts 25 cts.

Erinoldes Alba. The same plant, but flowers purple white, in large heads.

Venosa. I foot high, used a great deal for bedding and with good effect, because the plant is a strong, thrifty grower, covered with flowers in bright purple and heliotrope, varying from illac to almost sky-blue. The roots may be kept indoors over Winter to be set out in the Spring if desired

VERONICA. Speedwell. Annual and perennial. Showy, free-blooming plant succeeding in almost any garden soil in a sunny situa-tion. The dwarf varieties are fine for rock plants, and taller sorts for the herbaceous border. There are many varieties, most of them of a shrubby form for greenhouse, or California

and warmer parts of the South. Those we offer are for the garden anywhere.

Veronica Spicata. 2 to 4 ft high; leaves 1½ to 2 ins. in length, with long spikes of bloom packed with flowers. This is one of the best border varieties, and we offer it in colors as follows

White. From 6 to 18 inches high.

Blue.

Blue.

Dwarf Blue. Only 6 to 9 inches high.

Mixed. Of all the Spicta colors.

Prenja. A variety of Veronica Austriaca. Perennial, From 1 to 2 feet in height, of creeping character with large blue flowers. A very nice plant and popular.

Veronica Genianoides. A tufted species, from 6 to 24 in. in height, leaves more or less rosettes, smaller towards the top and bract-like; flowers light blue with darker streaks, on long stems. Hardy anywhere, succeeding even in shade, forming a mat and making [a.good ground cover for bare spots in Midsummer. Also a valuable border plant, blooming very early.

All Veronica, Pkt 5 cts; 6 pkts 25 cts.

VINCA ROSEA., Periwinkle. Chiefly for garden growing. An erect, everblooming. annual plant, somewhat shrubby at the base with long leaves and pretty, open, five-petaled flowers in several colors. Sometimes called Cape or Madagascar Periwinkle, or Old Maid. Start seed indoors; but if sown outdoors in May it will bloom in August and until frost. Vinca will bloom in pots all Winter, indoors, and makes a fine cut-flower, every bud opening in water.

Separately in colors as follows:

Alba. White flower, with rose-pink center

Rosea. Flowers fosy purple.

Oculata. White, with pink or reddish center.

Mixed. All colors.

All Vincas Pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts.

WIOLA, TUFTED PAN-OR SIES. Beautiful, delicate, sweet violets, the flowers not so large as pansies, but the plants bear ever so many more flowers, and they are very delightfully perfumed, the colors so clear and distinct, the season of bloom so long, that these charming little flowers find a warm spot in the heart of every true flower lover. As a rule they are hardy, generally either stemless or almost so, the lower petals spurred, the other four petals in two pairs, unlike. They are very easily grown if an effort is made to imitate nat ural conditions—they require abundant moisture, partial shade and a light covering of fallen leaves or evergreen boughs in the Winter. The species we offer germinate readily from seed by April if sown in Autumn. Seed can also be sown in the Spring. We offer varieties as follows:

Viola Cornuta. Horned Violet, or Bedding Pansy Grows in little, green tufts, the flowers carried on slender stalks, in great numbers, large and wonderfully bright and varied in color. Hardy. In the following colors:

Admirabilis. Very compact, free-flowering strain all colors some blotched.

Eline Perfection. Large, light blue flowers, with

a long season of bloom. Purple Queen. A rich, royal purple, a very popu

lar color.

Mauve Queen. A delightful, deep bluish purple.

Champion White. An improved form of White

Perfection. % oz 60 cts. Papilio. The Butterfly Violet. Deep violet, with

small dark eye.

Rose Queen. *Large flowering sort, rosy lilac in

Orderata Perpetual, or "Sweet" Violets. Orderata Perpetual, or "Sweet" Violets.
Tufted in growth, the pretty flowers on stems 2 to 3 inches in length, varying according to the place where they are grown. This is the grandmaning of our great pansies of to-day. The flowers are delicately perfumed as every one knows who has picked them in the Spring. 30 oz 60 cts.

Violet-Purple
Princess of Wales. Special shade of light, pale blue not tound in other varieties.

Pkt 15 cts.

Pkt 15 cts.

Odorata Mixed. All colors. Lutea Grandiflora Splendens. A large flowering, pure yellow violet, surpassingly handsome.

Special Mixture. Of all sorts of Viola.

All Viola, Pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 25 cts, unless otherwise given; % oz 45 cts.

Virginia Stocks. See Stocks.

Virgin's Bower. See Clematis.

VISCARIA. German Catchfly. This is a species of Lychnis and for cultural directions we will refer you to Lychnis. It is a hardy perennial, 6 to 20 inches high, with long, tapering leaves; flowers not very large, but quite pretty, the calyx $\frac{3}{2}$ of an inch in length, usually somewhat swollen above the middle. Viscaria is swite often seen in old cordens and inches. quite often seen in old gardens, and is a very useful plant and a profuse bloomer in sunny places. We offer seed in colors separately as follows, all Oculata, or "eyed" varieties:

Chadida. Pure white.
Continuata. Rose, with dark eye.
Continuata. Blue.
Rose. With dark eye.
Fire King. Scarlet. Brown-Red Mixed

DWARF OCULATA VARIETIES

Blue Fiery Red Flesh-Color R Nama Alba. Pure white Mix Uardinalis. A grand crimson flower. Special Mixture. Of all sorts of Viscaria. Mixed. Price of all, pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts.

Willenbergia. See Platycodon.

WALL FLOWER. Half-hardy Perennial. Tremendously popular, not only for blocming in the garden, during May and June, but also for potting for Winter blooming in the house, where their cheery, varying colors and delicate fragrance afford great pleasure. Wall-flower is known botanically as Cheiranthus, belongs to the same family as stocks, and is an old garden favorite. Although it is a woody perennial, it is better to renew the plants by means of seed, because, after having bloomed one or two years they deteriorate rapidly. From seed sown in the house, in February, bloom can be had for Christmas, and its wonderfully varied shades of yellows and browns, and its marvelously sweet perfumes are endearing the wall-flower to every one that tries it. The plants produced from seed sown in February and Murch should be kept growing until May, when the weather is settled and warm, and then they can be bedded out for the Summer and potted up and brought into the house again in Autumn. Sow the seed again in August or September for potting plants and keep them for later bloom. Makes a splendid cut-flower, and in handy down South is hardy down South.

Single Flowering Varieties

The form and colors most generally planted. Ripod-Red.

Belvoir Castle. Yellow, the buds black; plant

dwarf.

**Brouze King. Very early, for pot-growing and Winter blooming, flowers a delightful reddish-brouze.

Pkt 10 cts.

Eastern Queen. Bright chamois, changing to salmon-red. Very distinct and fine.

Feltham Early. Brown-red, large and early.

Ellen Willmott. Bright. showy. ruby-red; plant

dwarf.

Fire King. Vivid red-orange; unusual and very striking: plant rather dwarf.

Golden Glory. Rich, old-gold.

Harbinger. A very early variety, the flowers a fine shade of light brown, particularly for Winter flowering.

Mammoth. Unusually large flowers, rich brown

Nankeen. A perfect yellow.

Orange Bedder. Semi-dwarf in height; a splendld new variety particularly for bedding.

Paris Brown. The earliest flowering most improved annual Paris species; the flowers' light brown and very handsome.
Primrose Monarch. Extra large flower in a

beautiful primrose, or sulphur-yellow; plant semi-dwarf.

Purple. Of a bluish lilac shade.

Vesuvius. Buds orange-scarlet, the open flowers bronzy yellow and very showy.

Early Paris Market. A selection of annual, quick blooming wallflowers, single and in various shades. Will bloom in July if seed is sown in March.

Primrose Gem. An annual variety for early Summer blooming outdoors.

mer blooming outdoors.

White Gem. The same flower except in color.

Single Mixed. Made up from seed of these named

varieties and other shades and colors.

Double Tall Mixed. A fine mixture of the double flowering wallflowers, which are far more rare. very handsome and becoming popular. Pkt 10c: 3 pkts 25c.

Double Dwarf Mixed. The same wonderful flowers the plants are quite dwarf in growth. Rare and

ers but the plants are quite dwarf in growth. Rare and scarce. Pkt 15 cts; 2 pkts 25 cts Special Mixture. All sorts and colors. 4 oz 20c.

Price of all Wallflowers, pkt 5 cts; 6 pkts 25 cts, unless printed otherwise.

WHITLAVIA. California Bl Lovely annual, 1 to 11 ft in height, California Blue-Bell. loosely branching, with gloxinia-like flowers that are very attractive. Whitlavia belongs to the Phacelia family and makes a fine border plant. Sow seed in Spring, outdoors, where the plants are to remain. Colors separately as follows, all large-flowering:
White Blue

Gloxinoides. Blue, with

white throat.
All, Pkt 5 cts: 6 pkts for 25 cts.

Wind Flower. See Anenome. Winter Cherry. See Physalis.

Wood Fringe. See Adlumia Cirrhosa.

Wood Flower. See Celosia.

XERANTHEMUM. One of the two prettiest and best everlastings and Immortelles. Grows 1 to 3 feet in height, erect, with long, wiry stalks, each supporting a solitary, double flower, making a fine display in the garden, massed or in border, and is one of the best flowers in dried Winter bouquets. We offer colors as follows:

Imperial Purple Double. Imperial White Double. Imperial Double Rose. Yellow Mixed Doubles. Mixed. All colors single and double.
All Xeranthemums, Pkt 5 cts; any six pkts 25 cts.

Yard Long Bean. See Dolichos. Yarrow. See Achillea.

YUCCA. Aliofolia. A variety of ornamental yucca plants which can be grown easily from seed, started indoors, or outdoors in a sandy, well drained spot. It is hardy in the South, and as far north as Washington and St. Louis. The leaves are sword-like; the flowers blackish-purple, on tall starts. Very handsome and s riking for tropical effects on the lawn or Pkt 5 cts. in groups.

Alifolia Variegated. The leaves variously colored yellow, white and reddish. In both forms the foliage is very pungent. Pkt 5 cts.

Zanzibar Balsam. See Impatiens.

ZEA. A large, ornamental grass, grown for its decorative effect. It is quite popular and we sell a great deal of it. The varieties most in demand are as follows:

most in demand are as follows:

Gracillima Variegata. A very dwarf, slender sort, the leaves in varigated colors.

Japonica Gigantea Quadricolor. A tall growing variety, very handsome, the foliage beautifully striped white and rose.

Japonica Gigantea Quadricolor Nana.

Dwarf for n of the same variety.

Japo ica Variegata. Known commonly as Variegated Malze; the foliage is striped with white.

Japonica Quadricolor Perfecta. Streaked yellow, rose and red; different from all others and very

ed. Seed from all these sorts and colors. All Zea, pkt 5 cts; extra large pkt 10 cts.

Glorious, Enormous ZINNIAS

I need ever so much space for Zinnias, bese I really believe they are my favorite flow-At any rate, last Autumn when I walked und, day after day among our trial beds, ere we have been developing and improving famous "LAPARK GRENADIERS ZIN-

famous "LAPARK GRENADIERS ZINAS", I could not help but believe that no er flower could equal them for magnificent ors, and great, enormous, perfectly formed oms. They were so splendid that we had an ist sit right down before them and paint the ored picture we show in this year's Catalogue. I could not make the flower as large as they re naturally, because we wanted to get so ny of them on the one page, and the colors not nearly so bright and vivid, because in nting one color over another so many times, necessary to make such a picture, naturally is the tints. We shall know better how to

whenever the soil is in fit condition, and you should have flowers from the first of July until frost. Thin the young plants so as to give each one from 1 to 2 feet space all around, depending on what height variety you plant. By Midsummer the foliage should obscure the ground. For the very best, special results sow the seed indoors, about the first of April, and transplant the seedlings once or twice before they are set outdoors. Better give the dwarf varieties from 14 to 16 inches all round in the garden, and the very tall kinds, like our "Grenadiers", 2 feet each way. Zinnias are rather coarse looking plants on close inspection, but massed in beds or borders they produce at a distance the most magnificent display conceivable, their colors are so strong and the plants so splendidly sturdy. Do not forget that while zinnias will flower on any soil, it must be rich for the most magnificent



int the next picture. Zinnias have come into eir own, and are becoming more and more pular as they improve in character and color. e have interested the most noted flower seed oducers of France and Germany in the improvement of the zinnia, and, with the best of eir production as the basis for our own growg, we believe we have brought zinnias to their far greatest perfection in the "Grenadier"

The old common name is Youth-and-Oldge. While there are perennial forms they are I treated in the garden as annuals. There are ly about 20 species of zinnias, all originating Colorado and south through Texas, Mexico in the South America as far as Chile. We seed not describe the flower to you because you now it so well. They are of the easiest posble culture, thriving in any good soil, whether amy or sandy. Sow the seed about May 1st, or

and perfect flowers.

THE NEW DAHLIA FORMED ZINNIAS

This is the latest development among zinnias, remarkably bandsome flowers, of mammoth size, the petids quilled, curved and incurved like a giant Decorate dahlia. We are told that flowers of this strain have been grown during the past Summer that measured 4 inches in depth and 6 to 8 inches across, but we have not outselves seen them. As yet the development of this perclass of zinnias has not gone far enough to offer the conors separately, and the seed is very scarce; we ourselves have only a very little to spare, but as long as it lasts we will let our friends who particularly wish it have a little and really at cost. Pkt 15 cts.

LAPARK FAMOUS GRENADIERS ZINNIAS

You will find these described elsewhere in this Catalogue. Please see the index for page number. Also see the colored picture, which forms part of this Catalogue,



ELEGANS GRANDIFLORA FL. PL., or DOUBLE GIANT-FLOWERED TALL ZINNIAS

These flowers are enormous in size, the velvety petals set close together; the plants 3 feet in height, vigorous growing free-branching second only to our "Grenadiers" in size, colors and quality, and fully equal to the finest offerings of other seedmen In the following colors:

Golden-Yellow Sulphur Yellow Striped

Purple Violet Mixed

Scarlet White Cardinal

Air. Pkt it cts; any three pkts 25 cts; any seven pkts 50 cts: ¼ oz named sorts 35 cts; ¼ oz mixed 25 cts.

Achievement. A new zinnia in this class. See

Novelties on a front page.

Elegans FL.PL. Double Large Flowering Tall Zinnias

Of the same description as the "Giant Flowering," but the flowers are not quite so large or just so intensely double, but quite satisfactory for any ordinary garden growing. In the following colors:

le Carmine-Bed ow Light Violet te Striped Golden Yellow Black-Purple Lemon-Yellow Fleshy White Scarlet Mixed

All, pkt 5 cts; any six pkts 25 cts; any thirteen pkts 50 cts; ¼ oz named sorts 20 cts; ¼ oz mixed 15 cts; oz 35 cts.

Elegans FL.PL.. Double Flowering Dwarf, (Pumila

Fine, healthy, branching plants only 1½ teet in helgh and therefore, desirable for beds and borders where dwarf growth is more suitable. The flowers are verlarge and intensely double, beautiful and useful.

Scarlet White Violet Yellow Salmon-Rose Carmine-Red Purple-Red All pkts 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts; 1/4 oz mixed 20 cts.

Elegans Fl. Pl. Double Lilliput Zinnias

The dwarfest growing of all zinnias, splendid, vigorous growing, branching plants, only 12 inches high making an elegant, low growing bed, a gorgeous mass color all Summer long and worthy of a prominent placin any one's garden. We offer seed in the following colors Golden Gem Litac Gem Orange Gem Scarlet Gem White Gem Mixed

Ail, pkt 5 cts; any 6 pkts 25 cts; ¼ oz 20 cts.

Special Mixture. Of large-flowering single Zinnias. We have quite a number of friends who are great admirers of the single-flowering zinnias, and I may that one of the most beautiful flowers in our zinnia beds this year was a great, lovely, velvety-petaled crimso zinnia with golden stamens. It looked like a lovel danlia.

Pkt 6 cts; 6 pkts 25 cts; oz 25 cts.

GARDEN FLOWER

I have not counted up yet, because there has been no opportunity to do so, but I persume w catalogue, or have seed of pretty close to 2,000 varieties of flower seeds. We take a little seed from most of them, of course a greater quantity of the more popular and useful sorts, and then fill upackets from this mixture in two sizes. When filling the packets we keep the seed well stirred up so as to give a good mixture. For many years Lapark has been known for its Wild Flower Garden and other "gardens", and we are confident no better mixtures of the kind are put up by any seeds men. It is not old, waste seed, but good, tresh seed, such as we use for our regular Catalogue. varieties. Liberal pkt 5 cts; extra large pkt 10 cts; six 5 ct pkts, or three 10 c

pkts for 25 cts. Lapark Old-Fashioned Garden Of Annuals

A similar mixture but from seed only of the old-fashioned, popular varieties, which are beloved and grown by generation after generation of true flower lovers, because nothing replaces them in manty and form, diversity of color or general usefulness. Pkt 5 cts; 6 pkts 25 cts

Lapark Old-Fashioned Perennial Garden

Includes seed of only the perennial growing flowers, and at that of only the older fashioned sorts. Of course it goes without saying that these mixtures contain some seed of the newer and latest strains of these older fashioned flowers. Pkt 5 ets; 6 pkts 25 ets

Lapark Special Old-Fashioned Flower Garden

A mixture of both Annuals and Perennials.

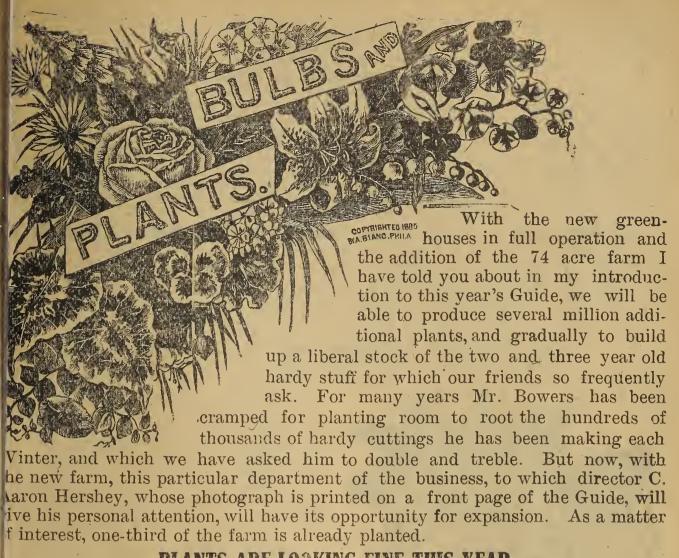
Pkt 5 cts; 6 pkts 25 cts

Window Garden Lapark

There are quite a number of pot-plants, for growing and blooming in the house, that can be started from seed. We have made up a very fine mixture of seed of such plants, and offer it for the first time and at a low price. Pkt 10 cts; 3 pkts 25 cts.

Very Special Offer

We will mail one packet of each of these five "gardens" to anyone on receipt t 20 cts



PLANTS ARE LOOKING FINE THIS YEAR

Every inch of space in the old greenhouses is filled with healthy stock, that never looked finer Ve want to emphasize that the low prices at which we sell plants, seeds, bulbs, etc., at Lapark, are ossible only because we fill an enormous number of orders on a systematic basis all the way through voiding every complicated detail that would add so much to our overhead expense that we would ave to increase our selling prices, but without giving our customers any greater value for their noney. In reality what we have done is to "standardize" our business, which is the modern way of roducing and selling at least cost—in our case not to make ourselves wealthy—but to give our customers more for their money. We never ship anything that is at all questionable as to quality, but ll every order with good, carefully selected, well rooted plants, sound bulbs, roots, etc., and we warantee safe delivery. uarantee safe delivery.

PLEASE NOTE CAREFULLY OUR PLAN OF FILLING ORDERS

Live, growing plants are packed in dampened moss, and, therefore, seeds cannot be sent in the ame package. Seeds and dry bulbs, like Gladiolus and Dahlias can be mailed together and ften are sent in the same package if in season. Gladiolus, Dahlias, Cannas, etc., are ometimes mailed with plants when in season. Seeds, Gladiolus, Dahlias and other dry bulbs and roots are packed in our Seed Building, while plants are picked out and wrapped in the Packing Shed connected with the greenhouses, where we keep some Gladiolus, Dahlias and other dry bulbs so as to pack them in with the plants and mail at the same time, provided it it is more convenient, and seems wise to do so. We have explained our method of handling or of the first pages of this Catalogue rders more fully on the first pages of this Catalogue.

With Every Order From This Department of Our Catalogue Amounting to \$1.00
We include One Extra Plant Free

This free plant is of our own selection and different from anything included in your order. If your order amounts to \$2.00 you will understand you receive two extra free plants, or one plant for each additional dollar your order amounts to.

Orders For Dozens. When you are ordering a dozen or more plants you are entitled to bay for them at the dozen price provided you take not less than three plants of a kind.

We Pay Postage Un Ali Plants

Excepting in quantities that we catalogue to go by express at special prices. Please remember his when comparing our prices with those in other catalogues.

BRIEF CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

We shall try to include with the descriptions of plants that need rather unusual care, brief culural instructions. Otherwise, you will know you should prepare your garden bed thoroughly by ligging deeply and working the soil up fine, mixing liberally with it well-rotted manure—generally

[Page 263]

cow manure preferred. If stable manure is not readily procurable use sheep manure or bone-mea It is not possible for us to tell you what amount as that depends so largely on your soil and its stat of fertility. We might also caution you not to set your plants too close—give them space and a and you will have a much finer display, of larger, handsomer plants and bloom than ever.

A COUPLE OF SUGGESTIONS FOR POT-CULTURE

The first is that you must have as a rule loose, light soil. Do not use a clay that bakes. For the The first is that you must have as a rule loose, light soil. Do not use a clay that bakes. For the average plant a potting soil composed of one part garden loam, one part leaf mold or turfy soil, with enough clean, sharp sand added so that after you have mixed the whole mass thoroughly, when you squeeze a handful it will readily fall apart. By turfy matter we mean soil that you can shake our of a sod, for instance. Drainage is the second necessity, and it is absolutely necessary with practically every plant. It is best provided by placing a half-inch or so of broken flower pots, cinders, of something of that character at the bottom of the pot before adding the soil. In repotting a plan water it a half-hour or so before, then turn it upside down, hold the plant with one hand and gently the pot so it will slip out with as little disturbance to the roots as possible. Then set the whole thing in the center of a new pot and fill the dirt around it and water thoroughly.

Every Plant, Bulb and Flower Grower Needs Parks Floral Magazine Each Month

The Floral Magazine has been published continuously since 1871, and its purpose has always been to give home growers every scrap of information of use to them in finding greatest successful increased pleasure among their flowers. We know of no other publication that even attempt to fill this need. The annual subscription price is still only 10c. The date printed with your name on each copy of the Magazine shows to what month and year you have paid your subscription, and we suggest that you add a dime to your order for plants, seeds, bulbs, etc, for another year's renewal or for a year's subscription if you have never taken the Magazine.

SEND US ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER AND RECEIVE A FREE PLANT

I have no doubt in the world that each one who reads what I am writing has a relative, friend or neighbor who would be glad to pay you a dime to be forwarded to us for a year's subscriptior to the Magazine. For each new subscriber you



ABUTILON ECLIPSE

pinkish orange.

send us, accompanied by the dime, we will mail you an extra plant free, of a variety you have not ordered. This offer is only good when you are ordering plants, or are sending at least a club of two subscribers, because we cannot under this offer afford to send a single plant by itself.

Thankling you for past orders and trusting we

may be able to count on your orders for this year we are.

Sincerely yours, Lapark Seed & Plant Co., Lapark, Pa

ABUTILON. Flowering Maple. Chinese Bell Flower. Pot-Plant. One of the loveliest, most graceful and interesting pot-plants, both for its ornamental foliage and great, large, magnificent bell-shaped flowers. shown so nicely in our illustration. It is very easily grown, blooms continuously in the house in the North, and in the frostless South can be set outdoors as a permanent ornament on the lswn, where it will reach a height of from 6 to 8 feet, beginning to bloom from the time it is a few inches tall. Keep it in the sun. We offer two varieties:

Eclipse. Of drooping habit, the leaves green and yellow blotched; the flowers yellow, wide open and marked with brown.

Savitzii. With bright, showy green foliage, the leaves having a white border; the flowers 15 cts each; 2 for 25 cts; 5 for 50 cts; \$1.00 per dozen.

ACHYRANTHUS. Very beautiful foliage plants for both pots and beds, growing easily and standing the sun splendidly, classing it among the most popular foliage bedding plants. For massed bedding plant them 6 to 8 inches apart. They must be brought in before frost. Or they can be grown always in the house in the sun.

They are also known as Irosene, and are mostly from South America. We offer several choice

varieties:

Besteri Mosiaca. Light green and dark red variegated foliage.

Beardii. A purplish crimson leaf, broad and pointed.

Emersonii. The same splendid combination of color, but the broad leaves are round instead of pointed.

Gibsonii. A pointed green leaf, with yellow markings.

The leaves deep blood-red, sometimes with light veins, more pyramidal in growth and a very popular variety. The leaves are narrow and pointed. than other species and a very popular variety. The leaves are narrow and McNally. Green leaves streaked with yellow; round and broad.

15 cts each; 2 for 25 cts; 5 for 50 cts; \$1.00 a dozen.

ALTERNANTHERA. Small, popular bedding plant greatly used in design work because it is compact and stands shearing well. It belongs to the genus Telanthera, and is a splendid plant, for instance, for lettering, and is frequently used for this purpose in town parks and at railroad stations, also for carpet bedding and ribbon borders. One especially nice feature is that the bright colors of the foliage are retained throughout the season. The plants should be

lifted before frost, cut back 3 or 4 inches, and potted. This is another South American plant. We offer three of the choicest varieties:

Jewell. Rich crimson foliage and of robust growth.

Seboldi. Yellow and very showy.

Versicolor. A somewhat taller variety considerably branched, the round, narrow leaves in shades of copper-red, or blood-red, with patches of green between the veins. Try a bed of Alternanthera this year; you will be so pleased with it and it is quite cheap.

African Balsam.

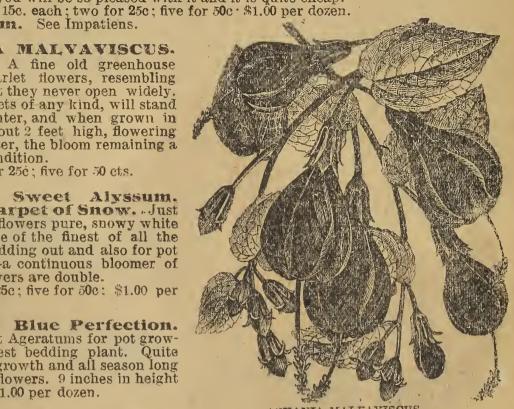
ANCHANIA MALVAVISCUS. "Upright Fuchsia." A fine old greenhouse shrub, with erect, scarlet flowers, resembling an Abutilon except that they never open widely. It is not subject to insects of any kind, will stand low temperature in Winter, and when grown in pots in the house, is about 2 feet high, flowering both Summer and Winter, the bloom remaining a long time in perfect condition.

15c. each; two for 25c; five for 50 ets.

ALYSSUM. Sweet Alyssum. Little Gem, or Carpet of Snow. Just 4 inches in height, the flowers pure, snowy white and very fragrant. One of the finest of all the Sweet Alyssums for bedding out and also for pot growing in the house—a continuous bloomer easy culture. The flowers are double.

15c. each; two for 25c; five for 50c; \$1.00 per

AGERATUM. Blue Perfection. This is one of the finest Ageratums for pot growing, and is the loveliest bedding plant. Quite dwarf and compact in growth and all season long is a mass of dark blue flowers. 9 inches in height 10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen.



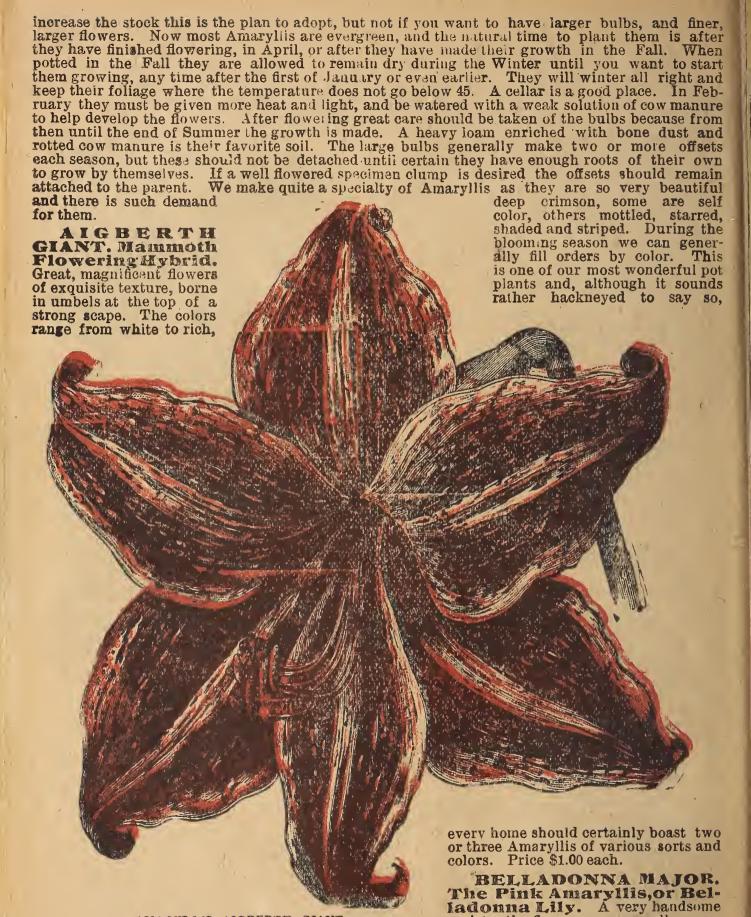
ACHANIA MALVAVISCUS.

AMARYLLIS.

One of the most magnificent bulbous plants, and becoming more and more common for indoor blooming and setting out in the garden. We would like to offer some suggestions that we believe will be quite helpful to most growers. There are two different methods, the border method and the pot method, differing not only in method but in flower producing results. The first method is to set the bulbs in a prepered border after they have finished flowering, say about the middle of May, in a perfectly drained location, and, it convenient, on the south side of a house or wall, fully exposed to the sun during the greater part of the day. Set in rows with as little disturbance of the roots as possible. Carefully firm the soil around the bulbs. Water once. The next day rake over the surface and cover to a depth of 2 inches with half degreed cover manure. They will half decayed cow manure. They will need no more attention until cool weather, excepting frequent watering during the Summer and to keep the weeds down. Before it gets cold take them up and pot. If the weather has been wet some of the bulbs will be semidormant, while others will be in active

growth. An authority on Amaryllis culture says this is the drawback to this method and that if the season has been wet next Spring's flowers will be few and small. To partially remedy this trouble, his advice is that the bulbs in active growth be healed in indoors for a while until they ripen off. If this plan is adopted be sure that some of the soil adheres to the roots when the bulbs are healed in. It is greatly in favor of this method that a greater number of Amaryllis can be grown and with less trouble. To simply

[Page 265]



AMARYLLIS AIGBERTH GIANT. variety, the flowers are normally rosepink, deliciously perfumed. Given a warm, sheltered spot, with deep planting, it will remain hardy outdoors, and will do best that way as far north as Washington, D. C. It seems to enjoy particularly a rich, sandy loam, near the wall of a house facing south. It blooms in the Fall, the scape 1 to 2 feet in height, the leaves strap-shaped and the flowers 2 to 3 inches long and numerous. Price 70c each; two for \$1.25.

FORMOSISSIMA. Jacobean Lily. 8 to 10 inches in height, the handsome flow ers very dark crimson. A free and very early bloomer. 20c each; two for 35c.

Hardy White. Height from 1 to 1½ feet, strapped-leaved, bearing from 6 to 8 large, pure white flowers that are delightfully fragrant. Hardy in the North, blooming during July. Price 40c each; two for 75c.

Johnsonii. Enormous, scarlet-flowered Amaryllis. The grand trumpet-shaped flowers are 5 inches in diameter, borne on strong, fleshy stems. Each segment of the flower has down



AMARYLLIS BELLADONNA.

cause of the pear-like shape of the tubers.

Price 10c each; three for 25c.

ASPARAGUS. For pots and vases. One of the most delightful, easy to grow and most ornamental of our foliage pot plants. We have given such a lengthy description of both Asparagus Plumosus Nanus, and Sprengeri, on page 152 of this Catalogue, that we will leave the pictures themselves to tell the story in the Plant Department. The uses to which these two handsome plants can be put are suggested by the furnishing of ones home. Plumosus, resembling as it does the most beautiful lace, is more frequently employed as a dining table decoration, or on a table or stand anywhere, in living room or reception hall. While Asparagus Sprengeri, attaining larger proportions and being more of a drooping, trailing character, is usually placed on a pedestal, or small table, where the branches can be allowed to festoon themselves gracefully down over the edges. In Summer Sprengeri is a handsome border for the veranda, in a hanging basket, on an



ASPARAGUS PLUMOSUS NANUS

through its center, a white stripe, adding so much to its effectiveness. Fragrant. Price 50c. each; two for 90c.

American Wonder Lemon.

See Lemon Ponderosa

A MOMUNI CARDANIOMUM. Something like a Canna, and of very easy culture in pots, or outdoors as far North as Washington, D. C. The leaves are long and stiff like those of a Canna, and if you rub them between your fingers they have a very spicy, cinnamon odor. The plants are very ornamental and the flowers are also attractive in brownish-red color, borne well down close to the soil.

Price 15c each; two for 25c; five for 50c.

Ground Nut. Wild Bean. A hardy twining vine, growing 4 to 8 feet in height, climbing quickly over trellis or other support, the leaves pretty and the flowers chocolatebrown in color, and very fragrant. This is a mative vine coming into flower in July and August and producing strings of edible tubers ½ inch in length. The name Apios is Greek, meaning Pear, and the plant is so named be-



APIOS TUBEROSA.

old stump or anywhere where it will not be forgotten when you are watering the plants. Sprengeri is sometimes known as "Basket Fern."

Your choice, 15c each; two for

25c; five for 50c.

Artillery Plant. See Pilea.

Basket Ferm. See Asparagus Sprengeri on this page.

BEGONIA

Indispensible pot plant, unsurpassed by any in popularity and usefulness, and grown in numbers only surpassed by Geraniums. As an indication of the tremendous demand for Begonias, we might say that no matter how many thousand of them we may propagate it seems an impossibility for us to accumulate a substantial stock. This is one of the reasons we have built our new greenhouses, to raise more

Begonias, a greater variety and a larger number of the Semperflorens variety, and to build up a supply of Rex, which it seems impossible to get anywhere.

SEMPERFLORENS, Or Budding Begonias. White. The Semperflorens BEGONIA, SINGLE TUBEROUS

ing a quick growing and attractive bed. Semperflorens Red. The same beautiful plant but with red flowers.

in the Summer, the glossy, palé green leaves

red, with varying colored

with

mak-

are everbloom-

Begonias that are covered practically

the time with pretty little flowers. The foliage is

interest-

In form they are erect, with green or reddish stems, never more than 1½ feet in height, generally less, making a splendid plant for outbedding

ing

all

also

ing.

door

tinged

flowers

Flame of Love. One of our own introduction last year, in the way of seed, that has proved immensely popular, with its delightful red flowers. This year we are able to furnish plants.

Alba Perfecta Grandiflora. White flowered, and one of the very best of the white flower bearing Begonias. The foliage is light green with light green narrow leaves, the edges of the leaves attractively frilled. The flowers are unusually wax-like in appearance.

Fuchsoides. Also white flowers but the foliage is in fine sprays, the leaves having coral-colored and arched stems. One of the favorite Begonias.

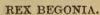
Robusta. Rosy pink flowers borne on gracefully arched branches; the leaves narrow, undulated, and of a glossy green color with ruby red stems. A very beautiful plant.

All Begonia plants, excepting Rex, 15c. each; two for 25c; Ave for 50c; \$1.00 per

Rex Mammoth Begonia. The great, large, marvelously variegated leaves of a Rex Begonia have no counterpart in the floralkingdom, and it is simply an impossibility to command language that will adequately describe the exquisite coloring and delightful effect of a well grown Rex, or King, Begonia, the shades ranging in all tints of green, and reddish bronze to plum color. The demand for Rex Begonias has exhausted the supply of every grower in the United States, and to-day it is prac-









DOUBLE TUBEROUS BEGONIA.

tically an impossibility to buy 1000 of them anywhere. We merely mention this fact as an evidence of their tremendous popularity. We are growing them in greater numbers than ever.

25 cts each; 3 for 60 cts.

TUBEROUS ROOTED BEGONIAS

This delightful variety of begonia is grown from tubers, or roots, somewhat in shape like/a sauce dish. They are so beautiful, and a realization of their attractiveness, variety and adaptability not only for pot blooming but for outdoors is impressing them so emphatically on flower lovers that we advise placing your order quickly. For the last three years stocks grown in the United States only have been available, and they are marvelously fine, healthy, vigorous growing tubers, and are very scarce. Our order has been placed with the grower since last April and we are promised delivery in January. Set one tuber in a four inch pot or three in a seven inch pot, just deep enough in the soil so that the tuber is but barely covered. Water carefully until active growth begins, then increase the watering but never give them more than enough. Keep the soil moist all through. Use a porous, well drained soil of equal parts of peat, of leaf mold and 4 charcoal. Bed outdoors when the good weather has come, in a light, well drained soil, quite fully shaded.

Single or Mixed Tuberous Begonias. In the following colors:

All Plants on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given.

[Page 269]

Yellow, Crimson, Scarlet, White, Orange, Pink, Salmon.
25c each any three for 70c; any six for \$1.30; a dozen, by separate colors, \$2.45; a dozen mixed colors, \$2.30.

Double Tuberous Begonias. Same colors: 33c each; three for 90c: any six \$1.50: \$2.75 per dozen. The mixed tubers we sell at \$2.65 per dozen.

Frilled or Crested Tuberous Begonias. Great, large bulbs, 1½ to 2 inches diametor, in mixed colors only. 35c each; three for 95c; six for \$1.70; \$3.20 per dozen. On the cover page you will find in colors a picture of the various Tuberous Rooted Begonias when y help, you to realize the beauty of these splendid flowers.

BOUGAINVILLEA. Glabra Sanderiana. An interesting, rapidly growing the best adaptable for both indoors and out. In California, Florida and other parts of the South is used considerably for covering porches, making a brilliant show. In the North, the variety offer adapts itself to pot growing in the house or in the greenhouse. And if permitted to



Lilac. A very desirable Summer flowering shrub, the flowers rose-purple with deep orange eye, the margin of the petals re flexed, beginning in August and continuing in great masses unti frost, the spikes of bloom often 15 inches in length by 3 inches in diameter, plant attaining a height of from 3 to 8 feet. Hardy anywhere, succeeding in almost any soil, not particular as to location.

Asiatica. A tender variety of Buddleia for growing ir pots, with long, narrow leaves, green above and white or buff on the under side, the white flowers in slender, drooping panicles, 3 to 6 inches in length; fragrant. It blooms in January and is very desirable on account of its delightful flowers. Purchased any time this

season it will bloom elegantly for you next Winter.
Both varieties of Buddleia, 15c each; two for 25c; five for 50c.

Campylebotrys. A very showy foliage plant for house-decoration, cultivated for its attractive and beautiful leaves, which are green, pink, and chocolate-red color in variations, although it also develops small white, yellow or red flowers. It is erect and sturdy in growth and needs a warm, moist temperature. While it is a house-plant, if desired it can be plunged, in the pot, outdoors in the Summer. It is a tropical plant from Central and South America, and is also known among florists as Hoffmannia.

15c each; two for 25 ets; five for 50 cents.

Half a dozen of these remarkably curious and interesting plants should be included in every collection of windów plants. Of course there is an increasing number of people who specialize in actus and have marvelous collections running up into the thousands. We grow generally about hirty of the most usually called for sorts, and will briefly describe a few of them. Use sandy, easily trained soil and little water. We had decided to discontinue growing and cataloguing these 'prickly" beauties, but there is such a demand for them we do not like to give them up.

Echinocactus Morizonthalonius. Lem. Commonly called Niger Head. Gray-reen plant; blossoms bright pink purplish shaded. Attractive and easily handled. Requires good irainage and very litte water.

Intertexus, Eng. Early bloomer, in February. Flowers white and purple. Put plenty of sand in soil.

of sand in soil.

E. Wislizenii, Eng. Fishhook Cactus. Has beautiful hooked spines 3 to 4 in. long. Reddish yellow blossoms around center, followed by large, yellow seed-pods. Grows 6 inches to 6

E. Uncinatus, Gal. Very beautiful small growing species, with long, creamy colored spines hooked at tips. Flowers deep lilac. Rare. Grows up to 10 inches.

Echinocereus Dasyacanthus, Eng. Large, yellow, shaded flowers. A very fine plant that needs a Winter rest without water.

E. Cloranthus, Rumpl. Attractive red spines, with green-brown flowers arranged

tround the plant.

Same plant with white flowers. Give them both very little water.

E. Cloranthus. E. Vividflorus. As pretty as the Rainbow Cactus, but the flowers are green, in great profusion.

E. Conglomeratus, Foerst. Handsome, growing in large clusters, with long spines ind lilac shaped flowers. Give lime in soil and little water.



COLLECTION OF CACTI

Handsome cluster variety, lightly spined and with salmon-red E. Polycanthus, Eng.

shaded flowers. Water sparingly.

E. Conoides. Like E. Polycanthus but with darker spines and blossoms.

E. Candicans. Rainbow Cactus. Wonderfully beautiful spines and handsome, large flowers, 5 to 6 inches, of purplish pink. Give plenty of sand, well drained and very little water.

Namillaria Grahamii, Eng. Very pretty small cactus covered with fine, white spines with a tiny black central hooked spine. Flowers pale rose-yellow. Very desirable.

M. Lasiacantha. One of the quite small but very dainty species. Needs well drained,

Macromeris, Eng. Large tubercles and long spines; beautiful, large, purplish carnine flowers. A very showy plant. Makes fine clusters quickly. Set in dry sand and give no water until growing nice.

M. Micromeris, Eng. The dainty "Button" cactus, just like a tiny cream colored, embroidered button. Sandy soil and little water.

M. Micromeris Var. Greggii. A rare and exceedingly pretty sort of the Micromeris

family that grows larger and forms fine clusters.

M. Tuberculosa. A handsome, small, white-spined, cluster variety, that blossoms readily, and shows brilliant carmine seed pods all Winter. One of the most desirable window cactus. Give good drainage.

M. Lasciacantha, making a very hand-

some border Cactus.

M. Radiosa, Eng. A showy, large, tuberculed white spined Cactus. Does not grow so very large around, but forms nice clusters; flowers pink. Rare and exceedingly scarce.

All Cacti 25c each; three for 50c; seven for \$1.00.

Caladium Esculentum--Elephant's Ear

No one knows where or how the name Caladium originated. All we do know is that it is a sub-tropical sort of a plant, native chiefly of tropical South America, and that there are many different varieties, but for all practical purposes we need catalogue but two, Elephant's Ear and Fancy Leaved. The botanical name of Elephant's Ear has two forms, Caladium Esculentum according to one authority, and Colocasia Esculenta according to another. It growth is undoubtedly familiar to you all. In early Summer you put the great, big, round tuber or bulb in the ground and soon rhubarb-like shoots begin to appear, opening up into enormous leaves, bright area in color 3 feet and more in length and almost a ward in width, pointing downward like a real reen in color, 3 feet and more in length and almost a yard in width, pointing downward like a real, we elephant's ear. They do best in a moist spot, in rich soil, and should have plenty of water, and are very ornamental, used chiefly for tropical effects, grown either singly or in groups. Frequently



the plants attain a height of from 6 to 10 feet, and they are greatly used in private and public parks, where there is nothing to take their place.

Large first size bulbs 20c each; three for 50c; \$1.75 per dozen. (Twenty-five or PRICE: more by express 12 cts each.)

Fancy Leaved Caladiums. Wherever the lavish splendor of Oriental magnificence is called for in a decorative scheme, Fancy Caladiums are indispensable, with their wealth of glorious, ascinating color. Whether in the conservatory during the Summer months, or in window boxes, or for outdoor bedding in shady or almost shady situations, there is nothing to supercede them. As soon as they begin to loose their leaves in the Fall water should be withheld until all the leaves have dropped off. Then lay the pots on their side where they will not freeze, or remove the tubers and place them in sand. During this resting period the temperature should not be lower than 60, and they should be neither too wet nor too dry. About the beginning of March take out a few and pot them for the first batch to grow. The largest will grow most quickly, and they are the ones to begin with. A good thing to start them with is chopped up moss in a box, either close together or just covered with moss about an inch deep. The new roots grow out of the top, and that is why the bulbs should be covered and they should have a temperature of 70 to 85 degrees. After they have rooted set each tuber in as small a pot as it will hold, using leaf mold and a little sand. Repot as soon as necessary, using a little richer soil and putting them nearer the light. For bedding outdoors set out the dormant tuber, preferably, and they

All Plants on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given. | Page 272]

will grow quickly, those that have green as a predominating leaf-color are best for outdoors. Frequent watering with manure water is absolutely necessary for the proper development of the foliage, either it loors or out. Caladiums are frequently used as table decorations livening up pots of ferns and palms. Our tubers were grown for us in Florida and afford a wide ariation in color.

PRICE: 30c each; three for 85c; six for \$1.60; \$3.00 per dozen. (Twenty-five or more by express 20c. each.)



FANCY LEAVED CALADIUMS

No one knows where the name "Calla" came from nor what it means, and yet we feel very surthis wonderful flower will always be known to the general public and to us as the "Calla Lily."

We have a "goodly number of rather strict botanists among

COPYRICHTED BY A.BLANC. 1890

THE DWARF GODFREY WHITE CALLA

All Plants on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given.

our customers who like to true botanical know the names, and for their benefit, and also because we like cur catalogue to be an authority, we would like to say that the correct botanical name is Zantedeschia, according to the authorities, although you will find it generally catalogued as Richardi Æthiopica. The plant itself peeds no description because everyone is familiar with the great, waxy-like lily, without which no window garden is complete and apparently no funeral properly conducted. flowers are constantly being developed, but nothing infringes upon the dignified and exclusive position held by the "Calla Lilly" which we shall catalogue as the White Calla. When once started it will continue to grow and increase in size, because it is an ever-green, but for largest and surest blooming

[Page 273]

should have a rest. Set the lilies in the ground and take up and pot in the Autumn for Winter blooming. At the approach of Winter water them liberally with manure water and keep them where there is a good light and not too hot they really prefer and do best in a temperatur of 55.

White Calla. We send well grown, properly matured tubers, ready to pot or set outdoors Summer growth. Price, 20 cts each; 3 for 50 cts; \$1.80 per dozen. for Summer growth.

Godfrey Everblooming Calla. A dwarf growing variety that is a continuous bloomer. The flowers white and otherwise exactly like the White Calla Lily.

Price, 25 cts each; 3 for 70 cts; \$2.25 per dozen.

Golden Yellow or Elliottiana. The loveliest, largest and finest pure yellow "Calla," the flower 4 to 5 inches across, the foliage dark green with creamy white spots.

Price 35 ets each; 3 for \$1.00; \$3.25 per dozen.

Spotted



THE SPOTTED LEAVED CALLA IS A BOUQUET IN ITSELF

lected for you the best varieties and can assure you there is not a poor one in the entire list. NOTE. Unless otherwise stated the foliage is a rich, handsome, solid green.

The following eight cannas have never before been offered by us nor by any one else generally. If we have included a variety that you may have previously seen or heard of, it would have been at a prohibitive price, because the supply of roots of all of the eight has not until this season been sufficient to make the cost to growers at all within reason. They are all splendid specimens, and we hope each of our customers may decide to order at least one or two, although, if you have never grown any cannas and do not want to spend this year more than a couple of dollars, we would suggest putting the money into the standard varieties we offer at lower prices so that you may have a larger number to start with.

Any one of the following seven Cannas will be sent postpaid at 50 cts; any 3 for \$1.40; one each of the seven for \$3.00; a dozen, assorted as you wish, postpaid for \$4.65.

Fiery Cross. Bright red, a very large flower. Like "President," but each flower has a All Plants on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given. [Page 274]

beautiful green leaves spotted with white, as shown in our picture, giving it a most attractive appearance. It produces a considerable number of lovely white blooms, of "Calla" quality and form. Price 25 cts each; 3 for

Of dwarf, compact, bushy growth, with a mass of

50 cts: \$1.80 per dozen.

We have already said quite a little about Cannas in our Seed Department, leaving really very little to add excepting to tell you that we have a magnificent stock of dormant roots and that our prices are right, and our friends know Lapark prices are fair. Cannas are magnificently dec-orative, both foliage and flowers very beautiful, they grow successfully all over the United States, almost under any condition, and in a sunny situation, where it is not always possible to have other blooming plants. Spade the bed 2 feet deep, add well decayed manure generously, thoroughly mixed in, water oughly mixed in, water freely at all times. In massed beds set 2 feet apart. For best effect we advise setting them in masses of one color. There are many more than we catalogue, but we have seyellow base to its petals. A number of prominent authorities on cannas class this as one of the two best red cannas. 4½ feet tall.

Flag-of-Truce. Creamy white with faint pink dots on each petal. A magnificent effect very much like Eureka, the pink so faint that Flag-of-Truce might be classed as a white canna. The flowers are large in size and the plant is 4 feet tall.

Harmony. Geranium-red. A magnificent, newer, grandly formed, bronzed-leaved canna, quite distinct from all others, the handsome flowers in surprisingly large clusters. The color combination is appealing and interesting, and "Harmony" makes a grand bedder, 3½ feet in height.

Nakomis. Crimson-carmine. The trusses of giant flowers effectively overtop the healthy stalks of green-bronze foliage. A distinct variety and one that will give our friends a great deal of satisfaction and real pleasure.

Vivid red, Another greenish bronze Poppy. foliage variety of good height, 4½ feet, the large, perfectly formed florets of intense pop-py-red, in fine trusses. Not a new variety this year but one of the best bedding cannas grown.

surprise. The brightest red there is. So bright, large and lovely that it has a place for itself as one of the cannas that cannot be over-looked. The trusses of flowers are fine, big in size, and the plant is a free bloomer. Height, 43 feet.

latue of Liberty. propagator of this new na claims that it is, withexception the largest canin existance, overtopping y other. The foliage is onze, the leaves half as rge again as any other, and of a rich, ebony shade, holding aloft its fiery, flaming flowers of orchid-type, to a height of 6 to 7 feet, and presenting an effect that is at once massive and grandly impressive.

A M E R I C A N BEAUTY. A Grand 1922 Novelty. The richest colored new canna catalogued this year, a fascinating, velvety, oriental carmine or translucent cerise. A great, large flower of tropical mag-



nificence, supported on firm, straight stems, in great bouquets well above the five-foot high foliage which is of a soft, light green. A superb addition to the canna family, practically every stalk carrying two great heads of the grandly Arge flowers. This is the prize introduction for the new year, of one of the oldest and most honored propagators of American Propagators of the grandly and perfecting of his ica, who offers American Beauty as his crowning effort in the development and perfecting of his beloved cannas.

We have been fortunate in securing just one hundred selected roots, and so long as they last will supply our friends at \$1.00 each, postpaid, which barely lets us out on the cost.

Prices on the thirteen cannas in this list, for fine, regular, full size roots. 20 cts each; any 6 for \$1.00; \$1.80 per dozen; all postpaid; in lots of 100 or more 10 cts each by express, receiver to pay express charges.

Cheerfulness. Flowers deep orange, also described as fiery red or red-orange. The great, lovely flowers having centres and edges of golden yellow. Height 3½ feet.

Favorite. Golden yellow, a rich, deep shade with red dots and mottling in throat, as shown in our photograph. Considered one of the very best spotted or mottled cannas. 4½ feet high.

King Humbert. The most popular and widely grown of all cannas, and unquestionably the best bronzed-foliage variety; flowers a delightful orange-scarlet. We show a new photograph, just of one head of the fine flowers. Height 4½ feet.

Crimson. Great heads of round-petaled flowers in brilliant crimson. A perfect. beauty. 4½ to 5 feet in height.

Orange Bedder. Bright orange, scarlet suffused. The best canna of its color, with just enough scarlet to intensify the dazzling orange. Orange Bedder is included as one of the twelve best Bright orange, scarlet suffused. The best canna of its color, with just cannas grown. Height 5 feet.

Panama. Orange-red overlaid old-rose, edged and mottled a little with gold; the under side of the petals a creamy white with a heavily mottled border of red. These magnificent flowers are very large, in heavy; erect trusses, and it is a continuous bloomer. Height 3 feet.

Pocahontas. Oriental red flowers, blending splendidly with the foliage, which is a strong, dark green with emerald shadings, the ribs a darker bronze. A wonderful and fascinating flower, and entirely satisfactory. Height 4 feet.

Queen Charlotte. There have been many queens Charlotte in history, but none surpassing our canna in beauty. It is a wide band of gold bordering a centre of brilliant orange-scarlet, suffused with carmine, well indicated in our illustration, on a following page. A strong growing plant 3} feet in height.

mewer additions to the bronzed-leaved cannas, is six feet, and of graceful habit. Quite distinct from all others and of great merit.

Souvenir De Antoine Crozy. Crimson-scarlet with golden yellow border. One of this color that does not fade or scorch during the hottest, sunniest weather, and, therefore, of particwar value and entirely dependable in every way. Height 4 feet.

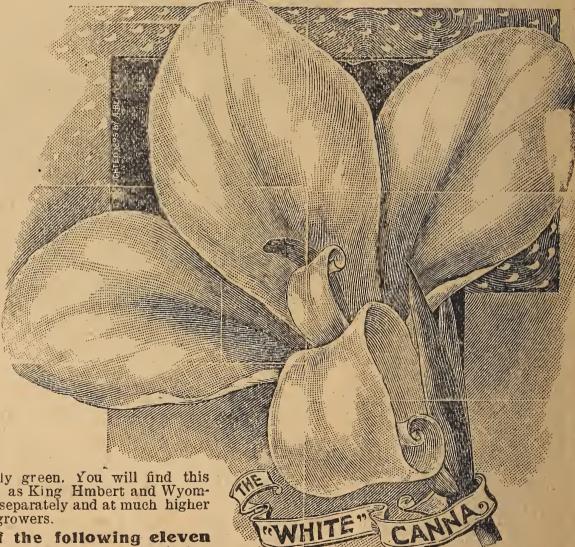
Wintzer's Colossal. The largest flowering canna in existence with the exception of the same propagators new American Beauty for 1922, vivid scarlet in color, the individual flowerets often measuring 8 inches across. A remarkably handsome plant of the orchid-flowering type. Height

Wyon-ing. Aperfeet giant. feet in height, with rich, large, orange colored floweis surmounting the luxurious stalks of golden yellow-bronze foliage. A delightful one of the very best for s u b - tropical plantings.

Vellow 1 II Mumbert. A match for its parent, King Humbert, in qual-ity, with the difference that the or-chid flower is ow thickly brilliant yelwith orange-scarlet, while the

foliage is entirely green. You will find this variety, as well as King Hmbert and Wyoming, catalogued separately and at much higher prices by other growers.

Prices of the following eleven lettes re 25 cts each; 6 for \$1.20, a dozen \$2.25, all postpaid. 100 or more 14 cts each, by express.



EUREKA, THE FINEST ALL-WHITE.

City of Portland. A deep, warm pink, retaining its tone through both hot and cool weather. Free flowering, with large, full-petaled trusses in great profusion. A handsome and entirely satisfactory and dependable variety. Height 3½ feet.

Eureka. The best pure white canna, especially fine for mass planting. The large flower,

of good substance, is creamy white at first but changes to pure white as it opens. A free-flowering sort and a robust grower. Our picture is a very good one. 4½ feet tall.

Firebird. A clear, glistening, solid scarlet, without a streak, blotch or shade of any other color to mar its fiery beauty. The flowers are borne erect in large, fine clusters, of even growth, 4½. feet in height; splendid for bedding.

Mrs. Alfred Conard. An exquisite shade of salmon-pink, the flowers produced in abundance on a robust, upright stalk. Recognized as one of the most perfect and satisfactory cannas yet produced. Height 4 feet.

President. Red, the largest flowering, most vigorous growing pure red canna, and one of

the very finest of the newer sorts. It makes an immense truss of flowers and they are produced in great profusion. This is one of the varieties that should have a place in every collection where a canna of 5 feet in height can be used.

Rosea Gigantea. Soft rose, shaded carmine-pink, the largest pink canna in existence, a wonderfully free bloomer and a fine, strong grower, the flowers very large. While introduced a few years ago it is still catalogued by leading canna growers as a novelty of first quality. Height 3½ feet.



Dr. Erwin Ackerknecht. Carmine. An elegant plant, tall in growth, upstanding, acceful in carriage, with nicely formed trusses of large florets in rich carmine; plenty of flowers all e time; foliage bronze. 4 feet tall.

Fanal. Cinnabar-red. An ideal canna, and one of the very best for bedding purposes, being sturdy character, good height and a profuse bloomer, carrying the strikingly handsome and well-rmed flowres, on upright stems, well above the mass of green foliage. Height 4 feet.

Mrs. Karl Kelsey. Superb orchid-flowered canna, a perfect giant in height, over feet, with very large stalks of green leaves, and many splendid trusses of charmingly fringer flowers, streaked and variegated with shades of orange, scarlet and old-rose. One of the handsomes and most desirable of the later blooming sorts.



CANNA QUEEN CHARLOTTE.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS

The Best List For Planting outdoors.

For years the demand has been so great for Chrysanthemums for outdoor planting that it has been next to impossible to grow enough to fill the orders. However, with our new farm and new greenhouses, and operations already under way, we expect to have between 40,000 and 50,000 fine, vigorous plants to send out this coming season. These Chrysanthemums are perfectly hardy, and give us those lovely, graceful flowers that pass through the first frosts of Fall uninjured, and stand in great clumps at Lapark, to the end of November. The varieties we offer are the recognized best of their color, those that are hardiest, produce the largest flowers, and in the greatest profusion. After planting, and getting their first start, they need no care, but reward us every Fall with their magnificent bloom. Set the plants in a self-draining position, and, in states colder than Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, give them a little cover in Winter, either of litter or leaves.

Adironda. Golden bronze. A handsome aster-flowered variety that blooms quite early.

Beth. Deep claret. Midseason blooming, button variety; one of the finest.

Cranfordia. Deep golden yellow. A large, wonderful aster-flowered garden chrysanthemum that comes into bloom in all its beauty in Midsummer.

Edina. The same beautifully formed flower, rose-pink in color and early blooming.

Julia Lagravere. A very deep maroon, or rich garnet color, handsome aster-flowered Mum, that comes into bloom late, and carries on into late/Fall.

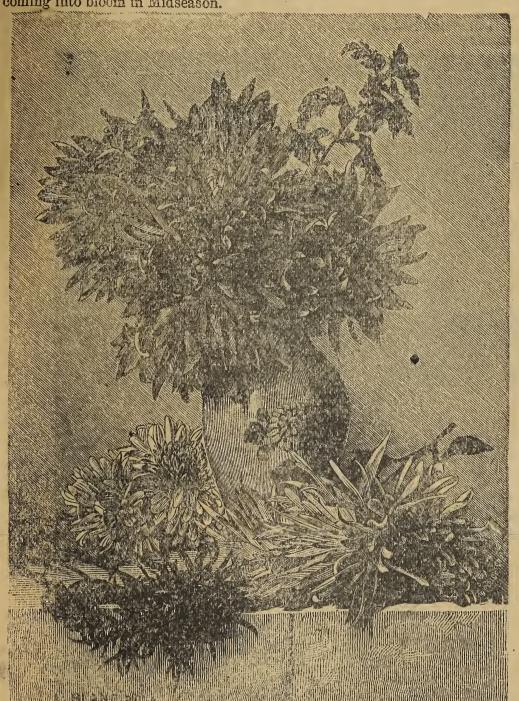
Lilian Doty. The only ball-shaped flower we offer; it is a perfect light rose in color a bandsome flower with incomes a retall-shaped flower we offer; it is a perfect light rose in color a

handsome flower with incurved petals, blooming medium early.

Little Not. A delightful button variety, deep, glittering bronze in color, blooming in Mid season, with lots of flowers; one of the handsomest of this class.

Mimico. A superb shade of lavender-pink, tall-growing, with numerous flowers of the Pompon shape, in Midseason. This splendid flower is a "daughter" of Lilian Doty.

Mine. D. L'Argentage. A striking aster-flowered Pompon of a delicate blush-white, coming into bloom in Midseason.



TYPICAL HARDY CRYSANTHEMUMS

comes in flower in Midseason

VARIETIES MONSTER FOWERING

These are the very large flowering chrysanthemums, the big, beautiful, wavy-petaled, Japan 3 These are the very large flowering chrysanthemums, the big, beautiful, wavy-petaled, Japan.s. Chrysanthemums, that are in evidence everywhere in the Fall, and that the florists' windows are filled with in foot-ball weather and for Thanksgiving Day. Of course these magnificent, giant flowers are pot-grown, where best results can be obtained. In the Summer it is a good plan to plunge pots and all out in the garden. Then take them up after Labor Day, water them thoroughly and move them indoors, where they will have a moderate temperature and plenty of light. Or they may be taken out of the pots in the Spring and set outdoors, to be taken up the first week of September and treated as above. Where it is not too awfully cold, with quite heavy mulching these large flowering chrysanthemums are safely wintered outdoors in the garden, but we do not follow this method. The Plauts on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given. [Page 279]

Model Perfection. The pure best small, white, Midseason button chrysanthe-

Nio. The same sort of flower, but shell-pink in color. The same

Romaine Warren. A magnificent late-flowering variety in a rich, deep bronze.

Utan. from all others ent herein described, as it is a large pink button, or small aster-flowered sort, of a wonderful shade of rose-pink shading into white; flowering in Midsea-

Viola. Violetrose; a distinguished medium sized button flower in one of the most attractive colors imaginable; flowering in Midseason.

Wanda. pure white, fine, large aster-flowered 'Mum, in full bloom towards the end of Midseason.

White Doty. A handsome, globeshaped, pure, solid white, early-flowering sort; always selected as one of the dozen best garden chrysanthemums.

William Sobey. A tall-growing, free-flowercanary - yellow. This magnificent aster-flowered bloomer

Chrysolora. A superb flower, in a glorious shade of yellow, deeper in tone than Major Bonnaffon. A wonderful flower that never fails to please. Midseason in blooming.

Golden Glow. A bright, soft yellow, of peculiarly charming, velvety substance. The flowers are very early. Indeed this is the first chrysanthemum to bloom, and many specimens are fully 5½ inches in diameter. Our illustration shows you how deep it is.

Golden Queen. An enormous double flower averaging 6 inches in diameter, deep, rich yellow, the petals delightfully incurved. Early blooming and one of the hardiest.

Harvard Crimson. A grand, large, crimson-red flower, a shade much in evidence with those who have any particular interest in Harvard College, because it is the color of that worldinmous institution of learning.



BASKET OF MONSTER FLOWERING MUMS.

Major Bonnaffon. The superb, late-flowering, light, bright yellow that every one takes such delight in. No yellow of this shade has preference among florists, which is satisfactory evidence that we could make no better selection. The petals are charmingly incurved.

Marigold. Tall-growing plant, bearing monster flowers of good substance, in color, dark yellow bordering towards orange.

McNice. Silver-pink. One of the very finest pink, large-flowering 'Mums, and the only one of this shade we offer. Of course, the 3 favorite colors are pink, yellow and white.

Oconto. The best, large, Japanese type, pure white, Midseason 'Mum, in perfect ball-shape; a variety that among its other fine qualities is quite hardy.

Pink Patty. Rose-pink. The largest, handsomest, late-flowering pink of this color.

Sciderwitz. Very dark pink, the flowers full, extra large and perfectly formed.

Smith's Advance. Snowy white; a large flower, and the first of the pure whites to bloom.



early-flowering, large, handsome bloom of a pleasing shade of lavender-pink.

Our price on your

Our price on your choice of both these lists of Chrysanthemums is 15 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen; 100 or more, assorted as you wish, shipped by express, at 10½ cts each, with no extra charge for packing.

Cestrum Parqui. Night-blooming Jasmine. Pot plant. An attractive, free blooming, highly fragrant, tender shrub, half-hardy, with white-greenish or creamyellow, long, tubular flowers, especially fragrant at night, and a very nice potplant. Parqui is, to our mind, the choicest of the Cestrums.

Price 15 ets; 2 for 25 ets: 5 for 50 ets.

CIGAR PLANT. See Cuphea.

cirrus Trifoliata. Pot-Plant. A
species of orange used in
the South for hedges, and
hardy as far north as
Washington. Dwarf
growing and exceedingly
ornamental on account of
the little orange-colored
fruits which it bears. 15
ets. each; two for 25 ets;
5 fer 50 ets.

POT FERNS

Ferns require neither introduction nor description because everyone knows them and nearly everyone grows them, and yet there is a tremendous demand all the year round for certain varieties of pot ferns, which we are able to supply in splendid, healthy, desirable plants. We offer the most serviceable and dependable species. Those we catalogue will stand a good deal of sunshine in Winter, and for best results should have soil composed of 3 parts good garden or potting soil, 1 part well-rotted manure, 1 part sand, with a small sprinkling of leaf-mold and spaghnum moss, kept pretty moist all the time.

Boston Fern. Nephrolepis Bostoniensis. The highly decorative form usually ordered, with great, lovely, drooping fronds.

Norwood. A dwarf, compact form of Boston fern, preferred by some people on account of its lighter, more fully divided foliage, making it an altogether smaller fern, suitable for places where the larger Boston cannot be used artistically.

'Scotts. Really the best description of Scotti is to say it is "a little Boston" as it is very condensed in growth without losing any of the features of its great parent, Boston. Exceedingly decorative, fitting in when none of the others seem to be in place.

Whitmani. Ostrich Plume fern, the crested form of Boston, the fronds more feathery in appearance. Very handsome and valuable.

Norwood. A dwarf, compact form of the crested Boston, or Whitmani, a dwarf ostrich plume fern.

Price, any fern, extra large size, 50 cts each; any 3, the same kind or assorted as you please, \$1.25.

Maidenhair Fern. Adiantum. Quite different from the Boston ferns but requires pretty well the same treatment, except that from September to towards the end of February it should be allowed to get rather dry, but not wilted, before it is watered again. The foliage is delicately graceful and so different from other sorts, especially ornamental for the dining table.

Price 35 ets each; 2 for 50 ets.

COLEUS. Quite frequently spoken of as "Foliage plant," and by far the most ornamental bedding foliage plant we have, affording such a wide range of the most delightful combinations of color. Of the easiest culture, succeeds anywhere, although it prefers a rich, sandy soil in rather a sunny situation, and is materially benefited by mulching during the hot weather. Choice

specimens, taken up before frost and potted, will grow into magnificent plants in the house during the Winter. We continue the same list as last year because there are none better. It may be interesting to know that coleus have nearly all come to us from Africa, East India and the islands adjacent. lands adjacent.

* Beckwith Gem. Red-brown, bordered with green-gold and having scalloped edges.

Duneira. Soft, seal-brown, bordered pink, the leaves very large, making an exceedingly showy bedder.

Eldorado, Old-gold, handsomely ribbed and blotched, very dark garnet.





JUST ONE. COLEUS

Fire Brand. Bright maroon, charmingly flamed and shaded with fiery red. Gener-

ally described as vivid scarlet.

Golden Bedder. Bright, golden yellow foliage making a splendid contrast bedded with other colors.

Mero. Almost jet black. The darkest-leaved coleus, leaves well pointed and scalloped.

Lord Palmerston. Dark maroon center with deep crimson ribs.

CRASSULA CORDATA. See description at top of page 233 with red markings.

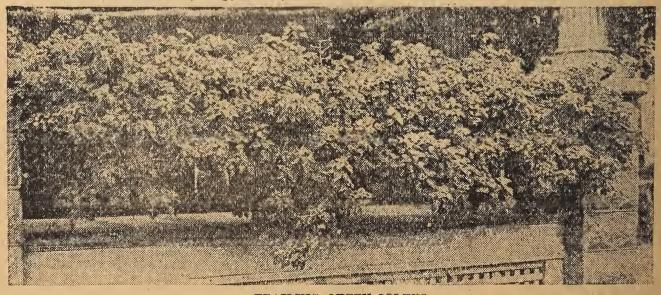
Queen Victoria. Bright cardinar-red, with distinct golden border.

Rob Roy. A dwarf grown plant, reds and browns over green, with yellowish, crinkled edges. Sensation. Velvety black-maroon, with magenta ribs and center; very brilliant and a favorite for bedding with those of lighter shades.

Sun Ray. A charming dwarf crimson sort, centre blotched with pink; edge deeply scalloped

and green and yellow.

Versahfieltii. Rich, deep, velvety crimson. The darkest red bedder.



TRAILING QUEEN COLEUS

TRAILING QUEEN. This is a coleus of particular value for porch boxes, hanging The Plants on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given /Page 282)

baskets, brackets, suspended pots, and for all similar situations, because of its braching, trailing habit, as shown nicely in our illustration. A prettier sight than the box from which our photograph was taken could hardly be imagined, and we wish we might show the picture in its natural cream, chocolate and carmine colors.

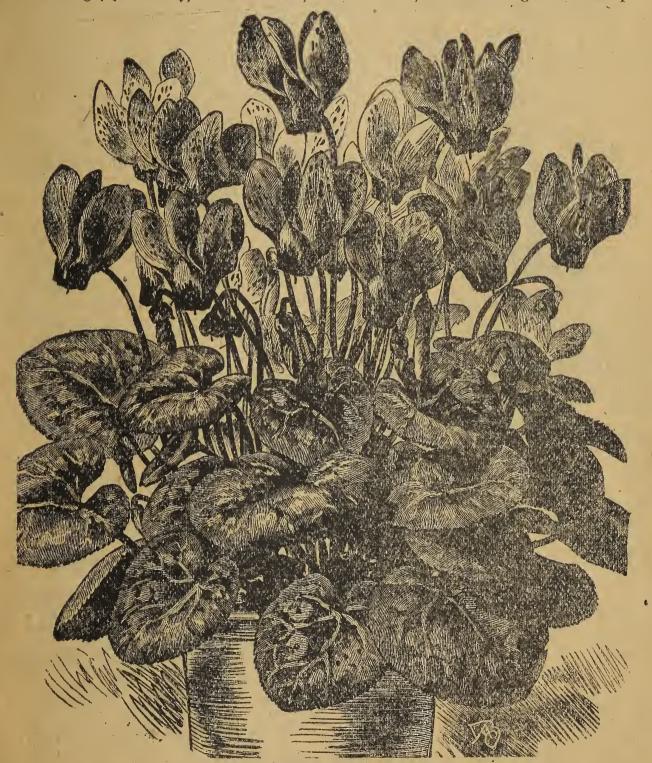
Prices all the same, 10 cts each; \$1.00 per dozen; 100 by express \$7.00.

CRASSULA CORDATA. A slender, shrubby, succulent pot-plant, from 1 to 3 feet in height, with thick leaves bearing, in Winter, small, pretty, reddish flowers, sometimes almost pure white, on pinkish stems that are almost transparent. Grows without difficulty, is a sure bloomer and a very charming plant. Do not water too freely.

15 cts./each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts.

CROWN OF THORNS. See Euphorbia.

CUPHEA, Platycentra. Cigar flower. Pot, or bedding plant. An interesting plant, about 1 foot high, quite bushy, covered with red, tubular flowers, with a dark ring around the tip and



CYCLAMEN, PERSICUM GIGANTEUM

a white mouth, its appearance furnishing the reason for its name, the Cigar Flower. It does well when bedded out in a sunny place, and blooms in the window all Winter. For seventy-five years botanists have been telling florists its correct name is Cuphea Ignea.

Cuphea Nicrapetra. The same plant but the flowers are larger and pure yellow in color.

Price of both, 15 ets each; four for 50 ets.

Superb Cyclamen Persicum Giganteum Our friends will find a very good description of this magnificent pot-plant in the Flower Seed Department of this Guide, on page 182. We give a great deal of attention to growing Cyclamen, im-The Plants on this page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given [Page 283]

porting the finest seed procurable in England, France and Germany, and growing them here at Lapark under ideal conditions, so that we are able to send our friends strong, healthy, sturdy plants. The illustration is a good one, and shows just the character of the blooming plant. When flowering the soil should be kept constantly moist and the plants in partial shade, and if possible in a moist temperature. Colors are shades of red and nink. moist temperature. Colors are shades of red and pink.

Price 20 cts. each; three for 50 cts; seven for \$1.00.

CYDONIA JAPONICA. The Japan or Flowering Quince. An ornamental shrub 3 to 6 feet in height, with spreading, spiny branches, and glossy leaves. The flowers are in clusters about 1½ inches across, generally scarlet-red followed by a small, yellowish green "quince." This is the most interesting variety of Chaenomeles, and is brilliantly covered with blooms in March or April. The world owes this pretty plant to Japan.

15 cts. each; two for 25 cts; 5 for 50 cts.



CYPERUS ALTERNIFOLIA

CYPERUS ALTERNIFOLIUS. Umbrella Plant, or Umbrella Palm. Also known as Water Palm. The most graceful acquatic plant that grows beautifully and ornamentally in any window, in soil, or water with a little sand or soil at the bottom of the bowl, and expands rapidly. Also grown in acquariums and fish bowls, and is fine out in a pond in the Summer. For a large window plant shift it from pot to pot as it increases in size until it occupies an 8-inch pot. 15 cts. each; two for 25 cts; five for 50 cts.

DAHLIAS

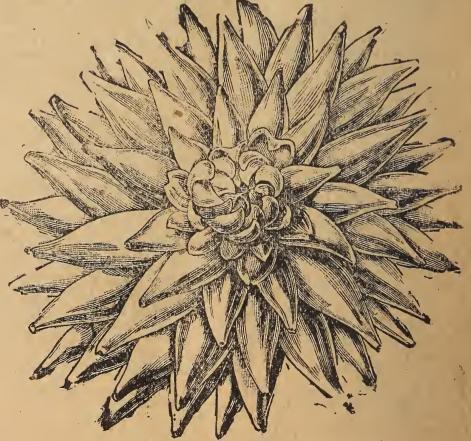
Splendid Field-Grown Roots

Most of these Dahlias have been grown by ourselves at Lapark, but we have also gone to other propagators for their choicest specialties, so that no grower might be ahead of us in furnishing the best the Dahlia world affords. We might add hundreds to our list but you would have no finer varieties or greater

range of color, because we have given you a comprehensive list of variety, form and shade, made up for us by one of the recognized leading dahlia authorities in this country. We send all dahlias as dormant, field-grown roots, in strong divisions of proper planting size. Dahlias occupy a seasonable field of their own, just as the Paeony dominates the Spring, and the development and improvement among Dahlias have been tremendous, the constant effort being for more perfect specimens of existing forms, new species, novel color combinations, and in larger flowers. Originally the dahlia came from Mexico, where it was discovered, in original form, by Baron von Humboldt, in 1789, and sent by him to Spain, where it was given its name Dahlia, after the celebrated Swedish Botanist.

celebrated Swedish Botanist, Professor Andrew Dahl. Spain, the same year, it was introduced into England, where it was grown under glass and the greatest care taken of it, but it was finally lost, to be re-introduced in 1804. Great attention was given the flower, receiving immense impetus in 1814 when the first double appeared, and from then to now the progress has been phenominal. The great incentive in growing dahlias is that there is always something new, and we never know what may come to us in the way of a new, world-beating variety and color

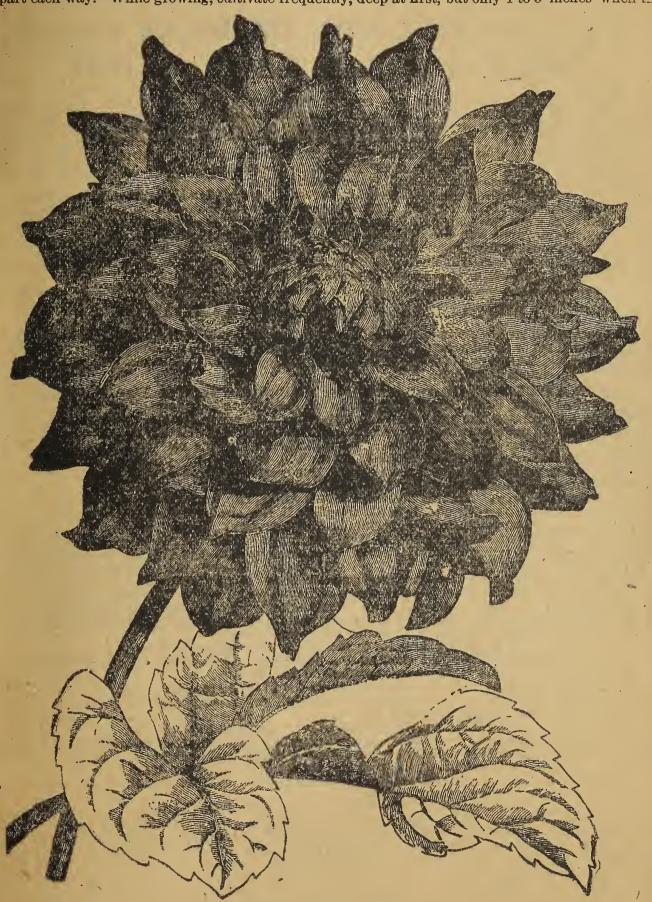
Today dahlias form the chief cut-flowers for florists' sale, as well as for home folks, during September and October, when hundreds of thousands of blooms are used. It is said that the demand increases yearly about 25 per cent. Dahlias can be planted almost anywhere outdoors, to bloom until frost,



whether the season is wet or dry, the soil rich or poor, and they will not fail you. The form A CACTUS DAHLIA of your plant depends very much on your method of planting, whether in beds, close together, or far apart, or as single specimens where they have plenty of room to branch out. They are splendid They are splendid

The Plants on this Page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given [Page 284]

along walks, drive-ways and even make good Summer hedges. A garden enclosed with dahlias surpasses even the imagination of what floral beauty might be. They need plenty of air and sunlight and it is a good idea to plant them where they will not be too openly exposed to the force of high winds. Soil, for best results, should be as rich as for corn, and the only soil to avoid is hard clay which bakes easily and which you never cultivate. In the garden use well rotted manure thoroughly mixed with the soil. Commercial fertilizers can also be used at the time of planting, and a top dressing of four parts of bone-meal to one part of nitrate soda, when the plants are grown, will have great effect. Prepare your land deep, so that the roots may go well down. Plant from 18 inches to 3 feet apart each way. While growing, cultivate frequently, deep at first, but only 1 to 3 inches when the



flowers begin to appear. Keep the surface soil stirred up often, never allow it to bake if you wart real flowers and plenty of tubers for next season's planting. As long as the plant has nourishin ent.

The Plants on this Page are Sent Postpaid at the Prices Given [Page 285]

Grand Decorative Dahlias

No single picture can begin to portray the various delightful forms assumed by the many different flowers of this type. To be truly "Decorative" the petals should be broad, flat and nearly straight, arranged somewhat irregularly, the flowers inclined to be flat and massy, and always full to the center. But many of them also partake of the "Cactus" features, so that it is simply impossible to give a general description that will serve all of this most varied, interesting and useful species.

Mrs. Ella Kline. The grand white flower shown in our colored picture facing page 290. New. A pure, glistening white, with good stem, unsurpassed in free-flowering tendency, and pureness of color. We let the colored picture tell the rest of the story except to add that the few tubers that were for sale last year were rapidly purchased at \$2.00 We have a fairly good supply and are offering them for 75 cts apiece; 3 for \$2.00; 6 for \$3.50; \$6.40 per dozen.

Jhr. Borrel Van Hoogelanden. An elegantly formed flower from Holland of enormous size, the finest of its color, rich, deep orange-terra-cotta, full clear to the center, and quite similar to King of the Autumn. We are pleased to offer this grand dahlia this year and at a favorable price—last season it was sold at \$2.00.—Our price, 90 cts each; 3 for \$2.50.



DECORATIVE TYPE DAHLIA

Frank A. Walker. Deep lavenderpink. New last year and has proven itself to rank as one of the very best decorative dahlias, for both garden decoration and as a cutflower, blooms large, exceedingly attractive in color and produced in profusion, every flower filled to the center.

35 cts. each; 3 for 85 cts; 6 for \$1.50; \$2.70

per dozen.

King of Autumn. One of the best dahlias. A luminous salmon-pink passing to gold-suffused-buff near the edges, particularly pleasing under artificial light. One of the newer decorative type flowers, with extra full petals, and one of the most delightful combinations of yellow ever seen, but rather difficult to describe, one grower cataloguing it as "over the ground work of richest yellow is laid a shadow of copper, apricot and old-gold." Produces numberless flowers, 6 inches or more in diameter, which can be cut with stems 4 feet long. Of true decorative type until late in the season when it often develops flowers of the paeony type. Heretofore usually sold, outside of our own Catalogue, at \$1.00. Our prices are:

45 cts each; 3 for \$1.20; 6 for \$2.00; \$3.70 per

Mina Burgle. Glowing scarlet. Frequently called the "National American Dahlia," and by many growers and florists considered the best, handsomest, all-around red. Of petals uniformly even and full to the center, of gigantic size, as shown in our photograph on page 35 cts each; 3 for 85 cts; 6 for \$1.50; \$2.70 per dozen.

Velvety maroon, almost black. Flowers large, exquisitely beautiful, on long, tems. One of the finest, particularly desirable as a cut-flower. graceful, wiry stems.

30 cts each; 3 for 80 cts; 6 for \$1.35; \$2.25 per dezen.

Princess Juliana. Pure white. In Holland, Princess Juliana received the Dahlia Society's first class certificate, and it is accepted in America as a perfect exhibition flower, ideal for the garden and unsurpassed for cutting. Holland propagators class it as the best new white for cutting and the freest flowering.
30 cts each; 3 for 80 cts; 6 for \$1.35; \$2.25 per dozen.

Purple Manitou. Clear, deep purple. The finest purple decorative dahlia yet produced, and gives the utmost satisfaction to anyone who wishes a magnificent, tremendously large flower. Last Summer, at Lapark, the Purple Manitou was the sensation, on account of its intensity of color and enormous size. 30 cts each; 3 for 80 cts; 6 for \$1.35; \$2.25 per dozen.

Souvinir de Gustave Doazon. Orange-red. The largest size dahlia grown, flowers full to the very center, in the garden frequently measuring 9 inches across, and easily forced to 12 inches or more. Plant tall, vigorous, with heavy, dark green foliage; stems upright and stiff, carrying the enormous bloom without difficulty. Included in every catalogue, because of its perfect quality, ease of culture, dependibility, size and grand color.

25 cts each; 3 for 65 cts; 6 for \$1.00; \$1.80 per dozen.

A particularly brilliant shade of purple, and a fine, service-Wilhelm Miller. Purple. able, desirable, pretty flower, always a good seller. 25 cts each; 3 for 65 cts; 6 for \$1.00; \$1.80 per dozen.



THESE THREE QUEENS FOR \$2.00

Each is the best Dahlia in its class and color, or we would not have spent \$500.00 to present you with this picture in colors. We grew these Dahlias ourselves, and we know exactly what each flower will do. And we will deliver a strong, healthy root of each, labeled with name and color, postpaid to any address on receipt of the special price, \$2.00. This is an offer that Dahlia enthusiasts will promptly take advantage of, as it has never before been equaled.

Full descriptions of these three marvelous flowers will be found in the Dahlia Department of this Catalogue.



12 GIANT ORCHID-FLOWERING GLADIOLUS, 25 CENTS

Since the flower-loving public of America first began to appreciate Gladiolus, Lapark has been a headquarters for these glorious Spring-planting, Summer-blooming flowers, and nowhere can there be obtained healthier, finer stock, of more desirable varieties, or a greater diversity of colors. We want every reader of this Catalogue to have one, two or three of these special dozen offers, every one of which includes a genuine Gladiolus novelty.

One Dozen Blooming Size, 25 cents, One Dozen First Size, 30 cents, One Dozen Monster Bulbs, 40 cents.

We pay postage, and do not forget that these are all named varieties, and that each collection contains a novelty never before offered to our readers,

Giant Flowering, or Collossal Dahlia

This is the type of dahlia which possibly calls for more discussion at dahlia exhibitions than any other, because of the tendency of certain propagators to exhibit flowers both as Colossal and Show types, whereas the Colossal is entirely distinct, having large, cupped, but not quilled, rays and petals, the flowers 5 inches or more in diameter and spherical in shape, thus pertaking of both types and yet sufficiently different for classification. The flowers are very double, the edges of the petals frequently folded in.

J. K. Alexander. A grand specimen, one of the greatest of its class, of enormous size and splendid quality. It has the exact form of petals and flower as its parent, Le Cclosse, the original French, giant "Colossal" dahlia. A royal shade of clear, rich, violet-purple, which passes to an exquisite shade of very deep purple. Unusually prolific in flowers, carrying its blooms on long, wiry stems well above the foliage. 70 cts each; 3 for \$1.90; 6 for \$3.50; \$6.30 per dozen.

Dreer's Yellow. Catalogued by its propagator as the "best yellow." A free-flowering plant, many of the blooms 7 to 8 inches in diameter, a, perfect bell-shape, in great numbers, on long, stiff stems and an unusually pleas-

ing shade of rich, sulphur-yellow. 45 cts; 3 for \$1.20; 6 for \$2.00; \$3.70

per dozen.

Estelle Christy. A golden yellow, without a shade or tinge of any other color to mar its wonderful effectiveness. Very large, perfect in form, and in every way a superior flower, the best yellow so far originated, and a bloom that gives absolute satisfaction. It was catalogued last season by leading growers at \$2.00 each. We are making the price as low as it can possibly be figured. \$1.75 each; 3 for \$4.70.

Reggie. Cherry-red. Fine, big. pleasingly formed flowers which, in color, make a charming contrast with the other four we are offering. A variety that has increased so splendidly in roots that we can make a very nice

price on it.

30 cts each; 3 for 80 ots; 6 for \$1.35:

\$2.25 per dozen.

Giant Purple, or Royal Purple. To complete the color scheme we include this giant, purple flower, which is also a seedling of Le Colosse, in a lively shade of royal purple. The flowers are perfect in form, excessively double, borne prolifically and have long, stiff stems.

60 cts each; 3 for \$1.70; 6 for \$2.90.

COLLABETTE DAKLIKS

A French type of dahlia unknown until a few years ago, at least in its modern perfection. The picture explains its form better than any words I might use, the row of short, rather narrow petals around the disc forming a

frill, or collar, that is the reason for its

collar, that is the reason for its

name, which means "a little collar." We have selected the three best:

Achievement, or John L. Linder. The largest "Collarette" dahlia., a clear, rich, velvety marcon, the "Collarette" snowy white, daintily overlain with a faint shade of pinkish that the production of the combination of the combination.

velvety maroon, the "Collarette" snowy white, daintily overlain with a faint shade of pinkish crimson. It takes but a little imagination to picture the wonderful effect of such a combination of color, making it a glorious Fall flower, produced in great profusion.

20 cts each; 3 for 50 cts; 6 for 85 cts; \$1.50 per dozen.

Directeur Rene Garard. A gigantic, imported French "Collarette," one of the gayest of its type, violet-purple, shaded and tipped white, and with a white Collarette, the flowers are unusually large and in great numbers, making an exceptionally fine cut-flower.

20 cts each; 3 for 50 cts; 6 for 85 cts; \$1.50 per dozen.

Virginia Lee. New and splendid, named for a New England young lady who is devoted to dahlias, and not, as might have been thought, from a truly Virginia Lee. A splendid flower, free-flowering, on long stems, the color a deep, velvety carmine, edged sulphur-yellow, the Collarette a paler shade of yellow.

45 cts each; 3 for \$1.20; 6 for \$2.00; \$3.70 per dozen.

Show and Fancy Dahlias

This class includes the globular, or ball-shaped, dahlias, which are full to the center, the rays more or less quilled, with edges rolled inward, and with round tips; a species that is becoming

larger and more popular.

Mrs. Helen Hollis. Shown in our colored picture facing 205. Scarlet. A sensational nower, undoubtedly the largest and fluest deep scarlet Show Dahila in existence to day. The plant is very sturdy with Inxurian foliage, sending up a great number of strong, stiff stens that support the enormous and magnificent flowers well above the leaves. Our illustration, or rather the oil painting done by our own artist from which our picture was made, show the color, but, in order to give a really good idea of the size it ought to have had the entire page to itself. In the printed picture the colors naturally are not so bright as those of the flower. The division last year sold at \$1.00 each. We am offering them this year at,

David Warfield. Cherry-red. An extra flue Show Dahila and the only one of this color in our list. The best deep, dark cherry, the flowers unusually large, carried high above the foliage on stiff, strong stems. Rather new, and catalogued last season at \$1.00. We cannot produce it at very many pennes less, only enough to show you we seell a closer prices than anyone else.

Acquisition. Deep lilae. In this splendid flower, which is an especially good one for cut-flower purposes, the very large petals are cup-like. It is a great "acquisition" to this exclusive family, not actually new but one of the popular varieties to be found in every fancler's garden where only best flowers are grown.

35 cts each; 3 for 80 cts; 6 for \$1.50; \$2.70 per dozen.

Golden Age. Sulphur-yellow. Except In color we could say everything of this flower that we have of "Acquisition," a shapely and artistic variety, one of the standard sorts that is always thought of by a daulta man when picking out one of its color.

80 cts cach; 3 for 80 cts; 6 for \$1.35, \$2.25 per dozen.

Robert Broomfield. Snow white. A tall stately beauty always shought of by a daulta man when picking out one of its color.

Strudella. Purple-crimson. One of our dablia grower's grandest seedlings, selected purely on merit, as one of the

thas found a welcome as a fine serviceable pleasing flower.

Octs each, 3 for 50 cts; 6 for 85 cts, \$1.50 per dozen.

Walter Hay. Orange-red, Catalogued by us last year as Walter Haig through a typographical error. It is an eand perfectly beautiful Show Dahlia, of a sort of reddish buff a handsome flower of ideal form, on good long stalks yenjoyed it in our gardens the past season, and it made a nice lot or roots for us although the supply is not yet large enough to enable us to get the price down to what we would like to make it. We made a nother mistake up proof reading the price wrong. enough to enable us to get the price who had a second seco 90 cts each. 3 for 2.50. 6 for \$4.3

THE EVER-DELIGHTFUL POMPON DAHLIAS

A favorite type of dahlia for cut-flowers, and a vase freshly in from the garden is as bright cheerful and pretty a sight as one can imagine. The Pompons are the same form and similar in color to Show Dahlias, but, as a rule, the flowers are smaller and more abundantly produced. In fact the small, round flower in great numbers is its distinctive feature. Another characteristic is that the blooms last well, both on the plant and after cutting and placing in water.

Golden Queen. Selected as the most perfect yellow "pompon" so far originated, and our own grower had the happy fortune to develop it. In an authoritative iist of the best twelve Pompons, Golden Queen Isincluded. The flower

happy fortune to develop it. In an authoritative list of the best twelve Pompons, Golden Queen Isincluded. The flower is perfectly round, on good stalks, and in great numbers.

45 cts each; 3 for \$1.20; 6 for \$2.00: \$3.70 per dozen.

Amber Queen. Amber, shaded apricot. You will flud it in pretty nearly every catalogue you take up, because there is nothing better of the color, a rich, clear amber shaded an attractive apricot.

25 cts each; 3 for 65 cts; 6 for \$1.00; \$1.80 per dozen.

Little Dorothy. White occasionally striped and blotched reddish orange, Showy and pleasing, produced in great abundance and in excellent form. One of the newer Pompon Dahlias, and entirely satisfactory.

25 cts each; 3 for 65 cts; 6 for \$1.00; \$1.80 per dozen.

Sunbeam. Crimson searlet A rich, glowing color that brings light and cheer, adding charm to a group of dahlias in which white or yellow predominates, and perfects a bouquet.

25 cts each; 3 for 65 ctz; 6 for \$1.00; \$1.80 per dozen.

GIANT-FLOWERING SINGLE DAHLIAS

Personally, I am very fond of the Single-Flowering Dahlias; they are so wonderful in color, so dazzling and, to me, so free from stiffness and formality. In the garden I always single them out as my favorites and a bouquet composed of them is a dream or fascinating beauty. Much has been done to increase the size of blooms of these single-flowering sorts, so that today they stand up well with their double sisters in popularity.

Mrs. J. C. Mance. A new one, and the best for the year. It is a large, well-rounded, white, delicately flushed that they charming.

perfectly charming,

50 cts each; 3 for \$1.40; 6 for \$2.65; \$5.00 per dozen.

Rose Fink Century. Rose-pink in color, a very large, har dsome flower; given first place among singles of its color.

Twentieth Century. One of the targest, most valuable and popular Single dahlias. At first it is intense, rosy crimson, gradually changing to white at both tips and base of the petals, the center of the petals a delicate blush-rose. Still later in the season the colors become lighter, almost pure white, suffused just a little with faint pink. A wonderful flower, 5 to 7 inches in diameter, with an effect, in the garden, or cut in a yase, that can hardly be exceeded in attractiveness.

25 cts each; 3 for 70 cts; 6 for \$1.10; \$1.85 per dozen.

Violette. Just how it comes that a flower of this lively shade of crimson came to be called "Violette," I cannot explain, unless it is that crimson naturally has just a tinge of purple in it. Or maybe there is a "little Violet" in the propagator's family. At any rate, it is a very beautiful flower, prolific in numbers, and planted by every one, because it gives such satisfaction and pleasure.

25 cts each; 3 for 70 cts; 6 for \$1.10; \$1.85 per dozen.

25 cts each; 3 for 70 cts; 6 for \$1.10; \$1.85 per dozen.

Bargains in Mixed Dahlias

We have a splendid lot of dublias, including many of the named varieties that we have catalogued here in the pages you have, we hope, just read through with interest, but in plowing, and in one way and another, the labels have been misplaced, so we just put all the roots together, rather than substitute, as is often done, we are sorry to say. Then we planted a lot of mixed divisions last Spring, and grew an elegant mixture of all sorts, sizes and colors, including a number that we no longer know the names of, having never catalogued them or looked them up. Undoubtedly included among these are some of the finest specimens, and so we now have about 50,000 of these specimens are some of the finest specimens, and so we now have about 50,000 of these specimens, and so we now have about 50,000 of these specimens, and so we now have about 50,000 of these specimens, and so we now have about 50,000 of these specimens, and so we now have about 50,000 of these specimens, and so we now have about 50,000 of these specimens, and so we have about 50,000 of these specimens, and so we have about 50,000 of these specimens, and so we have about 50,000 of these specimens. This is a grant opportunity for those who want a georgeous display of flowers rather than names, get roots at a bargain price never before equaled.

As long as they last we will send them to our friends at:

15 Cts Each; \$1.35 a Dozen, Postpaid.

MILADY'S FLOWER GARDEN D Selected Floral Novelties for 1922

Vith a Year's Subscription to Park's Floral Magazine, Only 25 Cents.

In presenting you with this collection we are entrusting you with very precious seed of the most beautiful and perfect flowers known to the Floral Kingdom, not just ording seeds of ordinary varieties, but included in every envelope is seed of specialties gathed from the world's most famous flower gardens to give you something unusually choiced that cannot be had in any other way.

Any one, with ordinary care and intelligence, can have beautiful flowers. We know a love flowers or you would not receive this Guide, but may we ask that extra care be en of this collection—have the planting soil worked up very fine, just barely cover the ger seeds, excepting Nasturtiums and Sweet Peas, which may be planted deeper, and we press the finer seeds in with a smooth board or brick, lightly, covering all the bed with acce of old muslin until they germinate, keep moist but not wet; do any necessary transporting with care, first watering thoroughly so as to keep a ball of soil on the roots. Your ward will be the largest, handsomest blooms you have probably ever seen. We mail you packet of each, together with a year's subscription to Parks Floral Magazine, for only nts.

clease Get Up a Club of Four and We Will Send Your Collection and Subscription FREE For Your Trouble

ASTERS—Lady Lancaster. We grow a great deal of our own aster seed at Lapark. One strain is known as y Lancaster, exclusively for this particular collection. This year it is better than ever before, containing special of our yellow aster and giant astermums.

BEGONIAS and GLOXINIAS. This is indeed a prize packet, precious and expensive, because it contains only seed of the largest and handsomest tuberous begonias that we can buy in Europe, and gloxinias that are the e of the whole world, but we have included in the packet a few seeds of the new, magnificent Narcissus Flowered berous Begonias, recognized in Europe as one of the most, wonderful additions in the way of flowers for many s, and as yet very little known in America. On the back cover our artist has painted these begonias, as well as the inias, perfectly. Do not look for very much seed in this packet, because we simply cannot spare it, or afford it, and congratulate you on getting any of it in this collection. Both these begonias and gloxinias can be dried off and the days of the parties of the partie

CARNATION—Lapark Exhibition Marguerite. We do not like using so many adjectives, but how can be avoided when one has something that is really better than anything else and more heautiful? The strain of caron Marguerite, from which is produced our giant flowering, ever-blooming collections, is the most nearly perfect we find anywhere. The flowers are red, white, pink, yellow and striped, well formed and each specimen exceedingly and most of them densely double. After they have becomed all Summer for you in the garden you can take them pinch them back and pot for Winter blooming in the house. In the South, with slight protection, they will carry the Winter.

GODETIA—Lapark Gay Ladies. We wish we might picture to our customer the magnificent beds of Godethat it has been our pleasure to see in Europe. Certainly they will do just as splendidly in this country, and we to see them more generally grown. We have made up a fine collection of imported varieties, some of them douthe colors chiefly reds, pinks, whites and spotted. They are easily grown, do rather better on poor soil, and are of a smooth, satiny texture, the blooms literally smothering the plants.

TASTURTIUM—Oriental Carpet. Any one who is the proud owner of an Oriental rug need not be told that abodies about every fascinating shade and color that the human brain can devise. The package of bedding Nasturs we send you is made up from a collection of our choicest named varieties in all colors and markings, and many ne flowers are never found in any other mixture.

ANSY—Painted Giants. We adhere to our chosen name for this collection, but for this year have added of some more great, huge, wonderful pansies, the finest product of the United States and Europe. When you grow pansies, pick out the ones you like best and save the seed and develop a strain of Giants for yourself.

PETUNIAS—American Legion. Petunias need no description; every one knows them and loves them. But American Legion strain contains many of the giant flowering varieties, some of them ruffied, others double, all the beautiful. In no other collection will you find included seed of the fabulously expensive, new introductions. And nust not expect too much seed in the packet at any rate, because petunia seed is very small, difficult to obtain and costly.

WEET PEAS—Fluttering Fairies. A strain made up by us and catalogued for the first time two years ago, dded to every year until to-day we believe we are safe in saying that you cannot buy a package of mixed sweet peas ining a wider and more charming assortment of colors and markings of brilliantly large flowers.

ELVET TRUMPET. A particularly fine mixture of imported Salpiglosis of magnificent form, each plant red with a mass of large, beautiful, fuunel-shaped flowers, penciled and veined in a most marvelous manner. They rown everywhere in Europe, and are so very attractive, 2 and 3 feet in height, graceful, bushy, the flowers in all is of crimson, yellow and purple, vieing successfully with the orchid family.

*INCUSHION FLOWER. Another flower that is grown everywhere in Europe and that ought to be more ar in this country, and that will be as soon as it is better known, is Scabiosa, or Sweet Scabious, or Mourning, as it is sometimes called. Its sweetness is so marvelous that even the bees haunt it, and its colors are so brilliant attracts the butterflies from everywhere around. Every shade of red, white, blue, pink, violet, yellow, is inclutall, dwarf, single and double. We have added some of the newly improved strains, making this the choicest mixrobably ever offered.

Remember, we send all 10 packets, postpaid, together with a year's subscription to is Floral Magazine, published every month, and telling all about success with flowers, only 25 cents, or 5 collections and 5 subscriptions for only \$1.00.

Address, LAPARK SEED AND PLANT CO., LAPARK, PENNA.

